VOCABOLARIO
GEROGLIFICO-COPTO-EBRAICO

VOCABOLARIO GEROGLIFICO COPTO-EBRAICO

DEL DOTT.

SIMEONE LEVI

OPERA CHE VINSE IL GRANDE PREMIO REALE DI LINGUISTICA
CONFERITO NELL'ANNO 1886 DALLA R. ACCADEMIA DEI LINCEI,
E PUBBLICATA DOPO INCORAGGIAMENTO
DELLA GIUNTA DEL CONSIGLIO SUPERIORE DELLA ISTRUZIONE PUBBLICA.

Volume Terzo

TORINO
LITOGRAFIA SALUSSOLIA PIETRO
1887

VOCABOLARIO

Geroglifico - Copto - Ebraico

MBA-MM

(Continuazione).

, embaāa (dal demotico, Z. 1876, 68), g. f., fuso, ago, ⲙ̀ⲃⲁⲓ, fusus, colus (quo netur).

, mefaq-t (Geogr. I, N.° 267), , mefak (b. e.) Varianti di māfk.

, mefed (Inscr. Pepi I, 425), (Masp.) lince.

, mefeq, , mefek-t (Z. 1872, 98) Varr. di māfk.

m-m (Inscr. Pepi I, 321, 438), contra, fra, parmi, V. sotto m.

mama, g. m., la palma, e spec. la palma doum, hyphæne cucifera. (Rec. I, 36) (Rit. 124, 2) , mama n xanen-t (Goodw. Mél. di Chab., II, 240), la palma della noce del cocco, l'albero del cocco. (Rec. I, 36)

, mama (Dend. Mar.), derivato dal verbo m (V.); correre, correre a, partire da; — Corridore, corriere, lacchè.

, mem (Nav. M. d. H. II, 1), ariete? montone?

, momo (Mar. Dend. I, 50), (Brugsch) chiarire, in connessione col seg.

mem, Var. del seg.

mem, verosimilm. deriv. da ma, ⲙⲟⲣⲉ, splendor, fulgor, ed in conness. con מים, ..., risplendere, esser luminoso, — signif. letteral.: il lucente, lo splendente; designa una certa specie di balsamo o profumo.
2) — I frutti del ⲙⲟⲛⲙⲉⲛ, citria arbor, malus aureus.
— Masp. (Genre épist. 13) lo affina a mm e traduce cocco. — Confr. anche il P. Med. di Berl. 9, 11.
— V. mimi.

memà (P. Med. di Berl. 13, 9), Var. del prec.

(Rit. 124, 2), noi la riteniamo una scrittura erronea invece di mm.
— Birch trad.: to mow, falciare; Bierret: moissonner.

mamama (D. Baumrh. v. Dend. pl. 8), un albero incensifero, turiforo o balsamifero, proprio dell'Arabia. Confr. māmāmā.

momen (P. Med. Berl. 14, 9), Var. di mm.

men, varianti alfabetiche delle b.e. invece del segno.
— L'ultimo con valore ideografico equival. al seg.

men, essere ben fondato, saldamente costrutto, star saldo, durare, mantenersi, sussistere, essere mantenuto; — restare, rimanere, dimorare, stare; rimanere al suo luogo, restar conservato.
— Stabilire, fondare, בָּנָה, installare, collocare, posare.
— Gli aggettivi ed i sostantivi corrisp.: stabile, permanente, saldo, solido ecc.; durata, stabilità, fermezza, solidità, durabilità, ecc.
(Sarc. Vienn.)

אָמַן, esser fermo, sicuro, fedele; sostentare, nutrire. — (Al Niph'al) divenir fermo, essere stabile, costante, fermo, permanente, perenne. — (All'Hiph'il) appoggiarsi. — L'arabo أمن ha gli stessi significati.
Confr. anche il lat. manere, grec. μένω, pers. ماندن, copt. ⲙⲏⲛ (M.), ⲙⲟⲩⲛ (T. M.), ⲙⲟⲩⲛⲉ (T.), manere, persistere, perseverare, permanere, ἐπιμένειν.

— (Rit. 149, 2: 145, 84) s-men, causativo e fattitivo: col significato primitivo di: fissare, stabilire, stabilire solidamente, assicurare; — perpetuare, conservare, far durare. Ed anche esser fermo, fermarsi. — Ed i sost. corrisp.: costituzione, statuto, installazione, stabilimento, positura, posa, ecc. — Ed identico anche al copto ⲥⲙⲛ (T.), ⲥⲉⲙⲛⲉ (M.), ⲥⲉⲙⲛⲓ (M.,
du-men (P. Rhind. 32, 13)

B.), ⲥⲉⲙⲛⲓⲧ (M.), disponere, constituere, formare, efformare, pacisci, permanere, consistere; — Sost. ⲡⲓ-, ⲡⲉ-, constitutio, compositio, propositum, pax, quies, firma constitutio; animi propositum; — firmamentum. — Aggett.: ⲉϥ-, ⲉⲥ-, ⲉⲩ-, decens, congruus, pertinens, permanens. — כון stabilire, costituire.

, fermezza del cuore, fermezza, costanza, impassibilità (V. qui sotto).

 (Inscr. Sepi. I, 409), Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII, 163) trad.: dresser la javeline.

— , men-àb (Re. I, 46), stabilità di cuore, signif. coraggio, fermezza, costanza; — coraggioso.

 r-men, sino a, detto del tempo e dello spazio.

 rā-men-ta, Rā-stabilitore del mondo, prenome di Thotmes III.

2) — Equiv. a mn (Goodw. Z. 1874, 64; P. Mayer A, XII, 1; XI, 17 e 18; III, 6).

3) — (Dict. géog. 256) è equiv. a mnnu.

 mu nt men, il canale dei prati o dei pascoli, scritto anche .

4) — Lo stesso gruppo si trova anche equiv. a mnnu.

5) — Lo stesso gruppo, nell'iscriz. del Naos D, 29 del Louvre, sta per .

6) — Ed anche per mnnu.

 men, ⲙⲓⲛⲓ (B.), ⲙⲓⲛⲉ (M. T.), homines vel res varii generis, talis: preceduto dall'articolo equivale a ⲡⲁϥⲙⲁⲛ, ὁ δεῖνα, quidam; un tale, un certo, certuno; — certuni (Goodw. Z. 1874, 64).

Frequente l'espressione un tale figlio di una tale, scritto anche nel modo seguente a forma di rebus: , men mes n men-t (Pleyte Ét. pl. VI, 5).

Confr. אַלְמֹנִי (פְּלֹנִי) un tale, un certo tale.

 , men, Var. del prec., V. ib. l'es.

 , men, g. f., deriv. da mn, signif. propr.: luogo dove si rimane, dove uno si trattiene, risiede, dimora, sta; e perciò: sede, luogo, posto, sito, stazione. מָעוֹן abitazione, soggiorno, luogo; מָכוֹן luogo stabile, luogo, stanza; base. Si trova per lo più nei nomi composti (V. per es. mnqb), ma sopratutto nei nomi di città (V. Geogr. I, 190, 191).

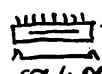
 (L. 1867, 67) (L. 1866, 81) (Rouge chrest. 92) men, il luogo di riposo, il letto di riposo; sopratutto il letto funebre, bara, feretro, cataletto. — Barella, portantina, letto; — Sedia, sedile, seggio.

2) — Equiv. al prec.: luogo, sito, posto.
— Confr. [hieroglyphs] mnà-t.

[hieroglyphs], men (Rit. 163, 4), Var. di [hieroglyphs] mnà. (Birch) dormant (being); (Leféb.) se reposer; (Pierr.) être gisant.

[hieroglyphs], men (Tomba N. 2 di Meidun), nome di un oggetto appartenente al mobiglio od alle suppellettili di casa, il quale è citato dopo cassa, scrigno, scrivania e scacchiere.

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Capi I, 180) [hieroglyphs] (Dict. géog. 1387, VIII, 3) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 110, 7) men, Var. di [hieroglyphs] mnà (V.); approdare, prender terra; approdo, sbarco.
2) — (B. H. I. 66) la morte.
3) — מְנִי (da מנה) fato, destino, sorte, fortuna.

[hieroglyphs] (Roug. Chrest. 91) [hieroglyphs] men, g. m., ogni monumento consacrato alla memoria (confr. [hieroglyphs] mnnu) del passato, e specialmente l'obelisco.
— Ma anche statua, colonna, stele, e monumento in genere.
אֹמְנָה colonna.
— Omaggio pio.
— V. [hieroglyphs] mnnu.
— Il segno [hieroglyph] è anche semplice variante di [hieroglyphs] mn (V.).

[hieroglyphs], men (op. mennu) (Insc. Unas 505), cappella (Masp. Rec. de trav. IV. 74).

[hieroglyphs], men (Z. 1873, 110), V. [hieroglyphs] mnnu.
— Düm. trad. Bauwerk, edifizio, costruzione, fabbrica (Confr. בָּנָה edificare, costruire, fabbricare; בִּנְיָן, בִּנְיָה, edifizio, fabbrica).

[hieroglyphs] (D. H. I. 100, 13 e 14) [hieroglyphs] men, letter. identico al copto ⲘⲎⲚ permanens, perennis, poetica designazione del cielo, del firmamento.
— Il segno [hieroglyph] è nelle b. e. frequent. mera var. sillabica di [hieroglyphs], mn.

[hieroglyphs] men, monte, montagna.
[hieroglyphs], men-ui; [hieroglyphs], men-ti; [hieroglyphs], men-ui (sp. ti) (De Roug. Chrest. 92; Dict. géog. 256), forme duali, le due montagne, designa sopratutto i due versanti dell'Egitto, le due catene di montagne che chiudono l'Egitto all'Est ed all'Ovest.
— Ma anche in senso speciale i due monti (Krophi e Mophi di Erodoto) alla prima cateratta presso Elefantina, i quali, secondo antichissima credenza, erano considerati come nascondenti le sorgenti del Nilo.
— Il segno [hieroglyph] nelle iscriz. delle b. e. freq. è semplice var. sillabica di [hieroglyphs] mn.

[hieroglyphs] } men (?), V. [hieroglyphs] mnt, ubi exempla.
— V. anche sotto il fonetico st.

[hieroglyphs] (Leps. Met. 102), [hieroglyphs] (Mar. Karn. 42,16), [hieroglyphs] (Mar. I, 40, b), [hieroglyphs] (Mar. Karn. 15, col. 8), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } men, g. m., ferro o acciaio o bronzo. Se ne fabbricavano vasi ed armi.

[hieroglyphs], men, deriv. dal prec., bacino o bacile di ferro o di bronzo, per contener liquidi.
Confr. מְאָן vaso.

[hieroglyphs], men, Var. di [hieroglyphs] àmn, nascondere, coprire, ecc.
— fecondare.

[hieroglyphs], men (?), Var. di [hieroglyphs] àmn.

[hieroglyphs], men, nel gruppo [hieroglyphs] men-s̀es, var. di [hieroglyphs] ment-s̀es, V. sotto mnt.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } men, g. m., una specie di misura pei liquidi, corrisponde a pinta, boccale, Kanne, Krug, cruche, pot; מְאָן, vaso.

Serviva specialmente per misurar vino, birra e simile; — ma anche per misurare miele, sostanze vegetali e medicinali. Confr. copto ⲁⲙⲛⲁ, ⲉⲙⲛⲁ, ebr. מָנֶה, arab. [arabic], grec. μνα, assir. mana, lat. mina, ital. emina.

[hieroglyphs], men (D. H. T. 8,16), sabbia, arena; — grano, granello.
2) — Biade, segale.
— È di g. f.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 125,26; Stel. Mettern.), [hieroglyphs] (Prisse, 17,6), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Mar. Mon. div. pl. II, l. 26), [hieroglyphs] (Sall. II, 8,5) } men, non esservi; nulla, nessuno, non; — mancare, esser separato da un tutto intiero. — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] mān, non habere; in connes. coll'ebr. מָן, מָנָה, parte, porzione, onde la particella מִן, מִנִּי, prep.: da, parte di; cong.: ita ut non, ne, quominus, ne minima quidem pars; arab. [arabic] collo stesso signif.; — copto ⲙⲛ (S.) nullus, non est, ⲙⲉⲛ (B.), ⲙⲙⲛ (S. B.), nullus, nihil, non est; ⲙⲙⲟⲛ (S.), non, minime, neutiquam; — οὐδέν, χοὐδέν (καὶ οὐδέν).
2) — Sentirsi male, indisposto, ammalato; — soffrire. — E gli aggettivi ed i sostant. corrisp.: il cattivo, l'inutile, l'inservibile (Prisse l. c.); il male corporale, la sofferenza, il dolore, lo stato cattivo, lo stato sofferente; — (Maspero) miseria. — Il male morale,

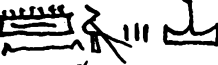
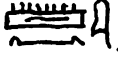
il vizio.
3) – Essere spiacevole, stizzoso, fastidioso, sdegnoso, spiacente, scontento, dolente, e simile.
4) – Spesso sinonimo di [hierogl.] χm e di [hierogl.] gr.

[hierogl.], men (Pav. Stat.), V. [hierogl.] mnnu.

[hierogl.], men, V. [hierogl.] mnnu.
2) – Var. di [hierogl.] màn.

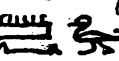
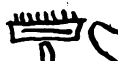
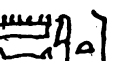
[hierogl.] (Z. 1873, 147), [hierogl.] (P. Harr. 500, verso), [hierogl.] (Rit. 163, 2) } men, V. [hierogl.] rmn. – (Masp.) spalle.
2) – detto degli uccelli, pare signif. l'ala o più probabilmente la zampa, la gamba. In un'iscriz. di Medin-Abu, relativa alle vittorie di Ramesse III, i nemici sono detti simili agli uccelli nella rete, le cui zampe ([hierogl.]) raccolte in fascio sono inceppate, e debbono essere arrostiti.
– Lepsius (Z. l. c.) traduce: Gelenk, giuntura, articolazione.

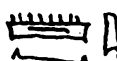
[hierogl.], [hierogl.] } men (Rit. 18, 31; 125, 60); V. [hierogl.] mn-t.

[hierogl.], men (Edfu), equiv. al preced., ma detto di un ippopotamo, la zampa posteriore, le zampe posteriori di questo animale.

[hierogl.], men (op. mennu), V. [hierogl.] mnnu.

[hierogl.], [hierogl.], [hierogl.], [hierogl.] } men (Masp., Mél. d'Archéol. 1877, 135), correre a traverso, viaggiare a traverso.
– Traversata; trasporto.
– Pierret (Dict.) legge dn i 3 ultimi gruppi. – Noi li abbiamo trovati accompagnati dal complemento fonetico [hierogl.] e li abbiamo perciò messi al fonetico dbn.

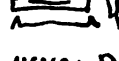
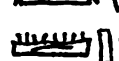
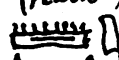
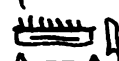
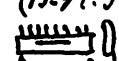
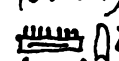
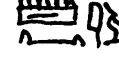
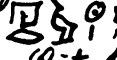
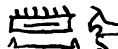
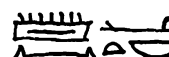
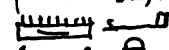
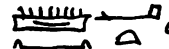
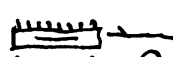
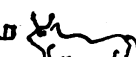
[hierogl.], [hierogl.] (Inscr. Unas) } men (Masp., Z. 1882, 129; Rec. de trav. IV, 43), nelle iscrizioni delle più antiche epoche ha il valore sillabico [hierogl.] (V. Tomba di Ti), ed è anche il nome del Dio ithiphallico di Coptos; ma noi riteniamo per questo significato la lettura χm (V. sotto questo fonetico).

[hierogl.], men-u (Dend.), V. [hierogl.] mnnu.

[hierogl.], mena (D. H. T. 12, 18), un animale simile alla volpe e nominato insieme a questa; forse una specie di schakal.

[hieroglyphs], mena-u, la terra dei pastori; — i paesi stranieri in generale. Confr. מִנִּי città dell'Armenia; מְעוֹנִים, luogo degli Ammoniti.

[hieroglyphs], menȧ, nome di un dio e del primo re dell'Egitto.

[hieroglyphs], menȧ, il toro sacro Menȧ, Μνεύις, nutrito ad Eliopoli.

[hieroglyphs], menȧ (Harr. I, 20, b), V. [hieroglyphs] mnt.

[hieroglyphs], menȧ (Tombe dei Re), g. f., la costellazione dell'Ippopotamo nel cielo egizio.
— Forse in connessione con [hieroglyphs] mnȧ-t, il sostegno, il portante.

[hieroglyphs], menȧ (P. di Berl. I, l. 78, 79), affine con מנה, מנן, منّ, spartire, compartire, assegnare, distribuire, fissare, specialmente come dono; — quindi nel l. c. nel senso di regalare, donare, far un dono.

[hieroglyphs], menȧ (Inscr. Pepi I, 259), (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII), Var. antiquata del seg., nel l. c. nel senso di morire.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 165, 2 ct.) [hieroglyphs] (An. III, 7, 6) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Karn.) sost. [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Leps. Aelt. Text. Anm. 10) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 64, 22) [hieroglyphs] (B. H. T. 66) [hieroglyphs] (D'orb. 19, 7) sost. [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] sost. } menȧ, menȧu, menȧ-t, signif. fond.: stare, fermarsi, restare, se tenir debout, prendre pied; — onde, detto di una nave: approdare, prender terra, entrare in porto. (regge la prep. [hieroglyph], D. T. J. II, 39, 1). ⲙⲟⲟⲛⲉ (T.), ⲙⲟⲛⲓ (M.), ⲙⲁⲛⲟⲩ (M.), ⲙⲁⲛ (T.), ⲙⲟⲛ (M.), appellere ad litus, in portum deducere, stare in littore; ⲁⲙⲟⲛⲓ pervenire ad portum, appellere. — Sost., g. f., approdo, sbarco; — stazione di approdo, di sbarco; porto, città avente porto. ⲙⲟⲛⲏ (T., ⲧ), ⲙⲁⲙⲟⲟⲛⲉ (T.), ⲙⲁⲙⲙⲟⲛⲓ, ⲙⲁⲙⲟⲛⲓ (M., ⲡ, ⲡⲓ), statio navium, portus.

2) — Relativo all'estremo viaggio dell'uomo: approdare, giungere al porto, approdare all'altro mondo, signif. morire; — approdare, arrivare alla tomba, al luogo della tomba, signif. essere seppellito. — Sost., g. f., tomba, sepolcro; il luogo, il porto dell'eterno riposo; — la sepoltura; — la morte.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. frag.) [hieroglyphs] (D'orb. l. c.) } il giorno della morte o della sepoltura.

3) — il 7° e l'8° gruppo sono anche varianti di mn.

4) — מְנִי (da מְנָה), fato, destino, sorte, fortuna.

, menà-ut (P. Abbott), Var. di mn, letto, ecc.; — anche letto del supplizio, della tortura:

(l.c.), letto su cui si applica ogni castigo.

2) — Equiv. al seg.

(Coffin of Amamu, XXIV, sopra) (E. 58, 9) (Harr. I, 46, 9) men-àt, affine con אמן appoggiare, sostenere, puntellare; portare — signif. sostegno, portatore, puntello, appoggio; (E. l.c.), sostenersi, appoggiarsi.

2) — (Harr. l.c.) una parte speciale di una colonna.

menà-t, sost. equiv. a mnà.

, menà-t (Tomba di Bib-el Mol.), V. mnà.

(Dend. Champ.) menà-t, s. f., (Champ.) collier particulier aux nourrices et aux nourrissons; — collana o monile fatto di pallottole, a guisa di un rosario o una corona.

— Collana in generale, monile, vezzo, gioiello da porsi al collo, ornamento da collo.

2) — Orecchino? (Ä. Z. 1873, 83).

menā, Varianti di e , mnà.

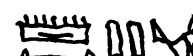
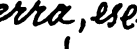
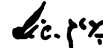
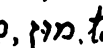
(Abyd. Mar., pl. 18) (Champ.) menā, אָמַן, sostentare, nutrire, educare, allevare, portare un bimbo in braccio; אֹמֵן, nutritore, balio, educatore, aio, precettore; אֹמֶנֶת balia, nutrice, aia, ⲙⲟⲟⲛⲉ (?), ⲙⲟⲛⲓ, ⲙⲟⲛⲏ, (M.), ⲙⲁⲁⲛⲓ (B.), ⲧ, ϯ, nutrix.

Il signif. fond. è: dare la mammella, dare il latte, allattare, nutrire un bambino, fare la balia — e quindi tutti gli altri significati del corrisp. ebr.

— V. mnd-t.

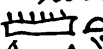
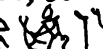
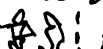
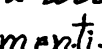
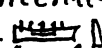
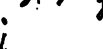
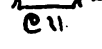
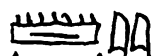
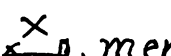
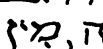
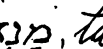
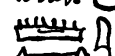
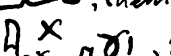
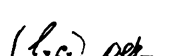
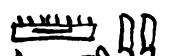
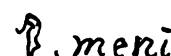
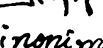
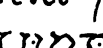
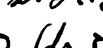
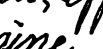
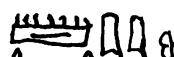
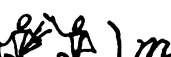
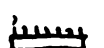
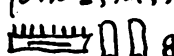
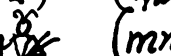
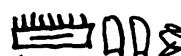
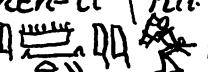
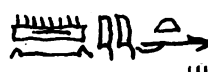
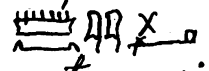
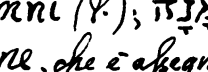
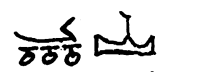
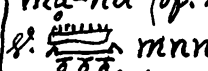
, menāi (Tomb. di El Kab), Var. del prec.

[hieroglyphs], men-ānχ, nome della piramide di [hieroglyphs] Rā-nefer-qa, faraone della VI dinastia.

[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II, 128) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (E) } menā-t, g. f., balia, nutrice. V. [hieroglyphs] mnā, [hieroglyphs] mnā-t.

[hieroglyphs], menā-t (Rec. I, 36, 2), deriv. dal prec. mnā; vacca da latte, vacca che ha latte, che dà latte, vacca lattaiuola.

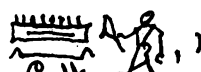
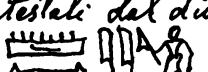
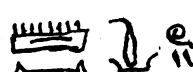
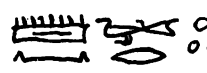
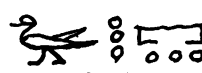
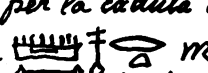
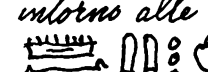
[hieroglyphs], meni (Pleyt. Ét. pl. V, l. 1), Var. di [hieroglyphs] mn: [hieroglyphs] (l. c.), in cattivo stato è il suo ventre.

[hieroglyphs], menī, (E.) crura. Var. di [hieroglyphs] e mn.

[hieroglyphs], meni, V. [hieroglyphs] mn.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] } menī (An. I, 1, 8; Sall. II, 4, 9; Goodw. Z. 1867, 86), zappare la terra, eseguire il lavoro dei campi; [Arabic], lavorare, arare, solcare (propr. dal radic. מין, מנן, tagliare, מָנָה partire, assegnare, dividere).
— In generale: fare un lavoro oneroso, faticoso.
— Sost.: il lavoratore, colui che zappa, ara, lavora la terra; plur. [hieroglyphs]; menti-u. 2) — Il 1º gruppo è var. di [hieroglyphs] mnui.

[hieroglyphs], menī (Insc. di Rosetta, l. 2), מין, מָנָה, tagliare, dividere; parte, pezzo, pezza, porzione; מִן idem, arab. [Arabic], idem.
[hieroglyphs], menī šes (l. c.), pezza di filato.

[hieroglyphs], menī (D. H. T. II, 47), sinonimo di תְּמוּנָה (da מין) figura, effigie, similitudine, immagine, sembianza, forma, simulacro; ⲙⲓⲛⲓ, ⲙⲓⲛⲉ, species.

[hieroglyphs] (An. I, 14, 12) [hieroglyphs] } menī, Var. di [hieroglyphs] mnfī.

[hieroglyphs], menī [hieroglyphs] (E), men-īt } V. [hieroglyphs] mn-t.

[hieroglyphs], men-īt (Rit. 64,3), Var. di [hieroglyphs] āmntīī.

[hieroglyphs], men-īt (Z. 25,9), sostant. equiv. a [hieroglyphs] mnī (V.); מְנָת, מָנָה, parte, porzione, che è assegnata ad alcuno.
— Un pezzo di legno.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. del Louvre) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 15,43) [hieroglyphs] (Brugsch, Astron. Inscr. 12) ma-nu (op. ma-mennu, V. [hieroglyphs] mnnū), la regione dell'occidente, la montagna dell'occidente, l'Occidente, l'Ovest. — Il mondo sotterraneo, l'Amenti; — il luogo dei monumenti, il Memnonium dei Greci. — V. sotto thn.
— Stern (Z. 1873, 60) trad.: l'oceano.

[hieroglyphs], menui (D. Z. T. I, 44, 14), membro di una classe di impiegati sacerdotali del tempio di Apollinopoli Magna, il cui incarico era di distruggere tutto ciò che era odioso alla divinità nelle feste delle grandi processioni; questo sacerdote era perciò quello che immolava gli animali detestati dal dio.
— Var. di [hieroglyphs] mnī.

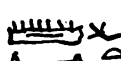
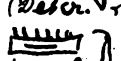
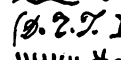
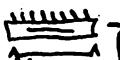
[hieroglyphs], menui (D. Z. T. 87, 13), diverso, diversissimo, vario.

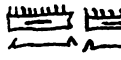
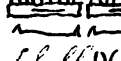
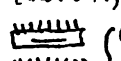
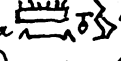
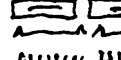
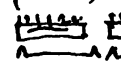
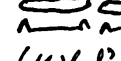
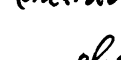
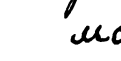
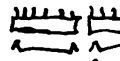
ⲟⲙⲙⲓⲛⲉ, varium, variegatum esse.

[hieroglyphs] (D. Z. T. I, 72, 4) [hieroglyphs] (Dend. Mar.) men-ūr, l'incenso, il profumo dell'incenso.

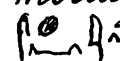
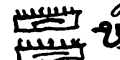
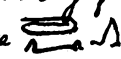
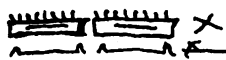
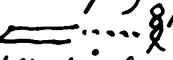
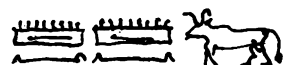
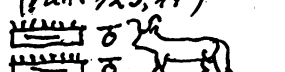
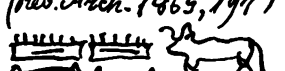
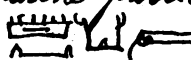
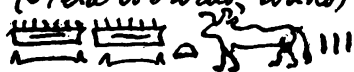
[hieroglyphs], men-per (?) (Stel. 67 di Pietroburgo) (Liebl.), nome di uno degli ingredienti del Kyphi.

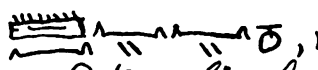
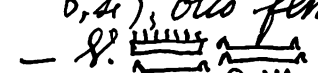
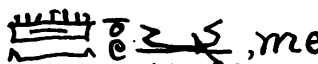
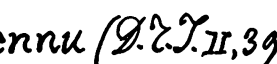
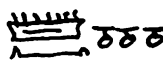
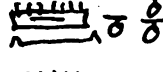
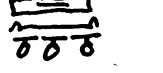
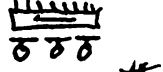
[hieroglyphs], menfī (Stel. Piānxī), forma originata, per la caduta della [hieroglyph], dalla più antica [hieroglyphs] mn-nfr-t (V.); designa un oggetto di ornamento, cioè: anello, cerchio, che si usava portare intorno alle gambe ed alle braccia.
[hieroglyphs], anello (cerchio o catena) per le braccia, braccialetto (V. Champ. Mon., 68, 3, dove è il disegno di questo ornamento).

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs], plur. [hieroglyphs] (Pierr. Ét. I, 70) [hieroglyphs] (Abyd. Mar.) [hieroglyphs] (l. c.) (Denkm. IV, 81, c) menfi, menfī, menfīt, verosimilmente derivato da [hieroglyphs] mānf (V.); arciere, combattente, soldato di fanteria in generale; (Pierr. l. c.) soldat d'élite.
— Una specie di guardia del corpo alla corte dei faraoni: il capo portava il titolo di [hieroglyphs]

(op. [hieroglyphs]) mnfīt.
In copto abbiamo ⲙⲛⲟⲩⲧ (T. M.), ⲙⲛⲟⲧ (M.), ⲙⲛⲟⲟⲧⲉ (T.), ⲧ; ⲉⲙⲛⲟⲩⲧ (M.), ⲡⲓ, ⲫⲓ; θυρωρός, janitor, ostiarius, custos ostii carceris; — femm. janitrix, ostiaria.
— L'espressione, abbastanza frequente, [hieroglyphs], p-menfi-u, significa la legione, la guardia. Ogni legione aveva per patrono una divinità che le dava il nome. Si trova per es. menzionata p-menfi-u [hieroglyphs] (Pamadi Bertaär) la legione di Ammone;
— [hieroglyphs], la leg. di Phrā;
— [hieroglyphs], la leg. di Sutex;
— [hieroglyphs], la leg. di Ptah.
— V. anche sotto [hieroglyphs] 55.

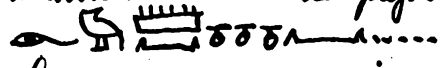
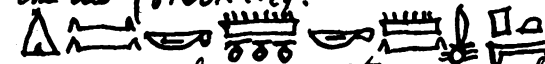
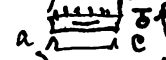
[hieroglyphs] (V. sotto mn-nfr-t).

[hieroglyphs], menfti (Descr. V, 47)
[hieroglyphs], menftī (D. T. T. I, 106, 3)
[hieroglyphs], menfed (P. Rhind, 7, 5; 17, 6)
[hieroglyphs], menfedī b. e. (Dend. Mar.)
Var. di [hieroglyphs] mnfi.
[hieroglyphs] ār menfed-u (P. Rhind, l. c.), generale delle guardie.

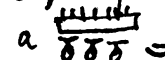
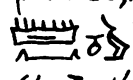
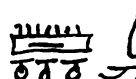
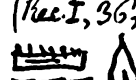
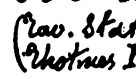
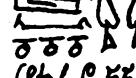
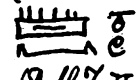
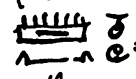
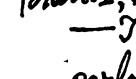
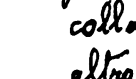
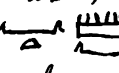
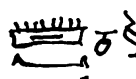
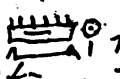
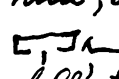
[hieroglyphs], menfdī (Dend. Mar.).
Var. di [hieroglyphs] mnfī.

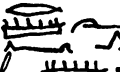
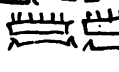
[hieroglyphs] (Stel. Mettern.)
[hieroglyphs] (Sall. IV, 7, 5)
[hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. 10)
[hieroglyphs] (Chab.)
[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs] (Leida, Sarc. M. 3.)
[hieroglyphs] (Prisse Mon., XXXII, b)
[hieroglyphs] (Masp.) (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 135)

menmen, forma raddoppiata di un radicale [hieroglyphs], che si è conservato nella forma [hieroglyphs] mnnu (V.); significa: muoversi, commoversi, agitarsi, dimenarsi; — muovere, agitare, scuotere, sbattere, crollare; — portar via, togliere una cosa dal suo posto (Leyda, l. c.). — Ed i passivi. (V. anche Champ. Monum. pl. 150; Canop. l. 6).
ⲙⲟⲛⲙⲉⲛ (M.) commovere, commoveri, concutere.
[hieroglyphs] (Sall. l. c.), terrae motus, ⲡⲓⲙⲟⲛⲙⲉⲛ.
[hieroglyphs] (Stel. Mettern.), il sole si arrestò al suo arrivo, e non si moveva dal suo luogo.
[hieroglyphs], menmen mut-f (Ramesseum di Tebe), titolo di Ammone, letter. concussor matris suae, signif. marito della propria madre.

2) — Masp. (Mél. l. c.) fa l'ultimo gruppo equiv. alla sua forma semplice [hieroglyphs] mn (V.), e trad.: correre a traverso, viaggiare a traverso, traversare; traversata, trasporto.
3) — Il 5° ed il 6° gruppo sono anche varianti di [hieroglyphs] rmn.
4) — De Rougé (Mél. d'Arch. I, 13) traduce il 7° gruppo: gamba.

[hieroglyphs], menmen (Louvre, C, 108), nella seguente espressione: menmen [hieroglyphs] ....., che Pierret (Ét.) trad.: déplacer (quelque chose) de.....
— Forse è una var. del prec..

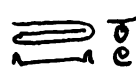
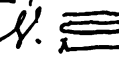
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 125, 11), [hieroglyphs] (Rev. Arch. 1865, 197), [hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 77, b) menmen, armento, bestiame da pascolo (giovenchi, buoi, capre, pecore, asini, ecc. Confr. il seg.); il grosso bestiame. Confr. ⲡⲉϥ ⲙⲟⲟⲛⲉ, γομᾶς, degens in pascuis (detto di un'asina).
— Detto anche particolarmente dei tori, V. [hieroglyphs] mnq.

[hieroglyphs], menmen (Bul., Stela di Alessandro II, l. 14), Var. del prec..

[hieroglyphs] (Stela d'Horus, Torino), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II, 136, 1) menmen-t, Varr. dei prec..

[hieroglyphs] men-nār (D. Rec. IV, 82, 3; liste del Kyphy, 83 e 86), nome di un ingrediente adoperato nelle b.e. pel Kyphi.

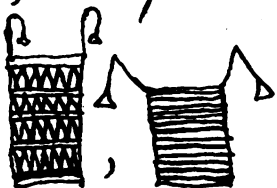
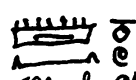
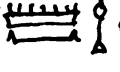
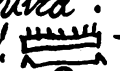
V. [hieroglyphs] pr-sn.

[hieroglyphs] men-nār, Varr. del prec..

[hieroglyphs], menniri (P. Rhind, 6, 4), olio fenicio?.
— V. [hieroglyphs] mnnn.

[hieroglyphs], mennu (D. T. T. II, 39, 9). Var. delle b.e. invece di [hieroglyphs] mnā.

[hieroglyphs] mennu, g. m., ogni omaggio pio o consacrazione (Pierr. Ét. I, 79), dal più grande monumento, come obelisco, statua, piramide, colonna, stela, ecc. sino al più piccolo oggetto; — ogni monumento consacrato alla memoria del passato.
[hieroglyphs]....., fare qualche cosa in consacrazione a qualcuno, cioè: consacrare qualche cosa a qualche dio (Pierr. l. c.).
[hieroglyphs], noi concediamo a te (che) i tuoi monumenti durino quanto il cielo.
2) — (Luqsor e Karnac), equival. a [hieroglyphs] mnnu.
3) — (Stela 101 di Torino), equival. a [hieroglyphs] mnnu.

, mennu, equiv. al prec. nel senso di monumento (obelisco, piramide, ecc.)

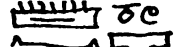
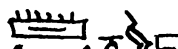
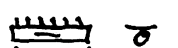
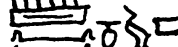
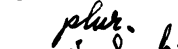
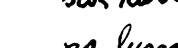
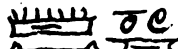
(D. T. II, 26, 1) (An. I, 14, 1) (Dend.) (D. T. II, 11, 9) (Leps.) var. del prec. (Chab.) (Abb. VI, 5; De Roug. Mel. d'Arch. I, 134)

mennu, equiv. al prec. mnnu, omaggio, omaggio pio.
2) – Equiv. a mnt, la statua, il simulacro, l'immagine innalzata ad onorare la memoria di alcuno; – quindi, in generale: immagine, effigie, simulacro, statua, figura, forma.
– Monumento.
– I Greci chiamavano Μεμνόνιον ogni monumento dell'Egitto.

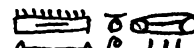
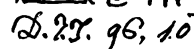
(Rec. I, 36, 1) (Tav. Stat. Thotmes III) (Stel. C, 55. Louvre) (D. H. T. II, 47) (Harr. I, 4, 3; 78, 8)

mennu, piantagione, terreno piantato di alberi, alberi; – piantagione di alberi (specialm. fruttiferi).
– (Masp. Rec. de trav. II, 105) propr. fondazione o memnonium (Confr. i prec.) di alberi, cioè: giardino funerario.
– Al plur. (Harr. I, 78, 8) boschi, selve, foreste.

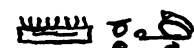
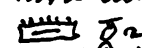
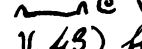
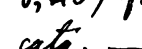
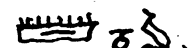
– In D. H. T. II, 47 si parla di una specie di collare o collana o altro ornamento da appendersi al collo, il quale ornamento è denominato nt-mennu, di mennu, ed è rappresentato, nella scena e nell'iscrizione che l'accompagna, come le due figure delineate qui sopra.

, mennu, Var. di mn.
2) – Sost. g. m., continuità, quotidianità, eternità.
la dimora dell'eternità, designa la dimora sepolcrale, il sepolcro.

, mennu, forma equivalente di rmn.
– V. anche mnmn, – ed il seg.

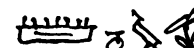
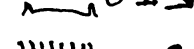
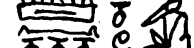
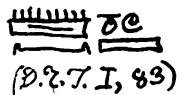
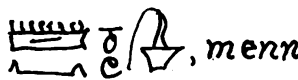
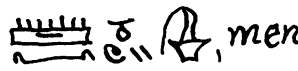
, mennu (Masp.).
V. mn.

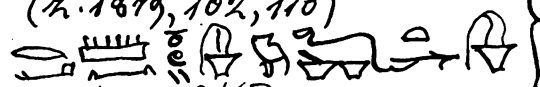
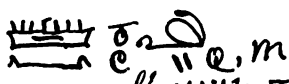
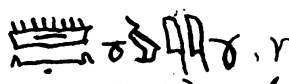
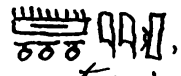
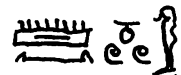
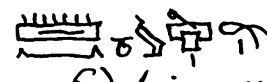
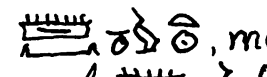
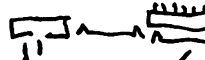
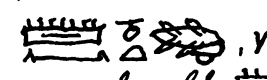
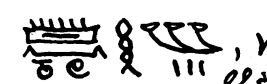
(Plut. E'f. 21) (Tav. Stat.)

mennu, una specie particolare di pietra, probabilmente una pietra preziosa. In Leps. (Ausw. Stat. Taf. 52) è citato men-hez, Men bianco.

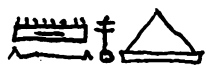
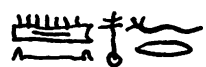
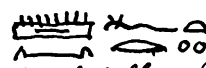
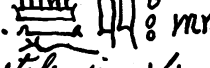
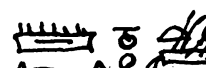
(Calend. di Edfu) (An. IV, 15, 9)

mennu, un uccello acquatico, specialm. una specie di anitra.
– V. mnt.

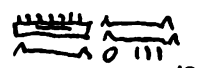
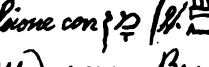
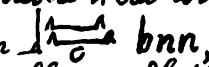
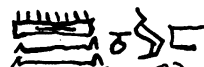
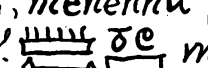
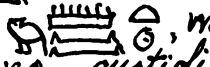
In Edfu (Calend., l. 30) l'uccello mennu è considerato come un simbolo del maligno Set, e perciò esso era offerto al buon Horus.
— La figura di questo uccello servì nelle b. e. per esprimere graficamente le sillabe mn e mnnu.

[hat-mennu] plur. mennu (Dict. géo. 628, 253) in connessione con ... e ... (V.), signif.: stazione, posto militare, quartiere (Géog. I. N. 292); — ed anche: luogo, sede, posto, stazione in generale.
ⲙⲟⲛⲏ (T., ⲧ; M., ⲧ) mansio, habitatio; מְעוֹן abitazione, soggiorno, luogo; מָכוֹן luogo stabile, luogo, stanza.
2) — (Chab., Antiq. hist. 222) porto di mare, hâvre, ⲙⲟⲛⲏ, statio navium, portus.
3) — (Brugsch) Forse radicalmente affine con ⲙⲟⲟⲛⲉ (T.), ⲙⲉⲛⲛⲏ, pascere, depasci; — e perciò il significato radicale e primitivo di questo vocabolo è probabilm. luogo del pascolo: confr. il seg.

..., mennu (Brugsch, Dict. géo. 256), prato, pascolo: confr. il prec. all. 3.
— V. il prec., all. 2.

(D. 27. 96, 10) mennu, ⲙⲉⲛ, מֵן, מָנָה, מִין, parte, porzione; — parte di cui si ha bisogno pel proprio sostentamento, razione (V. J. de Rougé, Edf. 67, 22).

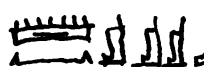
..., mennu, op. men, V. sotto mn.

..., mennu, il sedere, il deretano, il culo.
..., mennui (S. Legt. Et. pl. V, 43) forma duale, collo stesso significato. — Confr. אָחוֹר deretano, duale אֲחוֹרִים, idem.

..., mennu, nome di uno strumento in forma di vanga o cucchiaio, come la figura qui accanto.
In Leps. Aelt. Text. pl. 10 questa figura è disegnata sotto diverse armi ed altri arnesi, presso un turcasso, un arco, un pastorale, una mazza ed uno scettro.

(b. e.) mennu (D. K. T. 83; Denderah, Mar.), nel gruppo ... mennu n rā, designa un grado sacerdotale della gerarchia templaria di Dendera, e la cui incombenza era di presentare le offerte di omaggio alla Divinità (Confr. ... mnnu.

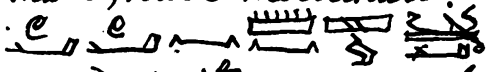
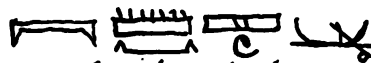
mennu, g. f., ebr. מָן, arab. مَنّ, grec. μαννα, la manna, che ancora oggidì nella penisola del Sinai si ricava dallo spinoso طرفا tarfa (confr. דרך esser acuto, דָּרְבָן pungiglione, pungolo), arbusto fruttice della specie del tamarisco. (D. T. T. I, 83) (Rec. IV, 88, 27)
In D. T. T., l. c., appare questa sostanza in una breve lista di offerte che erano destinate per la camera del [hier.] nel tempio di Apollinopoli Magna.
In Rec. l. c., il nome di questa sostanza è scritto [hier.] mennu hez-t, la manna bianca.

mennu, mennui, un fuoco durevole (V. mn); fuoco in generale.
Var. di [hier.] xt.
[hier.] (Z. 1879, 102, 110)
[hier.] (Mar. Edfu)
mantenere un fuoco durevole di braci.

mennui, V. [hier.] mnnu.

mennuī (-s'es) (An. VI, 2, 15), sost. equiv. a [hier.] mnī, o piuttosto a mnī δι (V. sotto il medesimo mnī).

mennuī, ricordarsi, rammentarsi, pensare su; pensare ardentemente, frequentemente a...., 2) — V. [hier.] mnnu.

mennuu (Sall. III, 6, 8), V. [hier.] mnnu.

mennu-sa (An. IV, 13, 6), designa una certa classe di scribi addetti agli alti impiegati ufficiali egizi. — Brugsch vorrebbe far questo vocabolo composto di [hier.] מְנָה (cald. מְנָא, מְנָה) numerare, — e [hier.] uomo, oppure [hier.], [hier.], terra, luogo; — cosicchè il vocabolo mennu-sa corrisponderebbe a calcolatore, contabile, ragioniere.

mennu-t, g. m., Variante di [hier.] mnnu, all. 2. [hier.] (P. di Bul. IV), la dimora dell'eternità, cioè: il sepolcro, la tomba.

mennu-t (Denkm. II, 147), g. f.; V. [hier.] mnt.

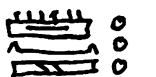
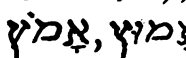
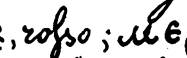
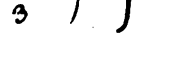
mennuh (E), V. [hier.] mnh.

, men-nefer, nome della piramide di Pepi (VI dinastia).

(Stel. Passalaqua, 1362, Berl.) mennefer, contratto in copto ⲘⲈⲚϤⲒ, ⲘⲈⲘϤⲒ, onde il greco Μέμφις, la città di Menfi, chiamata נֹף nella Bibbia.

(Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XXII, 7) (Champ. Mon. 68, 3) men-nefer-t, forma antica, onde è deriv. mnfī (V.), collo stesso significato: anello, cerchio o catena. (Birch, l.c.) bracelets or armlets. , braccialetto. , fermaglio del piede, anello per il piede.

, menneft[u] (D. K. J. 110, 13), equiv. al prec. e var. di mnfdī.

(Harr. I, 33, b) (Eff. Mar.) (Rec. IV, 13, l. 3, 8) (Rec. IV, 85, A e B) (P. Bul. 3, 7, l. 1, 6, 7) mennen, sebbene in certa connessione con (V. mnnu), pare a Brugsch non improbabile il suo collegamento con bnn, in senso di palla, pallottola. Secondo le indicazioni delle iscrizioni, designa le sferiformi resinose trasudazioni di certi alberi (sopratutto del Tamarix orientale), le quali erano in molte maniere impiegate nelle preparazioni dell'olio sacro, di balsami, unguenti, e nei preparati per l'imbalsamazione. — Resina, gomma, ragia (P. Harr., l. c.).

, menennu (Denkm. III, 140, 6), V. mnnu.

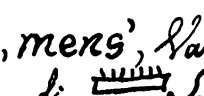
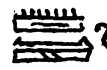
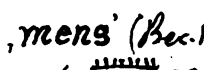
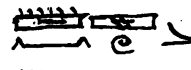
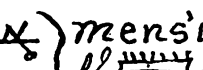
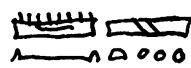
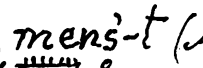
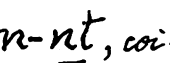
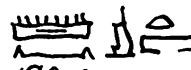
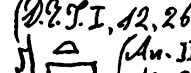
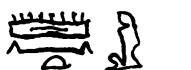
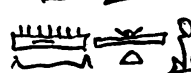
, menen-t, Var. di mn. , m-menen-t, ogni giorno, quotidianamente, continuamente, ⲘⲘⲎⲚⲒ (M.), ⲘⲘⲎⲚⲈ (T.), ⲘⲘⲎⲚⲈ, quotidie, quotidianus.

, mener, Var. di mnnn.

mensa (Altare granitico, Torino, E, 13), Birch (Trans. 1874) trad.: un vaso in forma di pera, della capacità di mezza pinta inglese.

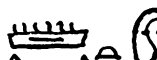
, men-se-u, nome della piramide di , farone della V dinastia.

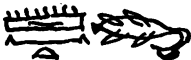
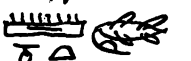
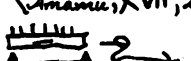
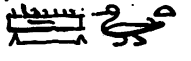
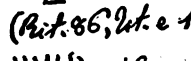
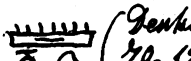
, mens' (An. IV, 3; Sall. II, 3), g. m., una barca di grandi dimensioni, che serviva come nave di trasporto,

tanto sul Nilo, quanto e sopratutto sul mare, nave mercantile.

(An. IV, 2, 1 e 2), capitano o comandante della nave mensu.

(P. di Bologna 1086, 1, 12; Chab. Mél. III, 234), il padrone della nave.

(An. III, 7, 6), la ciurma della nave, i marinai della nave.

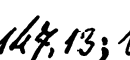
2) — (Grande Inscr. di Abido) commerciante, marittimo.

(Edfu, Dend.) (Harr. I, 63, a, 2) mens', una specie di terra o materia colorante, di cui si servivano gli scribi ed i pittori; minio, carminio, sinopia, rubrica (Rec. IV, 42, a; Brug. Z. 1880, 6), il color rosso.

אָמֹץ, אָמוֹץ, rosso; ⲙⲉⲣϣ, ⲙⲣϣ, ⲙⲟⲣϣ, rubicundus color, rufus, flavus, fulvus; ⲡⲏⲣϣ minium.

— Anche semplicemente colore o terra colorante:

mens'-uaz (Edf.), terra di color verde, materia colorante verde, verde minerale.

— Secondo Loret (Rec. de trav. III, 50), il vocabolo mens' signif. verde carico, verde scuro.

mens', Var. delle b. e. invece di mnx.

mens' (Rec. IV, 11), Var. delle b. e. invece di mnx.

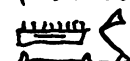
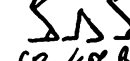
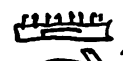
mensu, V. mns'.

mens'-t (Abyd., Mar.), V. mns'.

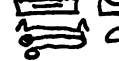
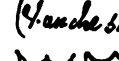
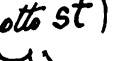
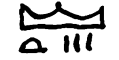
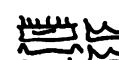
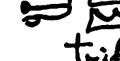
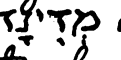
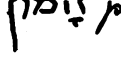
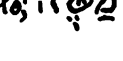
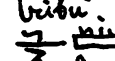
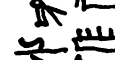
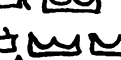
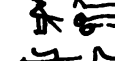
m-nt, coi suffissi pronominali. V. sotto m.

(D. T. I, 12, 26) (An. III, 7, 6) plur. (Rec. I, 64, li. 2 e 3) men-t, V. mn.

(b. e.) (Pleyt. Et. pl. VI, 5) men-t, femminile di mn.

(Champ.) ment, il dio Month.

men-t (Z. 1873, 83),

Var. di mnā-t.

ment op. men-t, g. f., secondo Birch e Brugsch, designa una specie di picciòne, colomba o tortora, piccione selvatico; — molto usata nelle offerte (Masp. Journ. As. 1883, 36). Altri Egittologi (per es. De Rougé, Wiedermann, Pierret, Stern e Goodwin) traducono rondine (hirondelle, Schwalbe, swallow), identificando col copto BHNE, T, hirundo. — Masp. (Journ. As. l. c.) asserisce che mnt ha ambedue i significati, e Birch che nel Rit. traduce rondine, nel Coffin of Amam trad. colombo.

(Berl. Tav. delle offerte) (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XVII, 2, 3ª) (Leps. Aelt. Text 51, Anm. 1) (E) (Rit. 86, tit. e 1) (Tomba di Ti) (Denkm. II, 70, 129)

sāmt ment (Tomba di Ti; Brugsch, Gräberwelt, 8; 16, 19), (Erman, Z. 1881, 99) imbeccar colombi; dar l'imbeccata, dar da mangiare a colombi; (Masp.) empâter un pigeon ou une tourterelle.
V. anche Z. 1867. 22; Rec. IV, 86, 1.

men-t (Sall. I, 4, 8). V. mn. = , V. mnn-t.

men-t (Rit. 147, 13; P. Med.), male, dolore, ecc. V. mn, sost.

ment (duale men-ti), g. f., la gamba, le gambe; — la parte superiore della gamba, la coscia; — la parte superiore della coscia. — Detto di un quadrupede, designa piuttosto la gamba o zampa posteriore, lacca, gigot.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 70) (ib. 283; Inscr. Unas, 486) (P. Rhind, 5, 6) (Inscr. Pepi I, 401) (B. H. I, Text, p. 43)

men-t, la gamba o zampa di un uccello. V. mn.

plur. (Med.-Abu)

ment, g. f., terra, regione, paese; — popolo, nazione, tribù. — Paese, popolo, ecc. straniero, in opposiz. a ta, paese, contrada, terra, regione d'Egitto. Confr. מְדִינָה dominio, terra, metropoli, provincia, regione; מְדִינָה popolo; מִדְיָן tribù.

(Wadi-Maghar.) (V. anche sotto st) plur.

percuotitore della nazione (straniera), percuotitore di tutte le nazioni, tito-

(sic) (sic)

lo del Faraone nelle iscrizioni sinaitiche.

, men-t-u, rarissimo plurale di mn.

(An. IV, 7, 14) (D. H. T. I, 39, 8) men-t, g. m. (D. l. c.), V. mn.

men-t (Pleyt. Ét. 14), V. mn e mnnu.

, ment (D. H. T. II, 40, 10), Var. delle epoche posteriori, invece di mnd.

, men-t, b. e. (Sarc. Vienna), sost. equiv. a mn; durata, stabilità, ecc.
— Forse si deve leggere mn (V.).

, ment, Lepage Renouf (Z, 1867, 60) lo dà come una importantissima variante e come il vero fonetico di e di (V. sotto àmnt), l'Occidente; ed egli dichiara che la forma àment (e i suoi derivati) è una forma allungata di questo mnt, formata perciò nello stesso modo come quelle citate all'articolo (Vol. I, p. 144).

, men-ti-u (Br., 3 Festkal. VIII, 144), plur. di mnt.

, men-ti (Dend.). V. mnt.

men-ti (E. de Rougé, Chrestom. 92), V. mn-tt.

men-ti, duale di mn.

, men-ti, nazione straniera, V. mnt.

, men-ti-u (?) (Gr. P. Harr. IX, 2), deriv. dal prec. (V.), le tribù straniere.

, men-ti-u (P. Mag. Harr. 2, 11) probabilmente var. del prec. Nel l. c. è menzionato insieme coi seti-u, gli asiatici.
2) — Equiv. a ment, nel senso di: lavoratori o agricoltori (stranieri).

[hieroglyphs], mentiti (P. Mor. Bul., 6), equiv. a [hieroglyphs] mnd (V.), ⲙⲛⲟⲧ, uber, mamma, petto, seno, poppe, mammelle.
Forma affine a [hieroglyphs] bntt (V.).

[hieroglyphs], mentu, V. [hieroglyphs] mnt.

[hieroglyphs], mentu, Μωνθ, Μώνθης, nome proprio d'uomo, deriv. dal prec.

[hieroglyphs], mentu, plur. di [hieroglyphs] mnt.

[hieroglyphs], men-tu, participio di [hieroglyphs] mn (V.); fermo, stabilito, ecc.

[hieroglyphs], menter, (E) membrum quoddam caprae et muris.

[hieroglyphs], ment-t, la città del dio Month ([hieroglyphs] mnt), la Hermonthis dei geografi greci; — ora Erment.

[hieroglyphs], men-tt (Leps. Ausw. pl. 9), la pietra sienite.
Deriv. da [hieroglyphs] mnti.

[hieroglyphs], men-tt (B. A. Z. 37, 5), propr. le due pallottole, cioè pupille o globi degli occhi; — onde anche i due occhi (Confr. ⲃⲁⲗ oculus).

[hieroglyphs], mend (Z. 1873, 82, Naville), pupilla dell'occhio; — gli occhi.
Var. del prec.

[hieroglyphs], mend, Var. di [hieroglyphs] mn.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 165, 14), [hieroglyphs] (E), [hieroglyphs] (P. 1425 di Berl.) — mend; [hieroglyphs] (P. Med. 12, 2), mendi; [hieroglyphs], mendidi (duale); [hieroglyphs], mendu (E.) — mammella, poppa, capezzolo, seno; le mammelle, ⲙⲛⲟⲧ, ⲙⲛⲟϯ (ⲥⲁⲛ); ⲉⲛⲛⲟⲧ (ⲧⲧⲓ), uberae, mammae.
Confr. la forma equiv. [hieroglyphs] bntt.

[hieroglyphs], mend-t, deriv. dal prec.: אֹמֶנֶת, ⲙⲁⲁⲛⲉ, ⲙⲟⲟⲛⲉ, balia, nutrice.
2) — Designa anche una funzione esercitata da uomini, la quale consisteva nel tener in braccio i bimbi dei grandi personaggi (Denkm. II e III).
V. [hieroglyphs] menā.

mend-t (Nav. Z. 1873, 82), prunelle, pupilla dell'occhio; V. mnd.

mend-ti (Z. 1873, 83), duale di mnd: le mammelle.

menz, g. m. (Inscr. Pepi I, 287), Varr. antiquate del preced. mnd.

menza (Altare granitico di Torino, E, 12; Birch, Trans. 1874) pot or mug; vaso, brocca, boccale, ecc.

menzà, (E) grana quaedam, seu baccae.
— (Brugsch) μαλϭα, la cera molle. Deriv. da מֶלֶט argilla, cemento, malta.

menzī (Nav. M. d'H. V), V. mānzaī.

menhep (Edfu e Dendera), il phallus, specialmente quello di Osiride.

menḥ, radicale affine con mrḥ, e corrisp.
1) alla rad. מלח salare, arab. ملح, ملح, salire, sal, V. mnḥ, all. 1.
— Onde in S. I, 7, 1; An. II, 7, 4; IV, 3, 7, preso come equiv. al seg. mnḥ.
2) alla rad. מרח, مرح, stropicciare, fregare, impiastrare, ungere, mollificare (per es. il corpo con olio); — e quindi equiv. a, all. 2.

(An. IV, 4, 9; 16, 2)
(P. di Bologna, Chab. Voy. 172, 384)
(Z. 1876, 75)

meneḥ, deriv. dal prec. all. 1, propr. il salato, signif. il giovane, giovanetto, garzone, le jeune homme, der Jüngling. In opposiz. a se, uomo ed a serà ragazzo, nello stesso modo che nefer-t, la donzella, la giovane (vergine), è in opposizione con se-t, la donna e con s'erà-t, la fanciullina, ragazzetta (V. D. H. T. 26, 7; An. IV, 7, 2; P. di Bologna, N. 1086, l. 21 e 26).
— Chab. (Voy. 172 e 384) traduce parimenti adulto, pubere.
— Masp. (Genr. épist. p. 34 e seg.) cadet, secondogenito.

(Rit. 4, 92; Z. 1867, 86)
(ib.)
(Br. 3 Festkal. Tav. VIII, col. 26)

meneḥ, מָלַח salare, מֶלַח sale. ملح, ملح, salire, sal. ⲙⲁⲗϩ, ⲙⲟⲗϩ, ⲙⲟⲩⲗϩ, salire, sale condire, salsugo;

ⲙⲗϩ salsugo.

2) — la cera; — ed anche un oggetto composto o fatto di cera, una figura di cera.

: ⲙⲟⲩⲗⲁϩ (π), ⲙⲟⲩⲗϩ (T. M.) cera; ⲙⲟⲗϩ (T.), ἐνείρω, jungere, connectere.

— Affine con mrḥu (V.).

menḥ, (Champ.) la dea Menḥi, leontocefala.

menḥ (Inscr. Sepi I, 311), (Masp.) papiro (?).
Confr. il seg.

menḥ, מלוח, ἄλιμος, ortica, atrepice, alinio, il melohieh degli arabi; un vegetale, le cui giovani foglie servivano di cibo.
— (Champ.) una pianta del genere delle Colchiche.
(Dict. géo. 262) (An. III, 2, 12) b.e. (D. T. T. 107, 17; L. 1671, 141)

2) — (D. T. T. l. c.) in architettura designa uno speciale capitello.

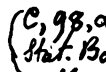
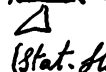
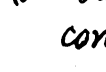
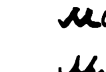
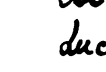
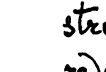
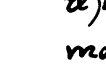
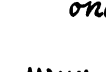
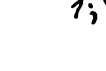
menḥi (Champ. Gram. p. 89), Var. del prec.

menḥi, menḥu, menḥui, V. mnḥu, all. 2.
(Rit. 17, 54) (Dict. géo. 544)

menḥu (L. 1876, 74), Var. di mnḥ.

menḥu, menḥui, scannatore, sacrificatore; macellaio, beccaio.
(Dend. Mar.) (Schiap. L. d. F. Tav. XXI, 12) (Dict. géo. 544) (Dend.)
V. ȧmnḥu.
2) — Talora designa anche il re, quale scannatore dei nemici (D. H. T. 101, a 5), ed il guerriero.

ⲙⲗⲁϩ (M.), ⲙⲗⲁϩ (T.), dimicare, contendere; pugna; ⲣⲉϥ-ⲙⲗⲁϩ, dimicator, pugnator, bellator.

menḥ-t, V. mnḥ.

menḥ-t (Harr. I, 18, b), V. mnḥ.

menqa, (Chab.) fecondare, generare.
— (Brugsch) equiv. a mnmn.

menq (E, 69, 10), (Stern) arbor quaedam, cuius ligno in officinis utuntur.
— È identico al copto ⲁⲙⲓⲛⲁⲕⲟⲩ (M.), styrax arbor et liquor inde

emanens.

[hieroglyphs], menq, in connes. col seg.; signif.: aver distrutte le sue forze, abbisognar di riposo; esser stanco, stracco, lasso; esser abbattuto, sfinito, spossato, dilombato, ecc. per fatica, esser affaticato.
— Stanchezza, lassitudine, spossatezza.
ⲙⲟⲩⲛⲕ (M. B.) deficere, cessare, languere; ⲙⲟⲩⲣⲕ evanescere.
2) — Riposarsi, riposo, quiete, מְנוּחָה, מְנוּחָה, מְנוּחַ.
— Il luogo di riposo.

[hieroglyphs] (C, 98, Louvre; Stat. Bokenkons, Monaco) [hieroglyphs] (Stat. Hor., Torino) menq, consumare (Stat. Bok.), compiere, compire, terminare, finire, condurre a fine (Stat. Hor.; Harr. I, 42, 1); andare a fine, essere condotto a fine (Denkm. III, 140, 6).
ⲙⲟⲛⲕ, consumere, consummare; ⲙⲟⲩⲣⲕ (M.) absolvere, ad finem perducere. — מוּג, מוּק, מִיק, sciogliere, struggere, metter in rotta (quasi consumare) un esercito; passivo נָמוֹג; מוּק immagrirsi, impoverirsi; מָחָה distruggere, annichilare, cancellare; מקק onde נמק consumarsi, immagrirsi.

[hieroglyphs], menqu (Harr. I, 42, 1; Denkm. III, 140, 6), var. del prec.

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 352) [hieroglyphs] (Trans. 1880, 533) [hieroglyphs] (Ramesseum) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Dict. géog. 284) (Tempio di Qurnah) [hieroglyphs] (Mar. Abyd. I, 19, a) [hieroglyphs] (Edfu, Antisala) [hieroglyphs] (Mar. Dend. I, 22) men-qeb, letter.: luogo del rinfresco, del ristoro, luogo dove si è fresco e si sta con piacere, dove uno rinfresca o raffredda se o qualche cosa; rinfrescatorio, ristorante.
Un edifizio, una casa, in cui si trova alloggio e ristoro (Dushington, Trans. l. c.).
— (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 157), padiglione, tenda.
— Anche il palazzo del re è un menqeb (Mar. Dend. I, 22).
— E lo stesso nome ha parimenti nel tempio ogni spazio coperto e quindi fresco (Edfu, Ramesseum; Qurnah, ll. cc.).

[hieroglyphs], men-qem (Denkm. IV, 46, a, col. 2), lett. di color scuro, designa una veste o stoffa particolare.

[hieroglyphs], menq-t (Wilkins., Mann. and Customs) nome di una dea.

[hieroglyphs], menker-t
[hieroglyphs], menk-t (Leps. Aelt. Text. pl. 7 e 37), nome di una parte di acconciatura, coda di animale

attaccata come ornamento alla corta tunica degli antichi egiziani, od al grembiale s'endi.

[hieroglyphs], mengeb (Harr. I, 2, 1866, 2), Var. di [hieroglyphs] mnqb.

[hieroglyphs] (An. II, 4, 7; Rit. 155, 2) [hieroglyphs] (b.e.) menx, ⲙⲟⲩⲛⲕ, ⲙⲟⲕ (T. M. B.), ⲙⲟⲛⲕ (T. M.), ⲙⲁⲛⲕ (M.), formare, effingere, construere, sculpere, γλύφειν; ⲙⲟⲩⲛⲕ (T. B.), manufactum; ⲙⲟⲛⲕⲱⲓ (T.) sculptitia facta e ligno; ⲙⲁⲛⲕⲉⲁⲧ (M., π) argentarius. — מרק dirozzare, lustrare, pulire, forbire, מְלָאכָה arte, opera, lavoro.

1) — formare, modellare, figurare; sgrossare, digrossare, dibruscare, dirozzare, sbozzare; e si dice dello scultore, dell'intagliatore, del falegname, del costruttore di navi, dell'argentiere, dell'orefice; come nei seguenti esempi:

[hieroglyphs] (Tomba di Ti, Saqqar, sopra persone che dibruscano coll'accetta legnami per navi), digrossar collascure.

[hieroglyphs] (Champ. Gramm. 68) lavoratore di argento, argentiere.

[hieroglyphs] (Tebe, Catacombe) costruttore di bastimenti.

2) — Compiere, eseguire, costurre (An. II, 4, 7; Denkm. III, 115); operare, fare, eseguire un lavoro, to perform; perfezionare, restaurare, migliorare; terminare, lavorare squisitamente. — Lavoro compito, perfezionato, soigné.

[hieroglyphs] menx màr, ben fatto, compito, eseguito, finito, variante di [hieroglyphs] trau.

3) — In senso traslato: compiere una buon' opera, operar bene; essere un uomo benefico, essere umano, generoso; — benefattore, benefico, affatto corrispond. al greco εὐεργετεῖν; onde il titolo [hieroglyphs] neter-menx, dio evergete, dio benefico, titolo di vari Tolomei.

[hieroglyphs], àr menx-u (Canop. 4, 5), praticar buone azioni, facere beneficia.

[hieroglyphs] (Louvre C, 63, Pierr. E. I.) le dévoucement absolu à quelqu'un ([hieroglyphs]).

4) — Gli aggettivi corrisp.: perfetto, compito, eccellente, squisito, efficace, benefico (An. II, 4, 7), εὐεργέτης, conveniente, regolare; salutare, buono, generoso, umano, ecc.

5) — Avverbio, più frequentemente accompagnato dalle particelle [hieroglyph] op [hieroglyph], nelle forme:

[hieroglyphs] perfettamente, squisitamente, bene, virtuosamente, convenevolmente, accuratamente; in modo preciso, esattamente, con cura, con attenzione, con zelo, benissimo, appunto. Si usa

la forma r-menx invece di r-àger (V. sotto àgr):

, è ben fatto, sta bene, dice uno su una iscrizione della tomba di Ti.

sam r-menx (Mar., Edf., ricetta del Kyphi), mescolare bene insieme.

— Forme causative:

(P. Rhind, 32,12) s-menx, dirigere o regolar bene, porre in buono stato; preparare, allestire bene, acconciare, ristaurare (una casa, Harr. I 10,16), perfezionare (C,170, Louvre).

— (Chab.) efficere, perficere, produrre; terminare.

— Preparare una buona salute a qualcuno.

(Tomba di Seti I) (Z.1873,152) menx, deriv. dal prec., all. 1 e 2; maglio, maglietto, mazzapicchio, battacchio, martello di legno (dello scultore, dell'intagliatore o del legnaiuolo).

, menx (Bul., Sarc. N.° 65). nome di un oggetto di offerta.

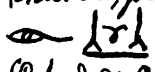
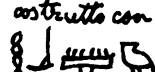
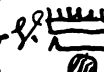
, menx (Dend. Mar.), var. delle bass. epoche invece del seg.

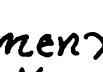
(P. Rhind; Harr. I, 50,4) , (Z.1880, 1 e 2) b.e. (D.T.T. I, 6, 3) menx, g.f., ⲘⲞⲨⲚⲔ (T. M.) πι, opus manufactum, manufatto, manifattura; — e quindi: tessitura, tessuto, tela, stoffa, filato, manifattura in tessuto. — Abito, vestito, veste; stoffa per una veste.

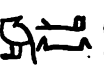
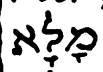
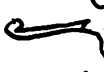
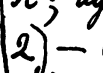
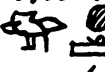
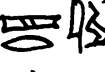
— Roba, materia, derrata, mercanzia, merce.

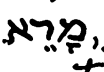
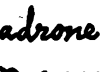
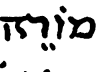
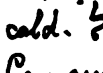
Era detto sopratutto e frequentemente delle vestimenta delle immagini divine, degli animali sacri, delle fasce e dei lini con cui si avviluppavano le mummie. Ma in particolare, specialmente il gruppo designa le bende, le fasce, le bandelle, di variopinto colore, che erano avvolte intorno alle immagini delle divinità come segni simbolici; quindi le denominazioni:

, menx hez-t, la stoffa bianca,

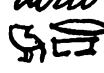
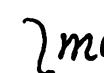
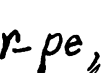
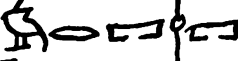
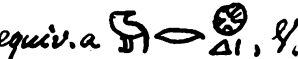
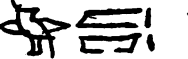
, menx ūaz-t, la stoffa verde,

, menx ans, la stoffa rosso-chiara, rosso-vivo o porpora.

menx àdmà, la stoffa rosso-scuro.

(H. Mar. Abyd. pp. 43, 44, 52, 53, 54; e 17° quadro).

Il cambio delle vesti e l'indossamento degli abiti nuovi rappresentava una grande parte nelle cerimonie religiose egiziane; onde le frequenti frasi:

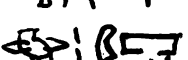
cambiar l'abito, cambiar la veste;

(Matér., pl. 22) (Calend. di Esne) costrutto con ... (Abyd., Mar.) — vestire, indossare un abito nuovo, mettere una veste, vestire di un abito (una divinità).

, menxi (Edfu, Mar.) (freq.), menx-t — var. mnx.

menx-t (J. de Roug., Edf. 53, XII). Brugsch confr. con ⲘⲞⲨⲚⲔ opus manufactum, e trad.: lavoro a mano, manufatto, lavoro d'arte, opera d'arte; lavoro, opera.
— Pare però significhi più esattamente roba, materia, merce, mercanzia, derrata.

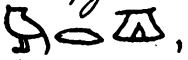
(Harr. I, 30, 2; Matér. pl. 22) (Brit. 145, 4) (Tav. Stat.) (Abyd., Mar.) (L. 1880, 1 e 2) — menx-t, var. mnx.

, menx-t (Leps. Aelt. Text., Taf. 40, l. 2), var. di manx-t.

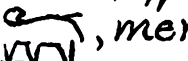
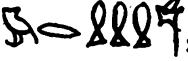
mer, signif. fondamentale: מָלֵא, ملأ, esser completo, pieno, ricolmo, riempito di..., empire, riempirsi, empirsi; agg. מָלֵא pieno.
2) — Occupare qualche cosa, disporre di qualche cosa; e quindi: esser il proprietario, il possessore di qualche cosa; — onde comunemente: proprietario, possessore, colui che dispone.
, mer xe nefer (Sall. II, 11, 2), pieno, ricolmo oppure possessore di roba buona, signif. ricco, ed è in oppos. con šerāu, povero, bisognoso, miserabile.
3) — Preposto, capo, direttore, sovrastante, guida, mastro, padrone, intendente, sovrintendente.
מְרָא, مر, signore, padrone; מוֹרֶה maestro, istruttore; מַעַל superiore, מַעֲלָה dignità, eccellenza; בַּעַל, cald. בְּעֵל, padrone, possessore.
Con questo mer, si trova formato un grande numero di titoli, dei quali ecco alcuni esempi:
, mer-āb, intendente degli operai in metalli ed in legnami.
mer-uuāāt (Abu-simbel, Ramessu II), (Chab.) capo ereditario.
mer-pe, ufficiale di casa, intendente di casa, ciambellano. — Il pa-

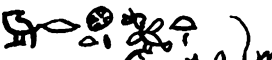
drone di casa.

[hieroglyphs], il sovrastante del tempio di Ammone.

[hieroglyphs], intendente del tesoro.

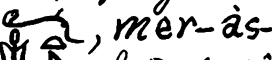
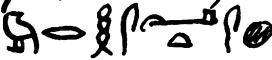
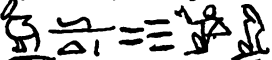
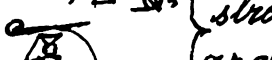
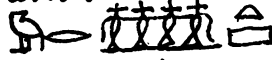
[hieroglyphs] equiv. a [hieroglyphs], V. qui appresso.

[hieroglyphs], intendente del palazzo reale.

[hieroglyphs] mer-mo, mer-mā, grande sacerdote (il plur. è tradotto nel decreto di Canopo: οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς), plur. (Canopo) il capo sacerdote d'Iside, il preposto dei templi, il capo del culto. — Secondo Maspero (Atti del IV congresso degli orientalisti, p. 40), sembra che questi gruppi designino un grado onorifico, piuttosto che una carica effettiva.

[hieroglyphs] mer-menfi-u (op. - ṡes-u), capo delle guardie o dei soldati a piedi.

[hieroglyphs], mer-qa-u (op. - menmen) (P. Lee) sovrintendente del bestiame.

[hieroglyphs] mer-sa (Z. 1874, 42 e 43), capo della classe o della tribù — (Lieblein l. c.) capo della guardia, capo-guardia, Garde-chef (V. sotto sa).

[hieroglyphs], mer-nas, mastro del trono, carica di corte.

[hieroglyphs], mer-ser-u, preposto dei Sar, ufficiale capo dei Sar.

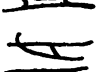
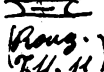
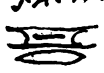
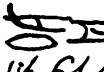
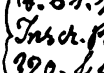
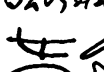
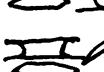
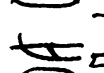
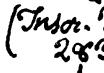
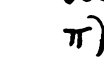
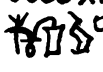
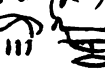
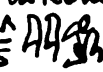
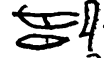
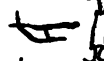
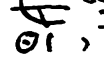
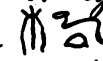
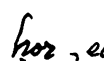
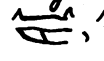
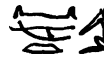
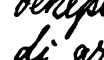
[hieroglyphs], mer-ṡen, intendente del magazzino.

[hieroglyphs], mer-neter-ḥon-u, capo dei profeti, capo del sacerdotame di un tempio.

[hieroglyphs], mer-nu; [hieroglyphs] mer-nu-za; [hieroglyphs], mer-pe-za; [hieroglyphs], mer-xet-za — poliarca, governatore della città, capo governatore delle armi, capo governatore del palazzo.

[hieroglyphs], mer-às-t-u (Stela Son-met, Berlino) sovrintendente del regio patrimonio, del demanio.

[hieroglyphs], mer-ḥes-t-sexem-àb-n-suten, l'intendente del canto e della ricreazione del re.

[hieroglyphs] mer-dod-V (Denkm. II, 122) capo dei lavoratori op. uno che ha lavoratori.

[hieroglyphs] mer-get, mastro costruttore, capo-mastro, mastro operaio; architetto (Denkm. III, 283, e altrove freq.).

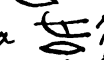
[hieroglyphs] (Stela Son-met, Berlino), il capo dei merget, il capo-mastro, il capo-architetto.

[hieroglyphs] (Stel. Sen-met. Berl.) mer-xent, mer-xenti, direttore, ispettore, amministratore o intendente del giardino

[hieroglyphs] mer-xetem, guarda-sigilli, preposto del luogo del sigillo,

preposto della cancelleria, del sigillo; cancelliere. — Questo impiegato teneva registro del nome e dell'origine delle persone che si arrolavano come servitori.

[hieroglyphs] mer-χa (Denkm. II, 131, 132), il tesoriere, il capo contabile.

Come si può riconoscere dai precedenti esempi, frequentemente [hieroglyph] (e varr.) è sinonimo di [hieroglyph] ḥr e di [hieroglyph] χrp.

[hieroglyphs] (Roug. I.H. 11) (16. 61. 49; Insch. Pepi I, 320, 446) (Inscr. Teti, 283) mer, propr. esser pieno, ricolmo (V. il signif. fond. del prec.) nel cuore da qualche cosa; — onde: amare, desiderare, bramare, aver in mira, esser intenzionato di fare, volere, aver l'intenzione di..., amar meglio, preferire (costr. con [hieroglyph]); — piacere. — Amore, passione, desiderio, brama, voglia, desio, intenzione, intento, disegno, volontà; — amicizia, inclinazione, affetto, propensione. — amico, amante; — (Insc. Pepi I e Teti, l.c., Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 199) pio.

ⲙⲉⲣⲉ (T.) amore diligere, ⲙⲉⲣⲓⲧ (T. M.) beneplacitum, ⲙⲉⲛⲣⲉ amore diligere, desiderare, ⲙⲉⲛⲣⲉ (Ϩ) amor, ⲙⲉⲗⲓⲧ (B.) dilectus, ⲙⲉⲗⲓϯ dilecti.

[hieroglyphs] (P. Lee, 2), scritti d'amore, cioè: libri della magia che conserva l'amore.

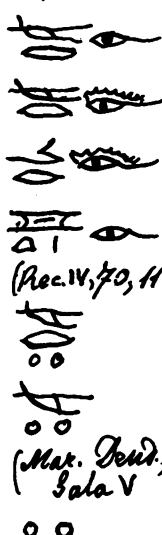
[hieroglyphs], mer-àmen
[hieroglyphs], mer-net
[hieroglyphs], mer-rā
e molti altri

nomi propri di uomo, amante di Ammone, a. di Neith, a. di Rā, ecc.

[hieroglyphs], mer-ret, letter. l'uomo amante, amico, designa colui che osserva volentieri i divini comandamenti che egli riceve con piacere: in opposiz. a [hieroglyphs] mes-ẓet. — Ed anche merer-t, equiv. a [hieroglyphs] mrr-t (V.).

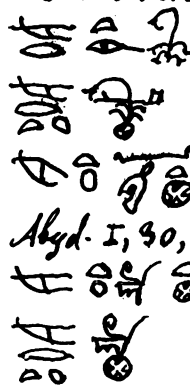
[hieroglyphs] mer-sexer, amante della dea Soxari; il 1º è una forma della Dea Hathor, ed il 2º è il nome di una regina, moglie del figlio di Thotmes III.

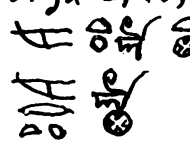
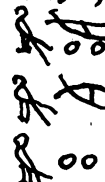
[hieroglyphs] (Bit. 149, 56), [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. VI, 118, 19), [hieroglyphs] (An. II, 2, 3), [hieroglyphs]

n-mer, n-mer-ut, r-mer, m-mer-ut, coi pronomi affissi, significa: à (mon, ton, son, etc.) gré, souhait; come piace a (me, te, lui, ecc.), secondo la volontà di..., a beneplacito di...; gratiâ, in grazia di, grâce à..., per amore di, a causa di, per ciò che...; per mezzo di (Masp. Genr. épist. 86); — acciocchè, perchè.

2) — Il semplice mer si trova anche equiv. alle prep. prec. n-mer, r-mer, ecc. (Denkm. VI, 118, 83, 98).

— I primi 6 gruppi sono anche equiv:

3) — a [hieroglyph] mr.

4) — a [hieroglyph] mr;

5) — Nelle b. e. si trova il segno [hieroglyph] equiv.

e variante sillabica di [hieroglyph] mà.

[hieroglyphs] (Rec. IV, 70, 11) (Mar. Dend., Sala V) mer, g. f., l'occhio, la pupilla dell'occhio; anche i due occhi, le due pupille; in questo secondo senso si trovano però anche le forme duali: [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. 49, a, 2) (Brit. Mus. N. 581) (Rit.) mer-ti, i due occhi, le due pupille; — ma anche le due parti settentrionale e meridionale, il Nord e il Sud dell'Egitto. In quest'ultimo senso si trova anche il singolare mer, per indicare una delle suddette due parti, la quale è specificata da uno dei segni che designano il Sud od il Nord. Abbiamo così:

[hieroglyphs] l'occhio meridionale, l'occhio del Sud, cioè l'Egitto meridionale, l'Alto Egitto (V. Mar. Abyd. I, 30, a);

[hieroglyphs] l'occhio settentrionale, l'occhio del Nord, cioè l'Egitto settentrionale, il Basso Egitto.

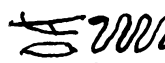
[hieroglyphs] hor-mer, Horo dei due occhi, o piuttosto: l'occhio o i due occhi d'Horo; gruppo frequentissimo sui monumenti di tutte le epoche.

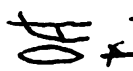
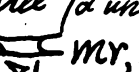
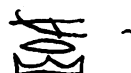
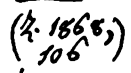
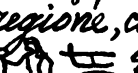
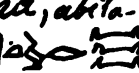
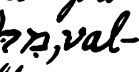
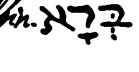
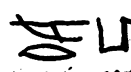
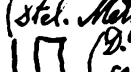
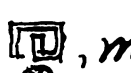
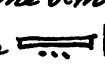
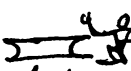
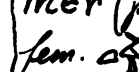
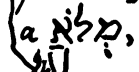
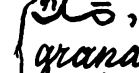
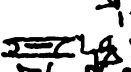
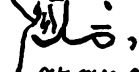
— Confr. ⲃⲁⲗ (T. M.), ⲃⲉⲗ (B.), ⲡ, ⲡⲓ, oculus, e più esattamente gli orli delle pupille degli occhi.

— Confr. le forme affini [hieroglyphs] ber e [hieroglyphs] men-tt.

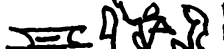
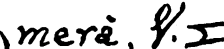
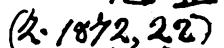
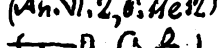
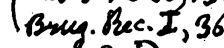
[hieroglyphs], mer (D. T. T. 47, 9), V. [hieroglyphs] mr-t.

[hieroglyphs] (Tomba di Ti) (Rit. 52, 5) (Med. Abu) (Champ. Not. descr. p. 333) mer, la piena, la piena delle acque, l'inondazione, la piena dell'inondazione.

ⲙⲏⲣⲉ (T., ⲧ), inundatio, aqua inondationis, πλημμυρα; ϯ ⲁ= ⲙⲏⲓⲣⲓ, Nilus, cioè nel senso dell'arabo النيل, l'inondazione, conservato visibilmente nel vocabolo demîra del berbero odierno per designare la stessa cosa.

2) — Serbatoio per la radunata acqua dell'inondazione, ed in generale: lago, stagno, bacino, i lati o fianchi del porto;

3) — Acqua o fiume qualunque.

4) — Sponda, riva, porto (d'imbarco). V. [hieroglyphs] mri.

— [hieroglyphs] (Champ. l. c.) il lago del tempio.

— Confr. בְּאֵר cisterna, pozzo, fossa.

[hieroglyphs], mer (Dict. géo. 1197, 1364, XIX) il serpente dell'inondazione (V. il prec., all. 1), l'Agathodemon, a cui era assegnato l'ingresso del fiume per i singoli Nômi.

(Z. 1873, 151) (Edf.) (Serapeum) mer, scritto anche xe-mer (Edfu), designa una specie di albero, il sicomoro? il moro? il gelso? Il duro legno di questo albero trovava molteplice impiego nella fabbricazione e ornamentazione di bare, feretri, casse funerarie, non che di usci, sportelli e simili.
— I due primi gruppi designano anche il frutto dello stesso albero.

mer (Rit. 18, 12), radicalmente affine foneticamente e ideograficamente a mār (V.); signif.: inviluppare, involgere in fagotto, in fascio, in mazzo, legare, annodare, fasciare, bendare.
— Sost.: sacco, fagotto, fardello, fascio, mazzo; covone, ecc., per designare una certa quantità di piante od erbe. — Unione, legame, involto, inviluppo, fasciatura, bendaggio. ⲙⲣ, ⲙⲟⲣⲣ, ⲙⲟⲣ, ligare, cingere, praecingere, obbligare; passivo ⲙⲏⲣ: ⲙⲁⲓⲣⲉ, ⲙⲏⲓⲣⲓ, fasciculus (alligatus), fasciculi (alligati); ⲙⲣⲣⲉ (T) vinculum.
V. mar.
2) — stringere, arab. ; sprangare.
3) — percuotere, battere.

mer (Z. 1877, 154). Mayer traduce: confine, limite (d'una terra). Verisimilm. identico a mr, all. 4.

(Z. 1868, 106) (Stel. Mettern.) mer, g. f., terra, terreno, paese, regione, contrada. (D. T. T. II, 28, 13), regina della terra intiera, titolo di Hathor.
— (Chab., Z. l. c.) la terra ferma, abitata dagli uomini; in oppos. ad àtur, il fiume, in cui vivono pesci e coccodrilli.
— Secondo Brugsch, questo vocabolo è probabilmente identico all'ebr. מְרִיא, vallum, ager. Confr. anche il rabbin. בָּרָא campagna.
— Anche equiv. a mnt op. st.

(Stel. Mettern.) (D. T. T. I, 86, 7) mer (op. merà), significa fondam.: opera d'architettura (intavolata, boscata), corrisp. al copto ⲙⲉⲗⲱⲧ (T., M.), concameratum opus, fornix.
— Per lo più casa in generale.
2) — Equiv. a mrà-t.
3) — Equiv. a mrà.

, mer (op. merà), derivato dal preced., all. 3; nome simbolico dell'Egitto, chiamato anche ta-mer-t.

(Stel. Son-mot. Berl.) (Z. 1872, 22) mer (preceduto dall'articolo fem. ta), equivalente a מְלוֹ, מְלוֹא, מְלֹא, arab. ملء, moltitudine, grande folla, turba, popolaccio, plebe.

2) — Contadino paysan; i contadini, gli abitanti di una terra di una città, del territorio o distretto di un tempio; gli operai addetti ed appartenenti ai dominii sacri (Trans. 1880, 138).

soprastante alle genti (appartenenti al tempio) di Ammone.

3) — I servi, i servitori, il servidorame, i vassalli (Trans. l. c., 6).

4) — (Chefi) i tessitori, la compagnia dei tessitori.

5) — Preso singolarmente significa: (m.) uno del popolo, (f.) una donna del popolo.

e varr. } Maspero (Geur. épist. 58; Z. 1883, 63) legge mr. — Noi l'abbiamo messo al fonetico àbmr.

(Stele Piānxi) (Bul.) } mer, equiv. a mt morire, morto; uccidere. Indogerm. mar, mrt, sanscr. mri, mar, mriyate, persiano مردن (murdān), got. maurthr, mord, morden, latin. mori, mors, mortuus, grec. μορτòς = βροτòς, μορος, td. mord; — ebr. מות, arab. مات, مَوْت, morire, far morire, uccidere; מות, cald. מות, morte, מת defunto, morto, cadavere (A proposito della ר, ر, r, mancante nel radicale semitico, osserva Gesenius: "caeterum media radicalis ו emollita videtur ex liquida ר; confr. דרש = דוש". Lo stesso accade nell'egizio, dove dall'antico mrt si formò il posteriore e, mt (V.)). In copto abbiamo ⲙⲟⲩ invece di ⲙⲟⲩⲣ, ⲙⲟⲩⲧ, ⲙⲟⲟⲩⲧ, ⲙⲱⲟⲩⲧ, mori.

— L'espressione mer-mert è da Brugsch tradotta: malattie di ogni sorta; ma noi crediamo più esatta traduzione: ogni sorta di morti.

(Z. 1872, 39) (Sarc. Vienna) } mer op. merh? Noi li abbiamo messi al 2° fonetico.

} mer?, una specie di grossa cassa, che era esteriormente fregiata, ornata, intarsiata; arca, forziere, cassone.

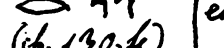
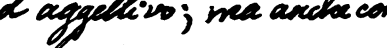
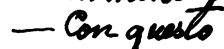
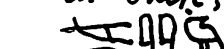
} mer (op. mār, V.), equivalente a mād (V.). — Onde

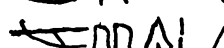
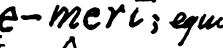
} mer-sep, equivalente a mād-sep, V. sotto il predetto mād.

Caus. s-mer = s-mār, V. sotto mār.

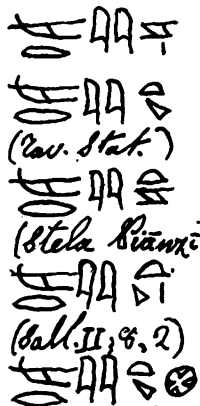
} merà, 1) — color nero; 2) — inchiostro; calamaio, vaso dello scriba.

ⲙⲉⲣⲁ (B. ...) atramentarium, ati pico ⲙⲉⲗⲁ, atramentum.

— (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 160) la terra di color nero, Μελάμβολος, l'Egitto. — Masp. (Mél. l. c.) trad.: il Delta dell'Egitto.

(Z. 1872, 22) (An. VI, 2, 6; 11e12) (Trans. 1880, 385; Brug. Rec. I, 36) (An. IV, 3, ult.) (An. VI, 2, 6) merà, V. mr. — Nel senso singolare abbiamo tà merà (An. IV, 3, ult.) la contadina o la donna del popolo; e nel senso plurale tà merà-u (An. VI l. c.), i contadini, i servi, ecc.

, mer-à op. merà, amante, amico, var. di mr.

, meràu, var. di mr.

(Rec. IV, 13) (Z. 1873, 151) merà-t, Birch (Z. l. c.) trad.: via stretta, viottolo, labirinto. — Sono varr. di mr.

, merà-t (Abyd. Mar.), V. merà.

(Rit. 136, 12) (ib. 130, 4) merī, equiv. a mr, specialmente come sostantivo ed aggettivo; ma anche come verbo: , amino me gli uomini come io amo loro.

— Con questo aggettivo si formano molti nomi proprii; per es.:

merī-Ptah, amante di Ptah, nome di donna,

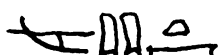
, amante di Ape, nome di uno scriba (D'Orb. ult.),

, amante di Tum, nome dell'8° figlio di Ramesse Meràmon, ecc. ecc.

, merī, l'amante, l'amabile, nome di uomo, freq.;

, mer-īt, femm. del prec., nome di donna.

(Rec. IV, 4) (Pap. Vien.) (Birch, Gloss.) merī, scritto anche ⲭⲉ-merī; equiv. a mr.

, merī, V. mr.

, merī op. mer-īt (Z. 1874, 148), designa l'ipotenusa di un triangolo

rettangolo. Confr. però il seg., all. 2.

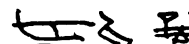
(Tav. Stat.) (Stela Piânxi) (Sall. II, 8, 2) merī, mer-īt, equivalente a mr, nel senso di: contrada o regione situata alla riva del mare o sulla sponda di un fiume; sponda, riva, quai, porto; — città marittima, il porto di una grande città sul Nilo; città avente un porto. ⲙⲣⲱ (?), ⲉⲙⲣⲱ, (T), ⲉⲙⲃⲣⲱ; ⲉⲙⲡⲣⲱ (M.; T.), portus.

2) — Nel Pap. Matem. di Londra si trova freq. il gruppo per designare l'altezza od il cateto maggiore di un triangolo rettangolo (Revillout, Rev. egyptolog. II, 309) — V. però il prec.

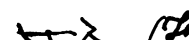
mer-īt (Dict. géo. 678, 1148; Rev. ég. 1880, p. 32 e seg.). V. mr.

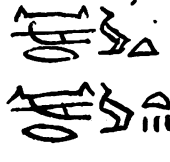
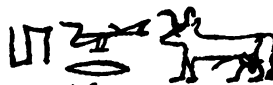
mer-īt (D. R. T. 53, a), denominazione speciale del cielo.

mer-īt (Louvre C, 26), Pierr. (Ét.) trad.: palazzo. V. mr-t e mr-t.

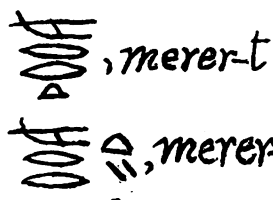
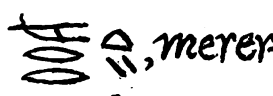
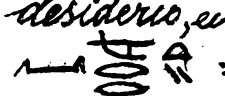
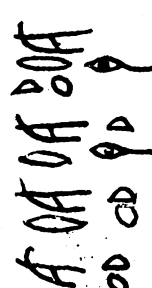
meru, V. mr.

meru (Z. 1874, 28), V. mr.

meru (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XXIV, sopra), equiv. al prec. come sost. plur.: sacchi.

meru, la dea Meru, principio femminino della divinità.

meru (An. IV, 10, 5), V. mr.

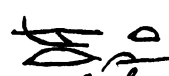
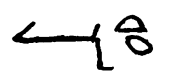
meru (P. Mag. 6, 5), Var. di mr, terra (Chab.).

merur-īt (Champ. Mon. pl. 350), nome di un uccello; secondo Bilharz, ciconia (argala?).

merul, nome di un dio.

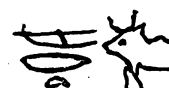
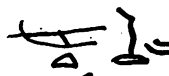
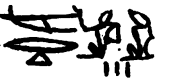
merut-t (Sall. II, 3, 3), V. mr-t.

(Inscr. Pap. I, 1. 365) (Tomba di Ī) (freq.) mer-ut, sostantivo corrisp. al verbo mr (V.);

amore, desiderio, amicizia, ecc..

n-mer-ut, equivalente a n-mer, V. sotto il pred. mr.

mer-ūr, nome del toro sacro Mnevis nutrito ed adorato in Eliopoli.

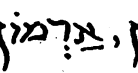
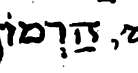
merer, equiv. a mr.

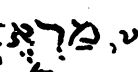
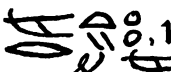
mer-ret, op. merer-t, V. il predetto mr.

merer-t, merer-ti, sost. femm. derivato dal verbo mrr; amica, amante, ecc. — amore, amicizia, desiderio, ecc..; onde = , V. sotto mr.

mer-t (Dend.; Mar. Abyd. I, 30, a), equiv. a mr. e perciò designa tanto l'occhio (Dend., della luna), quanto l'Alto o il Basso Egitto (Abyd. l.c.).

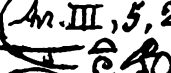
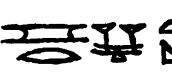
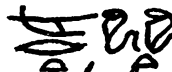
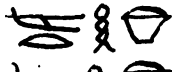
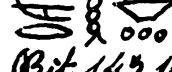
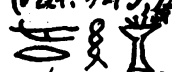
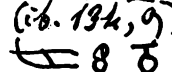
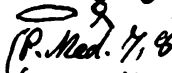
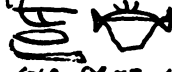
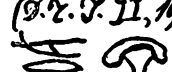
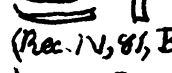
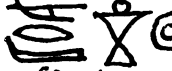
mer-t (ant., Tomba di Ti, Saqqar), sost. equiv. a mr-ut.

mer-t (D'Orb. I, 1), madre.

mer-t, Var. di mr.

mer-t, (Brugsch) Seite, lato, parte, fianco, banda. Il Brugsch confr. con ⲙⲏⲣ (locus) ulterior, onde ⲉⲙⲏⲣ trans, ϩⲓⲙⲏⲣ trans, ultra.

mer-t, V. mru

mer-t, V. mr.

mer-t, la vacca. In generale corrisponde a מְרִיא ingrassato, grasso, pingue; — e signif. bestia grassa, ingrassata, bestiame da ingrassare, bestiame, detto in particolare dei vitelli che s'ingrassano per la macellazione.

mer-t (Champ. Mon. 683), Var. di mrà, calamaio, vaso dell'inchiostro.

(Denkm. II, 124) (Stel. Meru, Torino) mer-t, V. mrȧ.

mer-t, V. mr.

mer-t (Sall. II, 5, 4), Var. di mr.

(Calend. di Edfu) (Calend. di Esneh) mer-t, equival. a mart ed a mo.
—Confr. ארמון, הרמון, rocca, castello, palazzo.
—Confr. anche מראה, vista, aspetto, prospettiva, veduta.
—Secondo Chab. (Antiq. hist. 144) il luogo d'un tempio, ove erano collocate le statue divine, allorchè loro si facevano oblazioni; — e corrisponde letteralmente al nostro ostensorio.

mer-ti (Dict. géo. 505, 805), V. mr, duale.

mer-ti (P. Harris 500, verso; Masp., Journ. As. 1883), nome del canale che passava per Eliopoli.
— Var. di mr.

(Rit. 37, 1) mer-ti, V. mr-tt.

(An. III, 5, 2) (Ri: 69, 3) mer-tu, identico a mr-ut (S. Stela Thotmes III, l. 1), equiv. a n-mer, V. sotto mr.

mer-tt (L. c.; D. Z. T. II, 28, 13; 35, 41), Varr. di mr.

mer-tt (Rit. 37, titolo), duale di mr. (Birch) the Asps; (De Roug.) les deux vipères.
Pierret lo rapporta a mr-ti e traduce les deux Yeux-Uræus.

merd (Z. 1876, 103), Var. di mārd.

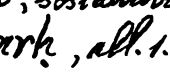
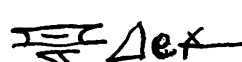
(Rit. 143, 10) (ib. 134, 9) (P. Med. 7, 8) (D. Z. T. II, 19, 4) (Rec. IV, 81, B, 1) (Edfu) mereḥ, מרח, مرخ, stropicciare, fregare, impiastrare, ungere, mollificare, inoliare; ungere o strofinare con olio; imbalsamare. פרך, fregare, lustrare, purificare, lisciare.
— Fregamento, frizione, introduzione per fregamento, unzione, imbalsamazione.
2) — Tutto ciò con cui o di cui si frega, si unge, ecc.; ogni sorta di sostanze che

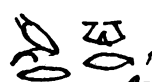
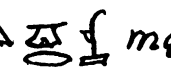
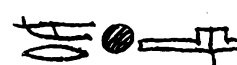
servono di unguento; olio, balsamo, unguento, aroma.
מֶרְקָחָה, מִרְקָחָה, מֶרְקַח, erba aromatica, unguento, aroma, mistura aromatica.
(Brugsch confr. con ⲁⲙⲣⲏϩⲉ, ⲡⲃⲣⲉϩⲓ, bitumen, pix; ⲃⲣⲉϩⲓ bitumen adeps, avuto certamente riguardo al catrame e bitume usato in grande quantità nella preparazione delle mummie).
[hierogl.], la cassetta dell'unguento.
[hierogl.] (Rit. 145, 40), l'olio rosso;
[hierogl.] (P. Med. 7, 8), l'olio bianco;
[hierogl.], letter. olio di uccello, Brugsch riferisce a ⲙⲉⲣⲱⲧⲡ oleum, aroma; — edulium quoddam.
3) — Aggettivo: odoroso, fragrante, aromatico.
4) — Impiastricciare, insudiciare, imbrattare, lordare, bruttare, sporcare (per es. con una veste o stoffa impura); tingere, coprire qualche oggetto di una cosa umida.

[hierogl.] (Z. 1872, 39), [hierogl.] (Sarcof. Vienna) merh, Varr. del prec.

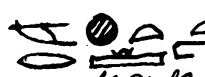
[hierogl.] merek, tritare fregando, sminuzzolare; piagare, esterminare, estirpare, distruggere, rovinare, perdere, schiacciare

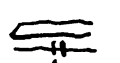
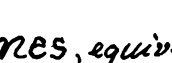
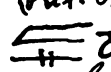
Detto anche della degradazione di un monumento (Louvre, Stat. N. 23, Armoire B; Pierr. Et. I, 42).
Confr. מרח pestare, ammaccare.
2) — Equiv. al prec., all. 4: ungersi di lordura, insozzarsi; — lordare, insozzare la memoria o la persona di qualcuno, disonorare qualcuno.

[hierogl.], merḥ (?) (Altare di basalte, Torino), divinità che presiedeva alla città di Nahes (op. Hes).

[hierogl.], mer-ḥā-t (Stel. C, 110, Louvre), V. [hierogl.] māḥā-t. — V. anche l'osservazione all'articolo [hierogl.], āḥā-t.

[hierogl.] (Sall. IV, 1, 8), [hierogl.] (Rit. 134, 9) merḥu, V. [hierogl.] mrḥ. Nel Rit. l. c. si legge l'espr.: [hierogl.], fregare con balsamo od olio; (Pierr.) imprégné d'huile. — Il 2° gruppo è anche equiv. al seg.

[hierogl.], merḥu (D. H. T. II, 48, a, 6), V. [hierogl.] mrḥ.

[hierogl.], alcuni egittologi leggono merḥut, confrontando con מָלָּח rematore, remigante — Avuto però riguardo all'equivalente copto ϩⲓⲏ, gu-

bernaculum navis, sembra più conveniente l'altra lettura proposta àḥu-t, che è quella che noi abbiamo adottato.

[hieroglyphs], mereh-t, sostantivo equivalente a [hieroglyphs] mrḥ, all. 1.

[hieroglyphs], V. sotto àqu. Altri leggono merqu, confrontando con מַקֵּל, מקל, verga, bastone (V. Z. 1874, 62).

[hieroglyphs], merger (Leps. Denkm. Text, II, accanto alla figura [figura]), il mortaio. V. [hieroglyphs] mgr.

[hieroglyphs] merχ (Z. 1870, 156), gruppi e segni delle b. e. equiv. a [hieroglyphs] unnu-t, l'indicatore delle ore, il misuratore del tempo, l'orologio, la clessidra. 2) — (Edfu, freq.), l'ora, siccome misurante da se stessa il tempo. V. il predetto unnu-t, all. 1.

[hieroglyphs], merχa (dal demotico, Z. 1876, 68), g. m., (Brugsch) brocca di metallo. — Forse in affinità con [hieroglyphs] mārχ.

[hieroglyphs], merχet, g. m. (Naville. M. d'H. 24, 106), la gualchiera; propr. il luogo dove s'imbiancano gli abiti: Confr. ⲙⲣⲟϥⲧ, μόροχθος, lapis ad vestes dealbandas.

[hieroglyphs], mes (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 125; Da una iscrizione etiopica di un Piānχi), Var. di [hieroglyphs] ms, generare, ecc.

[hieroglyphs] (D. T. T. I, 77, 10) [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1864, 48) mes, equiv. a [hieroglyphs] māsb (V.); procedere, camminare avanti in una direzione determinata, proposta; avanzare, andare avanti. Confr. ⲱⲙⲥ (M.) insinuare se, irrepere, penetrare; מוש muoversi, dipartirsi; muovere. — ⲙⲉϣⲉ, ⲙⲉϣⲧ (T. M.), ⲙⲟⲩϣⲧ (idem), perlustrare, peragrare, pertransire, circumire, errare, vagari; explorare, visitare. 2) — Sinonimo e probabilmente anche omofono di [hieroglyphs] msb (V.).

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 64, 34) [hieroglyphs] mes, ungere, fregare (con medicamenti liquidi), stropicciare, strofinare, far entrare fregando, insinuare fregando. — Frizione, fregagione, unzione; introduzione,

insinuazione per fregamento.
V. [hierogl.] msau e [hierogl.] msu.
Brugsch confr. ⲱⲙⲥ, ⲟⲙⲥ, ⲉⲙⲥ, mergere, immergere, mergi, immergi, lavare, baptizare; ⲡ- immersio, submersio, lotio, baptismus.
Noi crediamo sia più esatto il confronto con משׁח, ungere, מִשְׁחָה olio, מִשְׁחָה unzione.

[hierogl.] (Roug., Tomb. d'Ahmès, 135) [hierogl.] — mes, giovenco, vitello.
ⲙⲁⲥⲉ, ⲙⲁⲍⲉ (T., ⲡ), ⲙⲁⲥⲓ (M., ⲡⲓ), ⲙⲉⲥⲓ (B., ⲡⲓ), vitulus, taurus, bos; pullus, catulus.

[hierogl.], mes (Rec. III, 58, 3), segare, recidere colla sega, tagliare, troncare, separare, smembrare, staccare. — Affine con [hierogl.] us, ⲟⲩⲁⲥ, ⲃⲁⲥ, secare, serra.
Confr. בצע, tagliare, rompere, מַשּׂוֹר sega (da נשׂר segare).

[hierogl.] a. e b. e. — mes; 1) — Il significato fondamentale di questo radicale è, come i suoi affini מאס, מסה, מסס, scorrere, colare, fluire, struggersi, liquefarsi, fondere, sciogliersi; versare, colare, fondere, liquefare,
— analogo a נסך, [hierogl.], a) spandere, versare, colare, effondere (σπένδειν); fondere, gettare lavori metallici; ungere (confr. [hierogl.] ms e [hierogl.] msu) — b) coprire, tessere.
2) — Detto frequentemente, sino dalle più antiche epoche e relativamente alle opere d'arte: formare, figurare, modellare, fare, produrre, ecc. un'opera d'arte; gittare figure o sculture [[hierogl.], [hierogl.] (Louvr. Stel. c, 218), [hierogl.] (Pierr. I. d. L. I, 12)] — detto similmente non di rado anche in relazione ai lavori artistici in pietra ed in marmo; — onde scolpire, scultore:
[hierogl.] (Vadi-Maghar.) [hierogl.] plur. (Sall. II, 5, 1) — scultore in pietra.
3) — In connessione col prec.: voltare, volgere, avvolgere, girare; detto del vasaio che gira il suo disco per modellare e formare il vaso.
Nei testi, nelle pitture, nelle sculture incise o in bassorilievo, lo stesso dio Xnum modella e forma il mondo sul suo disco da vasaio.
4) — Naturalmente derivato dai prec. all., formare un fanciullo, cioè generare; — ed anche partorire, figliare, dare alla luce (Rit. 1, 2); — il generato, il fanciullo, il nato, il figlio; — il feto. — Qualche volta in oppos. a vecchio, significa giovane, garzone (V. [hierogl.] ms). — Nascere, nascita.

ⲙⲁⲥ (T. M.) gignere, parere; infans, pullus, catulus: infans in utero; ⲙⲓⲥⲉ (T.), ⲙⲓⲥⲓ (M.) natus, generatus; ⲛⲓⲙⲓⲥⲓ, τὰ ἔκγονα, partus, proles; ⲙⲓⲥⲓ (B., τε), puerperium; ⲣⲉϥⲙⲓⲥⲓ parens, genitor; ϣⲁⲙⲓⲥⲓ primogenitus.

— mes n... nato da (seguito dal nome della madre, espressione comunissima.

sā-mes (Chab. e Deveria) primogenito, ϣⲁⲙⲓⲥⲓ. — (Gréb., Mél. d'Arch. II, 248) qui a commencé l'enfantement, d'enfanter.

rā-mes, solis natus; rā-mes-su, sol peperit eum — Ramesse, nome di diversi faraoni della XIX e della XX dinastia.

mesu (An. VI, 3, 4), nome proprio di uomo, identico all'ebr. משׁה, Mosè la cui derivazione dalla radice משׁה traxit, extraxit, propr. anche extraxit e ventre matris, ha autenticato il significato del [ms] egizio.

mes-u hem-t-u, le figlie, letter: le nate donne.

mes-āxen (Trans. 1882, 129. Nav.) il luogo della nascita; la nascita stessa. — (Chab. Mél. I, 120) il fanciullo.

neter mes-u, nascite di Dio, oppure: scritti della nascita; si riferisce ai disegni deposti per iscritto sulle epoche che nei calendari spesso menzionano la nascita del Sole al tempo degli equinozi e dei solstizi.

mes-ams-m-dod (Louvre, Stat. A, 66; Pierr. Ét. I, 131), titolo di Horo.

5) — Produrre vegetali (detto della terra).

mes (Rit. 58, 2), il luogo della nascita, della culla. Nell. c. si legge l'espressione [...], che Birch trad. the birthplace of the heaven, e Pierret: le lieu de renaissance.
— Variante di [...] msxn.

mes, equiv. a [ms] ms. all. 2.
V. anche sotto msn.

mes, equivalente a [ms] ms, all. 4, verbo. (Var. al Rit. 1, 2); (altra var.); (Bulaq, N. 71).

mes (Rit. 64, 25), sostantivo equiv. a [ms] ms, all. 4; fanciullo, figlio, nato, ecc.; — giovane.

mes-u; mesu (Champ. Gram. 192, 279); (Sall. II, 4, 1) — forme plurali; i fanciulli, i figli, la progenitura; — i giovani. Nell. c. del P. Sall. v'ha l'espressione: [...], mesu āau,

i giovani ed i vecchi. — Brugsch legge mesu ūru e trad.: i figli dei grandi.

[hieroglyphs], mes (Erman, Z. 1883, 69), signore, padrone, voce comune a tutte le antiche lingue libiche.

[hieroglyphs], mes, deriv. da [hieroglyphs] ms. all. 3; significa propr.: l'avvolto, il contorto, cioè il serpente; — o forse piuttosto una specie particolare di serpente.

[hieroglyphs], mes (Mar. Abyd. I, Testo, p. 44), affine con [hieroglyphs] mss (V.), ⲙⲟⲩⲥ; signif. lo stesso che l'ebr. משׁך, volgere i fili in dentro, da destra a sinistra; torcere, filare.
2) — Guarentire, proteggere, difendere, custodire, riparare, salvare.
3) — Attaccare, pungere, ferire, percuotere, uccidere, per difendersi.
נגע, נגף, ferire; מַצָּה, lite, contratto, contesa.

[hieroglyphs] (Brug. Edf. 28, 20)
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 122, 4)
mes, ⲙⲏⲥⲓ, fœnus, usura; tributo, canone, Zins; pigione, fitto; interesse; מס tributo, contribuzione, gabella.
— Il provento della semenza.
— Il gruppo del Rit. pare designi una specie di pane o di focaccia.
2) — V. [hieroglyphs] msī.

[hieroglyphs], mes (Karn. Tempio di Thotmes III; D. Z. T. II, 40, 19), forma rara e antiquata, invece di [hieroglyphs] msḥ.

[hieroglyphs], mes (?), V. [hieroglyphs] mst.

[hieroglyphs], mesau, significato fondam.: fregare, stropicciare, ungere, impiastrare (detto sopratutto delle parti sofferenti del corpo), tedesco messen —.
— Affine all'ebr. מוּשׁ, משׁשׁ, arabo مسّ, greco μάσσω, franc. masser, palpare, toccare, tastare; — ed a משׁח, مسح, ungere (V. [hieroglyphs] ms).
— V. anche [hieroglyphs] msu.

[hieroglyphs], mesàntef (E.), parte determinata dell'addome o basso-ventre.
Brugsch vorrebbe leggere mes-àntef, op. mesà-n-tef, e vedervi l'antica forma del copto ⲙⲉⲥⲓⲱⲧ (ⲓⲱⲧ, ⲉⲓⲱⲧ, pater), matrice, μήτρα.

[hieroglyphs], mesà-t, V. [hieroglyphs] ms-t.

[hieroglyphs], mesā-ut (Denkm. II, 28), Brugsch lo fa equivalente a [hieroglyphs] mesī.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] } mesī, equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ms, in tutti i suoi significati.

[hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 8, 9 e freq) identico a [hieroglyphs], V. sotto [hieroglyphs] ms, all. 2.

[hieroglyphs] (7 forms) } mesī, equivalente a [hieroglyphs] ms, all. 4, specialmente come sost.: nascita, parto; — i due primi sopratutto, e talora anche gli altri, si trovano usati come verbo nel senso dello stesso ms, all. 4. — I 5 ultimi frequenti varr. di [hieroglyphs], ms.

[hieroglyphs] (An. I) [hieroglyphs] (Sall. II, 3, 4) } mesī-u, forme del plur. di [hieroglyphs] ms (V.) — Anche nome astratto: nascita, parto.

[hieroglyphs], mesī (Stela Mettern.), equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ms.

[hieroglyphs], mesī, secondo Brugsch, deriv. dal prec.: la donna che torce, la filatrice.
— Secondo altri, derivato da [hieroglyphs] ms; ⲙⲉⲥⲓⲱ (T., T) obstetrix, la levatrice; — ed in generale: ogni donna vecchia.

[hieroglyphs], mesī, nome di un personaggio della famiglia di Ramesse II, avente il titolo di figlio reale di Cush, basilicogrammate.
Verosimilmente var. di [hieroglyphs] mesu, V. sotto [hieroglyphs] ms.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 17, 49) [hieroglyphs] (D. K. T. 38, 23) } mesī, identico all'ebr. אֶמֶשׁ, ieri notte, la notte scorsa: la notte, le tenebre in generale;
ⲙⲉⲥⲓ, vesperi fecit, ⲛ̀ⲥⲁϥ heri, ⲉⲥⲁϥ dies hesternus.
— Si dice sopratutto della notte che precede il primo giorno dell'anno, la notte della nascita del nuovo anno. — V. il seg.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 17, 79, 81 e 82) [hieroglyphs] (Brugsch) [hieroglyphs] (idem) } mesī, derivato dal prec., designa il banchetto che era fatto dagli Egiziani nella sera precedente il primo giorno

dell'anno, il pasto della notte della nascita del nuovo anno. — Questo pasto è affatto simile a quello della Pasqua degli Ebrei.
— Anche nome di una focaccia particolare che si mangiava nel predetto pasto. Confr. l'ebr. מַצָּה, μάζα, azzima, pasta, e sopratutto pane di orzo.
— Il pasto della sera, la cena in generale.
— (Rit. 17, 79 e 82) (ib. 17, 81) (Leps. Aelt. Text. Var. al Rit. 17, 79) mesī-n (oppure m)-tehen, (Pierr.) le repas du soir du dernier jour de l'année en résine.
— Lefébure e De Rougé traducono diversamente questo mesī, e l'espressione prec. mesī m (op. n) tehen è tradotta da Lefébure (Mythe Osirien, 200) la masse obscurcie de la matière lumineuse; e da E. de Roug. (Rev. Archéol. 1860, 75 e seg.) la matière de la nuée. — Forse essa significa semplicemente: la notte splendente.

, mesī (An. V, 11, 3), forse il plur. di mst.
— Brugsch però crede si debba fare una differenza fra questi due vocaboli, e in Z. 1876, 126 traduce questo mesī: l'oca che si mangiava nella sera chiamata mesī (V.).

, mesī (Z. 1879, Tav. I, l. 12), equival. a ms, tributo, ecc.

, mesīu (Abyd. Mar.) equiv. a ms, all. 1, 2, 4 e 5.

(Harr. I, 37, 12 e 13) (An. IV, 14, 8) mesir, V. msr.

, mes-īt, femm. di ms. (Champ. Grammatica 230), mes-īt nt ses-t, petite de cavale, puledra.

(Z. 1868, 48) mes-īt, V. ms e msī.

, mes-īt (D. H. T. 38, 21 e 22), V. msī.

, mes-īt (Leps. Aelt. Text, Var. al Rit. 17, 79), V. sotto il prec. msī.

[hieroglyphs], mesu, מְשֻׁי, V. sotto [hieroglyphs] ms all. 4.

[hieroglyphs], mesu (P. Mag. Harr.), V. [hieroglyphs] msi.

[hieroglyphs], mesu, V. [hieroglyphs] ms.

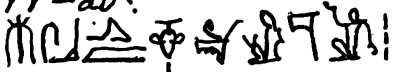
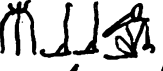
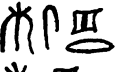
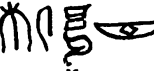
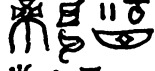
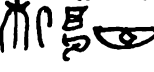
[hieroglyphs] (P. Med.) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 156, 2) — mesu, מסס, מסה, מסמס; scorrere, colare, spandersi, traboccare; — sciogliere, liquefare; sciogliersi, liquefarsi, struggersi, colare, fondersi — V. [hieroglyphs] ms.
Brugsch confr. ⲁⲙⲥ, ⲟⲙⲥ, ⲉⲙⲥ, mergere, immergere, immergi, lavare, baptizare.
Birch trad. il gruppo del Rit: anointed (with, [hieroglyph]), (Pierret) trempé (dans).

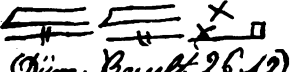
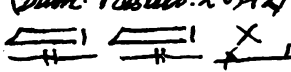
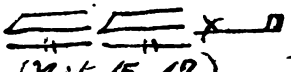
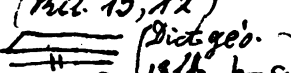
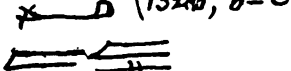
[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] — mesu, derivato dal prec., (E) morbus mulieris, il mestruo.

[hieroglyphs], mesu (Berl., pietra delle off.), [hieroglyphs], mesui (Rev. Arch. 1866, 305) (J. de Roug. Edf. 50, 6) — V. [hieroglyphs] ms.

[hieroglyphs], mesui (Rit. 42, 18), V. [hieroglyphs] ms.

[hieroglyphs] (Var. al Rit. 122, 4), [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II, 28) — mes-ut, Var. di [hieroglyphs] ms.

[hieroglyphs] (G. 2. J. I, 22, 12), [hieroglyphs] (Karn.) — mes-ut, V. [hieroglyphs] mst.

[hieroglyphs] (Decr. B di Phila; Denkm. VI, 33, 3) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (G. 2. J. I, 93, 25) [hieroglyphs] (XII Din.) (Denkm. II, 150, a) — meseb, mesbeb, V. [hieroglyphs] mãsb. — Voltare, volgere, rivolgere, rivoltare; — girare, volgersi, rivoltarsi; — andare in circolo, circolare. — Volgimento, giro, rivoltamento, rivolgimento, giramento, volta.
— Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] sbn (V.) (Berl. Pap. II, 90, 9).
סבב circondare, attorniare, andare attorno; volgersi, girare; onde סָבִיב, מוּסַב circuito, giro, movimento in giro. — In copto si è conservata la forma ⲙⲉϣⲉ, amplificata in ⲙⲉϣⲧ, ⲙⲟⲟϣⲧ (T. M.), perlustrare, peragrare, pertransire, circumire, errare, vagari, explorare, visitare,
V. [hieroglyphs] ms.
2) — Equiv. al seg. (V.), specialmente

detti del cuore, e sinonimo di , rr-àb:
 (Decreto di Philae), piacque ai sacerdoti, letter.: trovò luogo d'esame nel cuore di coloro che appartengono agli dèi.

, mesbeb (Stela in Miramar), derivato dal prec.: considerare, esaminare, pensare, ricercare, scrutinare, ⲙⲉϣⲉ, ⲙⲉϣⲧ, ⲙⲟⲩϣⲧ (T. M.) (V. all'art. prec.), considerare, contemplari, perpendere, inquirere, perlustrare, explorare, visitare; — consideratio, inquisitio, examinatio; esame, pensiero, ricerca, studio, scrutinio; — סבב, aggirarsi coll'animo (Eccles. 7, 25); מַחֲשָׁבָה, pensiero, consiglio, considerazione, disegno.

mesper (Brugsch Matér. pl. IV e le note; V. anche questo Vocabolario, Vol. I, p. 36 e 37), nelle seguenti espressioni:
 mesper-tep, il primo mesper, designazione eponima del 3° giorno del mese.
 mesper-sen, il secondo mesper, designazione eponima del 16° giorno del mese.
Il 3° giorno è anche designato dal solo gruppo , la festa del Mesper.

 mesper-ıt (Pierr. T. d. L., II, 112), nome della 6ª ora della notte.

, mesmu (An. IV. 1, 2), g. m., secondo Brugsch, derivato da ms, corrisponde al latino lotio, od alcunchè di simile. — Secondo Maspero (Genr. épist. 116), pare significhi la corrente.

 (Düm. Result. 26, 12) (Rit. 15, 12) (Dict. géo. 1316, b-c) mesmes, forma raddoppiata di msu, (V.), ed in affinità con מָסַס, costrutto מִסַּת, (propr. sufficienza, quantità), in quantità, in proporzione, a sufficienza, secondo; — signif.: portare una grande quantità a scorrere, a colare, a struggersi, a stemperarsi; fondere, colare, gettare, struggere in quantità o secondo una determinata proporzione. — Onde spesso quasi equivalente a: misurare, ripartire, scompartire, spartire, dividere, distribuire, — fondere previa misura, far struggere misuratamente; scompartire, dosare secondo

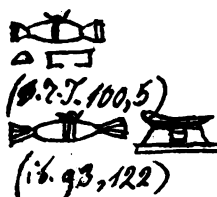
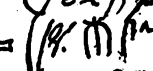
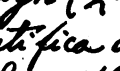
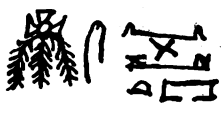
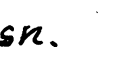
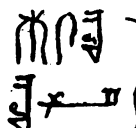
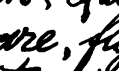
la proporzione o la giusta regola, misurare nella proporzione di...; per lo più parlando di unguenti.
— Ed i sost. equiv.: parte, porzione, quota, pezzo; divisione, riparto, dosamento, distribuzione ecc.
Confr. משׁח, ... mensus est, mensuravit; מִשְׁחָה, מִשְׁחָה, parte, porzione; — ... fare in pezzi.
— (Brugsch) abmessen;
(Gensler) ergiessen;
(Birch) to heap;
(Lefèb.) multipier; (Piehl) idem;
(Pierr.) idem;

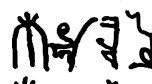
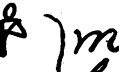
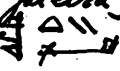
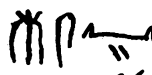
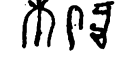
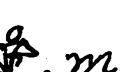
... mesmes (Stela Pianχi), ?
Forse equiv. al prec. nel senso di colare, scorrere, fondere, stemperare?

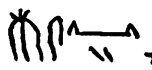
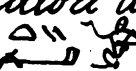
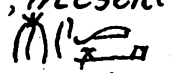
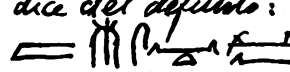
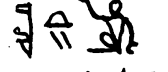
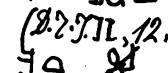
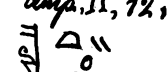
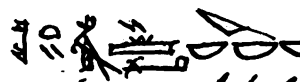
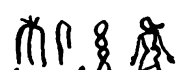
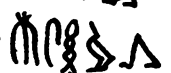
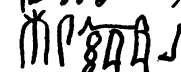
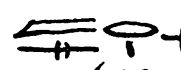
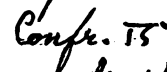
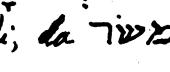
... mesmes. (Rit. 146, 18),
Brugsch lo fa equiv. a ... msms.
— Chebas traduce cibo, nutrimento; cibare, cibarsi, nutrire, nutrirsi.
Confr. ..., cibo, alimento.
— (Pierr.) labyrinthe;
(Birch) Confusion.

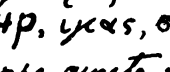
... mesmesi, forma raddoppiata di ... ms; (D. H. J. 34) signif.: entrare o penetrare continuamente; e quindi: aumentare, accrescere, aggrandire, ampliare, allargare uno spazio; — Arricchire qualche cosa; — ricchezza, opulenza, dovizia (D. l. c.).
— Brugsch lo fa anche equivalente a ... msms.

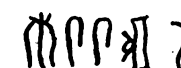
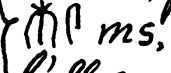
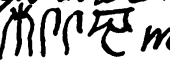
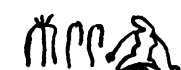
... mesmesīu (Sall. II, 3, 2 e 3) ... mesmesī-tt (Dato da Chab.) sost. equiv. a ... msms.

... mesen [1] (D. Z. J. I, 54, 2); il determinativo ricorda nella sua forma l'intreccio a forma di cesta, in cui i moderni Egiziani impaccano i datteri. Questo intreccio, che consiste in bastoni di palma o giunchi da legare, ha in circa la forma qui disegnata. Questo mesen è dunque una rete od un intreccio a forma di cesta, pel trasporto di datteri ed altri oggetti.
Negli scavi di Monfalut si trovarono coccodrilli mummificati e rinchiusi in tali intrecci di bastoni di palma.
2) — Equiv. al seg.

(1) Il Dottor Haigh (Z. 1869, 47), dà a ... il suono qs ed a ... il suono qsn in questi gruppi e nei due seguenti.

(D.T.T. 100,5) (ib. 93,122) mesen (1) (Nav. M. d'H. 19, 7 e 2), propr. la fonderia (V. msni) d'opere d'arte metalliche); designa la speciale camera di un tempio, consacrata ad Horo come protettore dell'Egitto.
— L'adytum o il santuario del tempio di Edfu.

mesen (ep. tolom.; Brug. Z. 1881, 106), nome di un tempio.
2) — Equiv. al prec.
— Haigh (Z. 1869, 47) legge qesen (1) e identifica con …, l'Ηρωωνπολις degli scrittori greci, chiamato anche Qesen del Nord. Vi era poi anche il Qesen del Sud, Apollinopoli Magna ossia Edfu (D.T.T. 102, 19).

mesen (1) (D.T.T. 100,5), secondo Brugsch, identico a msn.

mesen, equiv. a ms, all. 2; formare, figurare artisticamente; detto soprattutto dei modellatori e figuratori in pietra ed in metallo.

(1) V. Nota (1) in fine della pag. prec.

(Denkm. II, 126) (Champ. Mon. 366) (Wilkins. Anc. Egypt. II, 85) mesen, equiv. a ms

mesen, deriv. da msn; fonditore, modellatore, figuratore — tanto di lavori in metallo come di opere in marmo e pietra.
V. il seg. e msnti.

meseni, fondere, gittare, colare, modellare, figurare, formare un'opera d'arte, specialmente in metallo.
Confr. msn e il prec.

meseni, Var. di msn.
— Brugsch e Dümichen (Z. 1867, 6, nota) danno questo gruppo come nome di un sacerdote.

meseni (Champ. Mon. 366).
V. msn, all. 1.

[hieroglyphs], mesenuti-u (D. R. T. 44, 18), decoratori di cofani funerari. V. [hieroglyphs] msnti.

[hieroglyphs], mesent (Bul. 39), forse equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ms, all. 2 ?.
In un sarcofago (Bul., Vestib. 38) si dice del defunto: possa egli essere [hieroglyphs] m mesent n neb-ḥt-t.
— Brugsch lo identifica col seg.

[hieroglyphs] (D. T. T. I, 87, 5 e 6) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (D. T. T. II, 12, 14) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 102, 18) [hieroglyphs] plur. (Düm. Relt. Temp. II, 12, 14) [hieroglyphs] (D. T. T. II, 81, 4) [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1867, 6, nota) mesenti, V. [hieroglyphs], msn, modellatore, scultore, ecc., artista incrostatore; decoratore. ⲂⲀⲤⲚⲎⲦ, ⲂⲈⲤⲚⲎⲦ, ⲂⲈⲤⲚⲒⲦ, ⲂⲎⲤⲚⲒⲦ (M.), ⲂⲈⲤⲚⲀⲦ, ⲂⲀⲤⲚⲈⲦ (T.), χαλκεύς, aerarius. (V. Goodw. Z. 1872, 201). — Gli artisti che facevano tombe e catacombe si chiamavano [hieroglyphs] mesen-ti-u nu-het-nub, gli artisti o scultori della casa d'oro (Leps. Mus. u. T. 16); e i decoratori di cofani funerari si chiamavano [hieroglyphs] mesen-uti-u (D. R. T. 44, 18).
2) — (Brugsch e Düm., Z. 1867 l. c.) nome di uno speciale sacerdote.

[hieroglyphs], mesenti-ārb-u (Schiap. L. d. F. 11) immolatori o sacrificatori, classe di imbalsamatori addetti ad una necropoli.
V. il prec. all. 2 e ārb-u.

[hieroglyphs], mesenḳe (D. H. T. 21)
[hieroglyphs], mesenḳī
} V. [hieroglyphs] msḥ e [hieroglyphs] msḳu.

[hieroglyphs], mesro (An. IV, 14, 8), una determinata misura, che nel l. c. è riferito a lampade.
Confr. משורה misura di capacità pei liquidi; da שור, مسر, dividere.
— Brugsch ha il dubbio possa questo gruppo rappresentare una determinata materia da ardere.
— Avuto riguardo al copto ⲘⲞⲨⲤⲈⲢ, ⲘⲞⲨⲤⲎⲢ, ἱμάς, σφαιρωτήρ, corrigia, forse questo vocabolo deve tradursi: fascio, mazzo, fardello, covone, Bündel, Gebindel.

[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs]
} meses, forme derivate da [hieroglyphs] ms, col significato dell'all. 2, e talora anche degli altri all.
2) — Il 2° gruppo in Denkm. III, 32, 26 è equiv. a [hieroglyphs] mss, sost.

[hieroglyphs] meses, V. [hieroglyphs] ms.

[hieroglyphs], meses (Stela di Thotmes III, Bul.), secondo Brugsch, var. antiquata di [hieroglyphs] msh.
— Forse equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ms.

[hieroglyphs] (Tav. Stat.) [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. I, 87, 9) [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. 81) meses, cingere, avvolgere intorno, fasciare, bendare (Confr. [hieroglyphs] ms, all. 3).
— Sost., g. f., panno, cuoio, ecc., da avvolgersi intorno a qualche cosa per fasciare, per cingere, e quindi: cintura, correggia, cordone, benda.
ⲙⲟⲩⲥ (T. B., π), ἱμάς σφυρωτήρ, lorum, corrigiae (calcei, jugi, etc.); ⲙⲟⲩⲥⲏⲣ (V. sotto [hieroglyphs] msr), מֵזַח, מְזִיחַ, cingolo, cintura.
[hieroglyphs], meses-n-xer (Denkm. III, 32, 26) (il determinativo è talvolta [hieroglyph] e talvolta [hieroglyph]), Lepsius (Metalle) trad.: l'elmo per lo più in ferro od in cuoio coperto di metallo.

[hieroglyphs], mesesbeb, forma derivata da [hieroglyphs] msb, oppure formato dal prec. e da [hieroglyphs] bb; significa: circondare, attorniare, cingere, accerchiare e simile (Br.).
— Il determinativo fa pensare all'ebr. מַשְׁאַבִּים canale o luogo ove si attinge acqua.

[hieroglyphs], meses-t, g. f., (Rec. IV, 41) sost. equiv. a [hieroglyphs] mss.

[hieroglyphs], mesed (D. H. T. 62, b e c), Var. delle basse epoche invece di [hieroglyphs] msxt.
[hieroglyphs], āx-à mesed, io levo in alto la coscia, cioè io mi alzo, frase sinonima di [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], le quali espressioni significano parimenti salire, montare, ascendere, elevarsi, ecc.

[hieroglyphs] (Z. 1868, 48) [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II, 147) (Leps. Aelt. Text, Taf. 10) [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II, 35) [hieroglyphs] (b. e.) mest, Var. delle b. e. invece di [hieroglyphs] màst.
2) — mes-t, equival. al seg., specialmente il 2° e 3° gruppo.

[hieroglyphs], mes-t (Denkm. II, 129), V. [hieroglyphs] ms e [hieroglyphs] mst.

[hieroglyphs], mes-t (Harr. I, 20, b; 54, b, 4), nome di una specie di uccello usato nelle offerte.
— Pl. [hieroglyphs] mst.

[hieroglyphs], mes-t (Brugsch, Mon. ég. 111) equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ms, sost.: nascita, parto, il partorire, la

partorienza, l'enfantement.

[hieroglyphs], mes-t (Karn.), deriv. da [hieroglyphs] ms, formare, figurare, ecc.; significa: figura, forma, statua, effigie, ritratto, immagine.

[hieroglyphs], mes-t, V. [hieroglyphs] ms.

[hieroglyphs], mes-t (Stel. 551, Londr.), sost. deriv. dal verbo [hieroglyphs] ms; procedimento, avanzamento in una determinata direzione.

[hieroglyphs], mes-t (Pierr. T. d. L. II, 126), V. [hieroglyphs] mas.

[hieroglyphs] (Champ. Not. Deser. II, 343) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 94, 2) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Edfu, Biblioteca) mest, g. m., la tavola di legno, con delle cavità in cui si mettevano le penne (calami) e i colori liquidi per iscrivere; paletta, tavoletta, tavolozza dello scriba; — lo scrittoio.

La figura precedente dà il disegno di una tavolozza che si trova in deps., Sett. Text.

[hieroglyphs], mesta, V. [hieroglyphs] mstà.

[hieroglyphs], mestau (P. Med. 7, 3), forma di [hieroglyphs] ms, all. 3; signif.: la rivoltata, la torta, nome di una pianta, (Brugsch) la menta, la menthe frisée, crépue dei Francesi; ⲁⲙⲓⲥⲉ, ⲁⲙⲓⲥⲓ, ⲉⲙⲓⲥⲓ, ⲙⲓⲥⲉ, ⲡⲓ, ⲡⲉ, anethum, mentha. — Forse identico al seg.

[hieroglyphs], mestà (D. H. T. col. 46), secondo Brugsch, è forse identico al preced. Nel l. c. le parti del corpo (mani e phalli) dei nemici mutilati, le quali erano trasportate sul dorso di asini, sono così descritte: [hieroglyphs], esse erano (mescolate) insieme come [lepri?] con piante di menta (?) — E. De Rougé invece (Attaques, pl. 10) traduce questo passo così: (de tous les peuples) alliés, formant des .... et des grappes.
— Lauth dice che questo mestà è forse una forma di שִׁית, שׁוּית, spino, vepre.

[hieroglyphs], mestà, (E.) liquor quidam.
— Anche una specie di feccia o bevanda fermentata.
Confr. מִשְׁקֶה bevanda.

[hieroglyphs], mestà (Harr. I, 16, a, e freq.) מַשָּׂא, peso, carico, carica; nel l. c. designa una certa quantità o misura di grappoli d'uva.
2) — (An. IV 9, 1), מַשְׂאֵת, tributo, imposta, offerta, dono, presente, regalo.

[hieroglyphs] (Tomba Hor-hotep, Tebe) mestà, V. [hieroglyphs] mst.

[hieroglyphs], mestà (An. IV, 10, 4), una determinata parte della nave: מָשׁוֹט remo.
Identico con [hieroglyphs] masti.

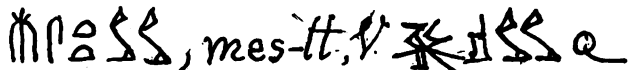
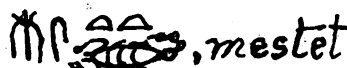
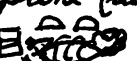
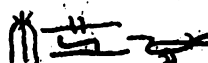
[hieroglyphs], mesti (Leps. Aelt. Text. T. 37), V. [hieroglyphs] mst.

[hieroglyphs], mesti (op. mes-sti?) (Rec. IV, 90), banco, panca, scanno, sedile, sedia; — tavola. — La tavola o il banco su cui si poneva l'animale da macellare; — quindi anche: macello, beccheria.

[hieroglyphs], mes-tu, (Rit. 42, 15), V. [hieroglyphs] ms.

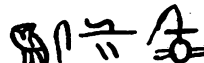
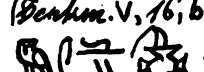
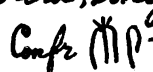
[hieroglyphs] mestu, Var. di [hieroglyphs] mast.
2) — mes-tu (Z. 1868, 48), equiv. al seg.

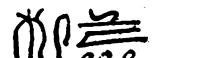
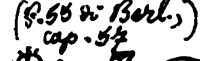
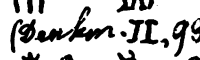
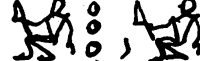
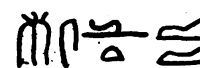
[hieroglyphs], mes-tu (Sharpe, II, 78), V. [hieroglyphs] ms e [hieroglyphs] mest.

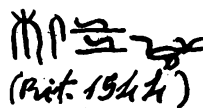
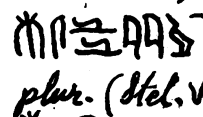
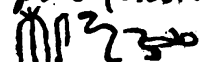
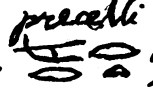
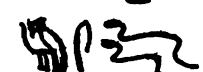
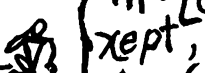
[hieroglyphs] mes-tu, V. [hieroglyphs] mst.

[hieroglyphs] (Z. 1873, 85) (Rec. III, 75, 5, b, c) (Denkm. II, 129) mestem, b. e. antimonio; V. [hieroglyphs] msdm (che è probabilmente la lettura dei quattro ultimi gruppi).

[hieroglyphs] mester (Rit. 42, 7; 154, 13, e varr.), l'orecchio. ⲙⲁϫⲉ (T.), ⲙⲁϣϫ, ⲙⲁⲁϫⲉ (M.), ⲙⲉⲉϫⲉ (B.), ⲡ, ⲡⲉ, ⲡⲓ, ϥ, auris.
[hieroglyphs] mester seh, l'orecchio di Orione.

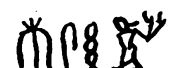
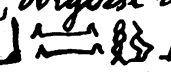
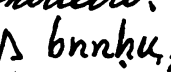
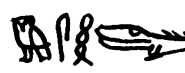
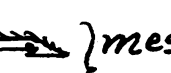
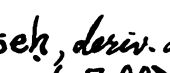
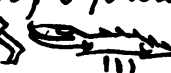
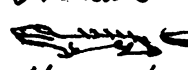
designa una parte della costellazione di Orione.

mes-tt, V. [hierogl.] mas.

mestet (Schiap. l. d. F. XIII 21), odioso; V. [hierogl.] msd.

mestet / mestetef (Stela Metternich), nomi del 3° e del 4° scorpione della costellazione dei sette scorpioni (delle Plejadi). V. [hierogl.] ptt.

mesd, detestare, odiare, aver in odio; — odio, inimicizia; — odioso, detestabile, esecrabile;
ⲙⲉⲥⲧⲉ, ⲙⲟⲥⲧⲉ (T.), ⲙⲉⲥⲧⲱ (T. M.), ⲙⲟⲥⲧⲓ, ⲙⲟⲥϯ (M.), ⲙⲁⲥⲧ (T.), odio habere, odisse.
Confr. sanscrito mish, contrastare, repugnare; greco μισέω, μῖσος, latino miser. — ebr. מַשְׂטֵמָה odio, מְשַׂנֵּא nemico, odiatore.

[hierogl.] (Sarc. Vienna) mesd, V. [hierogl.] mas.

mesdi (Denkm. V, 16, b, 9) (Stela Dongola); designa una specie di vaso o catino metallico (di bronzo?); — forse vaso a manico. Confr. [hierogl.] msd-t ed il copto ⲙⲁϣϫ, auris, ansa vasorum.

mesdu (op. mesd [hierogl.]) (Z. 1866, 59), V. [hierogl.] msd.

mesdem (Rit. 144, 30) (P. 58 di Berl., cap. 54) (Denkm. II, 98) (Harr. I, 38, b, 8) (Denkm. II, 145) b. e. (Z. 1875, 147) V. sotto (mstm), una specie di belletto o cosmetico verde (e più tardi nero), che nelle epoche dell'antico impero era applicato come collirio sotto gli occhi e sulle palpebre.
Questa sostanza era preparata coll'antimonio. ⲥⲟⲏⲙ (Kirch), ⲥⲧⲏⲙ (T., ⲡⲉ), stibium, antimonium, collyrium.
— V. anche [hierogl.] smd, [hierogl.] sdm. — Questa sostanza era anche impiegata in medicina contro l'infiammazione, l'ardore, il bruciore (P. Ebers, 33, 1) e contro diverse malattie d'occhi.

mesd-t, (E.) nares, — (Brugsch) ident. con [hierogl.] mstr, ⲙⲁϣϫ, auris, orecchio.

[hieroglyphs], mesded (Rit. 134, 4) — [hieroglyphs], mesdedu plur. (Stel. V, 38, Leida) — [hieroglyphs], mesez — Varianti di [hieroglyphs] msd.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] mesʒem (Beni-Hassan), Varr. delle b. e. invece di [hieroglyphs] msdm.

[hieroglyphs], meszer, var. antiquata di [hieroglyphs] mstr.

[hieroglyphs], mesez-t, sost. di [hieroglyphs] msz (V.), odio, inimicizia, ecc.; -nemico; colui che odia e rigetta i divini precetti. In oppos. a [hieroglyphs] mrr-t.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] meszez, meszezu, Varr. di [hieroglyphs] mesez e del prec. — [hieroglyphs] meszez xept, odiare il morire (Stela Mra, Torino; Denkm. II, 122; Erman, Z. 1881, 64). — L'ultimo gruppo è sost. plur. del prec.

[hieroglyphs], meshai [hieroglyphs], meshat (B. H. T. 49, 49, 90, 32), essere retrogrado, andar a ritroso, andar in direzione inversa, a rovescio delle iscrizioni. — Confr. il seg.

[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. III, 219) meseh, composto di [hieroglyphs] ms, voltare, volgere, e di [hieroglyphs] = [hieroglyphs] faccia; signif. letter.: convertere faciem, volger la faccia; quindi volgersi, volgersi indietro. Affine con [hieroglyphs] bnnhu, formato egualmente di [hieroglyphs] girare, rivoltare, volgere, ecc., e [hieroglyphs] = [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] meseh, deriv. dal prec. oppure da [hieroglyphs] mshu; designa il coccodrillo, ⲙⲥⲁϩ, ⲉⲙⲥⲁϩ (T. M., π), crocodilus, χάμψα (Herod. II, 69); plur. [hieroglyphs], ⲉⲙⲥⲟⲟϩ (?). Il duale [hieroglyphs] meseh-ui (Z. 1874, 38), titolo che si dà ad un re, al quale si parla, ed equivalente a: Oh, re! — Nel Rit. 142, 17 è uno dei molti titoli di Osiride.

[hieroglyphs], meshu (Rit. 64, 21), V. [hieroglyphs] msh.

[hieroglyphs], meshu, V. [hieroglyphs] msh.

[hieroglyphs], meshu (Rit. 145,63), colpir di spada, dar colpi di spada, cogliere, colpire, toccar con colpi di spada. — (Pierr.) massacrer. Affine con משׁח, [copt.], strinxit. Confr. anche מסח estirpazione, demolizione.
— (Birch) to chop up.

[hieroglyphs] (Pleyt. IV, 52, Mar.; P. Bul. III, 13), [hieroglyphs] (S.E.T. I. 36, 24), [hieroglyphs] (E) — meseq, pelle, cuoio. Ꜣ. [copt.] ȧmsqau.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 39, 12), [hieroglyphs] (P. Harr. VI. 3) — meseq, identico a מָשַׁךְ, [copt.], traxit, protraxit (diurnum fecit), prehendit, cepit, rapuit, abripuit; — signif. fond.: cavare, tirar fuori, estrarre, tirare in lungo (come il lavorator di pelle tira la pelle (V. il voc. prec.); (Pierr.) étirer.
— Tenere, attrarre, attrarre a se, prendere, afferrare; משׁךְ possedere.
— (Birch) to chop off, troncare, mozzare, tagliar via.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 99,115), [hieroglyphs] (id. 99,30; 72,5) — meseq, propr. derivato da [hieroglyphs] msq, designa una capanna coperta e riparata da pelli di animali: una tenda di pelli.

2) — Ma anche in senso generale: abitazione, dimora, stanza, abitacolo, casa; — tempio (propr. la dimora della divinità) (Brugsch, Z. 1875, 122);
מָסָךְ, מְכַסֶּה, מִסְכָּה, coprimento, coperta, tappeto; tenda, cortina innanzi alla porta del padiglione; tenda dell'adunanza, tenda di un cortile; מִשְׁכָּן tabernacolo, abitazione (del dio).
3) — (Chab.) magasin, מִסְכְּנוֹת.
4) — Luogo mistico, ove si operava la risurrezione e la ricostituzione dell'individuo dopo la morte. E perciò Pierret traduce questo gruppo nel Rit.: lieu de renaissance (17,81; 72,5), lieu de naissance (99,18), e da Birch: the place of Birth (17,81).
5) — Il luogo del castigo, della tortura, dell'esecuzione (Rit. 99,30); (Birch) the Purgatory (72,5; 99,15 e 30); (Pierret) le lieu de torture (99,30); (Brugsch) der Ort der Züchtigung (ib.).

[hieroglyphs] (Sarc. di Vienna; Var. del Rit. 99,30), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 17, 81), [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1875, 122), [hieroglyphs] (dato da Brugsch) — meseq, meseq-t, varianti del prec.

[hieroglyphs], meseq-t (Mel. d'Arch. 1877, 158), V. [hieroglyphs] msq.

[hieroglyphs], meskà (Prisse 11,5), presumere, congetturare, sospettare,

arguire; — ed i sost. corrisp.
ⲙⲉϣⲁⲕ, fortasse, num?, μήποτε, εἰ ἄρα.

[hieroglyphs], mesek-tu (Stel. C, 49, Louvre), braccialetto di metallo; braccialetto in generale.
Brugsch confr. con מַסֵּכָה, מַסֵּכָה, costr. מַסֶּכֶת, getto, statua di getto.
2) — מֵיסַךְ, מוּסַךְ, מַסֵּכָה, מָסָךְ, מַסֶּכֶת, tappeto, adornamento, coperta, tela, tenda.

[hieroglyphs], meseg (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 158); Var. di [hieroglyphs] msq.

[hieroglyphs], meseg-t (P. di Berl. I, l. 194), sorta di legno.
Masp. (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 158), confrontandolo col prec., sarebbe tentato di tradurlo scorza, corteccia.

[hieroglyphs] / [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. 47) / [hieroglyphs] (ib. 112, 30) mesχ, mesχa, comunemente legato con [hieroglyphs] ȧb, cuore, signif.: respirare, inspirare la gioia, cioè: rallegrarsi, gioire, divertirsi.
מְשׂוֹשׂ, מָשׂוֹשׂ, gaudio, letizia, allegria, gioia; — שָׂמַח, שָׂמֵחַ, esser lieto, esilarare, rallegrarsi; (Pi'el) esilarare, sollazzare, rallegrare; (Hiph'il) idem; שָׂמֵחַ ilare, allegro, lieto; שִׂמְחָה letizia, ilarità, gaudio, allegrezza.
2) — Respirare, prender fiato, prender respiro, prender lena; — avere un po' di requie, aver qualche riposo.

[hieroglyphs], mesχa (op. mesex-ti?) (Inscr. Unas, 567), secondo Masp. (Rec. de trav. IV, 68) è var. di [hieroglyphs] msχt.

[hieroglyphs] / [hieroglyphs] / [hieroglyphs] mesχa-bȧ (oppure mesexti-bȧ?) (Schiap. L. d. F., tav. LVII, b, 6; LVIII, a, 3; testo p. 109), Varr. di [hieroglyphs] mesext-bȧa (V. sotto msχt).

[hieroglyphs], mesχut (D. H. T. II, 54, d, 9), Var. di [hieroglyphs] msχt.
Nel l. c. questo gruppo è preceduto dal geroglifico ideografico [hieroglyphs] sχt.

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Sepi I, 393) / [hieroglyphs] / [hieroglyphs], b. e. (Philae) / [hieroglyphs] (Edfu) / [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 145, 84) / [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. 8, 6) mesχen, g. f. (Rit. 69, 6), composto di [hieroglyphs] ms nascere e [hieroglyphs] χn, Harem; signif. propr.: il luogo dell'Harem dove le donne partorivano, la sala del parto, la camera della nascita.
[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. IV, 82, a e b; 59, a),

le quattro della camera del parto, sono le quattro dee Tafnè, Nit, Iside e Nephti, le quali, secondo le iscrizioni dei monumenti, facevano l'ufficio delle greche Ειλειθυιαι e della latina Lucina, e che costituivano nel loro complesso una sola divinità, la divinità delle partorienti, la quaderna divinità del luogo del parto.

2) — Culla, luogo della culla (Pepi I, l. c.; P. Rhind, 3,2 e freq.): — detto anche della culla di una divinità (Rit.).

3) — I gruppi, aventi il determinativo ▭, designano anche il braccio munito di testa umana ▭, e che serviva come tipo e misura effettiva di lunghezza. Questo braccio si vede disegnato nella grande vignetta della Psicostasia del Cap. 125 del Rituale dei Morti.

4) — Base, fondamento.

(D. H. T. II, 47, e, 12) (l. c.) (Denkm. IV, 82, a) — mesxen, varianti del prec., all. 1 e 2.

, mesxen, nell'espressione mesxen bàa (Schiap. L. d. F. tav. LVIII, a, 3), equiv. a , V. sotto msxt.

, mesxen-ui (An. V, 9, 7), nome collettivo del gruppo delle due divinità Saï e Renen-t, il Destino e la Fortuna (Piehl, Z. 1885, 1d).

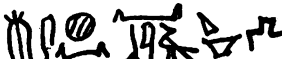
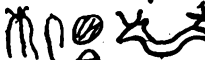
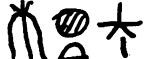
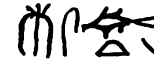
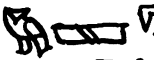
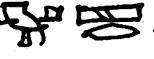
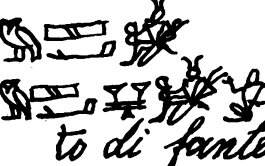
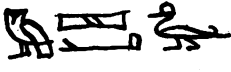
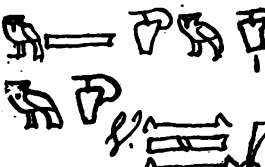
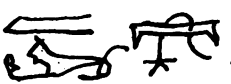
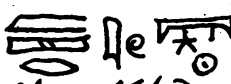
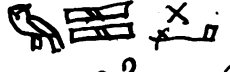
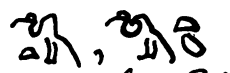
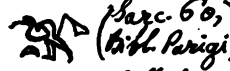
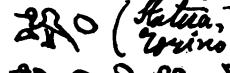
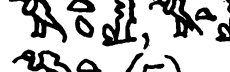
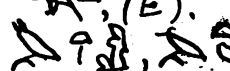
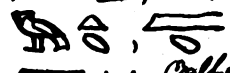
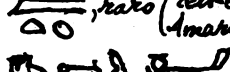
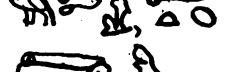
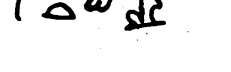
, mesxennu-t (Denkm. IV, 82, a), V. msxn.

(P. Rhind, 3, 2) (Dendera) (Ombos) (Philae) — mesxen-t, V. msxn.

, mesxen-t, variante di msx-t. (Schiap. L. d. F. tav. LVIII, a, 3) mesxent-bàa equiv. a mesxe-t-bàa (V. il predetto msx-t, all. 2).

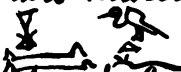
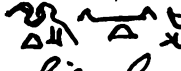
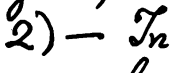
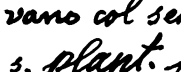
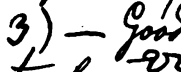
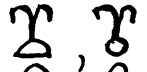
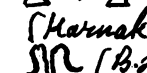
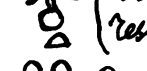
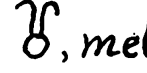
, mesxen-t (Inscr. Pepi I. 397) (Masp.) il destino. V. , mesxen-ui-tu.

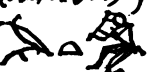
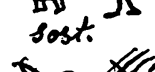
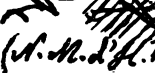
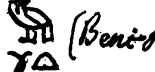
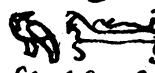
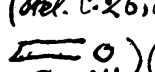
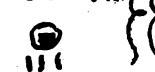
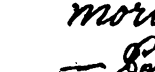
(Z. 1870, 157) (D. H. T. II, 6) (Mél. d'Arch. I, 7, 8) — mesxet (op. mesex-t), la coscia posteriore del corpo di un quadrupede; in oppos. a xpš, la coscia anteriore. — Coscia in generale. , alzare

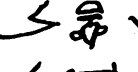
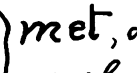
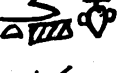
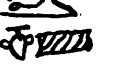
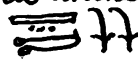
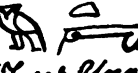
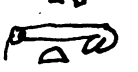
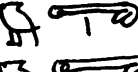
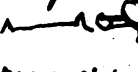
la coscia, frase equiv. a: alzarsi, montare in su, e sinonima delle seguenti: [hieroglyphs], le quali significano parimenti salire, montare, ascendere, elevarsi, alzarsi, ecc..
2) — Nome di uno strumento di ferro, usato nelle cerimonie funebri per l'operazione simbolica dell'apertura della bocca (äp-ro) del defunto o della sua statua. Questo strumento, la cui forma ordinaria era [hieroglyph], portava anche i nomi seguenti:
[hieroglyphs] mesxa-bà, op. mesx-ti-bà,
[hieroglyphs], mesxentbàa,
[hieroglyphs], mesxen-n-bàa,
[hieroglyphs], mesex-t-bàa, letter.: la coscia di ferro.
V. Schiap. L. d. F. Tav. VII, b, 6; T. VIII, a, 3; Testo, p. 100 e seg. e 109).
3) — Tutto ciò che è formato come una coscia di animale, o che ha con questa qualche somiglianza; — perciò anche angolo [Confr. l'espressione tedesca Schenkel eines Winkels, lato (letter. coscia) di un angolo].
4) — Equiv. ai due segg..

[hieroglyphs] mesex-t, la costellazione della coscia (V. il prec., all. 1), designa la costellazione dell'Orsa Maggiore (Edfu; Dender.; Zodiaco circolare).
2) — (Dict. Géogr. 1396, 12, 13), equival. a [hieroglyphs] msxt.

[hieroglyphs] mesxet, Varr. del prec.

[hieroglyphs], mesxet (D. Baugesch., Taf. 21, 2), in connes. col prec.; la regione dell'Orsa Maggiore, cioè: il Nord, il Settentrione.
(V. Z. 1870, 157).

[hieroglyphs], mesxet, op. mesex-t, affine con משח, [Coptic], ungere, distendere, spandere, spalmare, stemperare; ed identico con ⲙⲉϣⲱⲧ (M., ϧ), campus, il campo.

[hieroglyphs], mesex-ti (Pleyt. Et. p. 66), g. f., duale derivato da [hieroglyphs] msxa (V.); signif.: propr. le due respiranti, le due tiranti aria, cioè: le narici, le nari; — il naso.

[hieroglyphs], mes', V. [hieroglyphs] mās' [hieroglyphs] māsrl.

mes'ā (Champ.), fantaccino, fante; soldato di fanteria.

, mes'ā, (E) avis quaedam.

mes'enem (?) (Denkm. II, 85, a, 87; 35, A), V. nsnm.

, mes'er; , mes'erau (Sarc. Hater). V. mās' e mās'rt.

, mes'es', (E.) emundare? — Designa un'operazione che si fa ai dattori, appena raccolti e prima di impaccarli.

met, madre.
(Sarc. 60, Bibl. Parigi), (Statua, Torino), (E), raro (Tell el-Amarna)
Sanscr. मातृ (mātar), greco μήτηρ, μάτηρ, latin. mater (onde mother, Mutter, madre, ecc.).
Hanno perduta la dentale: l'ebr. אם, aram. אמא, arab. ام, copto ⲙⲁⲁⲩ (T.M.), ⲙⲉⲧ, ⲙⲉⲟⲩ (B), ⲙⲁⲁⲩ (T.), ⲧ. (Tomba di Phri, El-kab) madre della madre di lui, avola di lui dal lato materno.
, fratello della madre di lui, zio di lui.
, madre di sua moglie, la sua suocera.
2) — In E. e si trovano col senso: flores vel fructus, s. plant. femin.
3) — Goodw. (Mél. di Chab., III, 277) trad.: pericardium, facendone una var. di mt.

met, varianti del prec., madre.
(Karnak), (B.H.T. VIII, 1; resto, p. 11), (Karn.)

, met (op. tem? V. Lepage Renouf, Trans. II, 356) (Stela Miramar, l. 3, 4), il sistro, divisa o segno caratteristico della dea Hathor.

, met, la dea Mut.

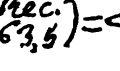
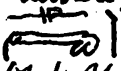
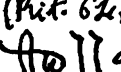
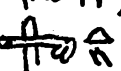
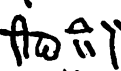
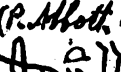
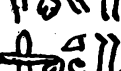
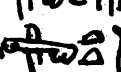
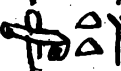
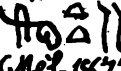
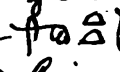
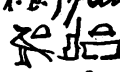
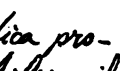
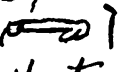
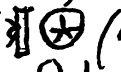
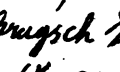
(b.e.), V. sotto rnp.

, met, il peso del dramma; — peso in generale.

Nelle b. e. è comunissima variante dei gruppi equiv. [hierogl.], [hierogl.], [hierogl.] (V. sotto qd).

[hierogl.] met, Varr. del prec. — H 2° (Bon. 7 B, 8 B) è forse equiv. al seg.

[hierogl.] (Birt. 131, 9) ... (sost.) ... (N. M. d'H. 19, 7 e 8) ... (Beni-Hassan) ... (Bon. 7 B, 8 B) ... (Stel. C. 26, Louvre) ... (Birch, Trans. VIII, 392) met, morire; far morire, uccidere; — morte. מות, مات, morire, onde موّت, מוֹתֵת, הֵמִית, far morire, uccidere; מָוֶת, (sost.) מוּת, מות, morte, מֵת defunto, morto, cadavere. — ⲙⲟⲩ (T. M. B.) mori, ⲙⲉⲩⲧ, ⲙⲟⲟⲩⲧ (T.) occidere, interficere, ⲙⲱⲟⲩⲧ (M.), ⲙⲟⲩⲧⲉ (T.) mori.
V. [hierogl.] mr.
[hierogl.] (Chab. 8 pol. 11), la pena di morte. [hierogl.] i delitti degni di morte, i delitti che meritano la morte, che sono puniti di morte.
— Per il terzultimo gruppo confr. anche מִטָּה letto, bara, feretro.

[hierogl.], met (Dict. géog. 1216), fem. di [hierogl.] m.

[hierogl.] met (Goodw., Mél. di Chab., 3, 277), il cuore, od una parte del cuore, forse il pericardio.
2) — Varr. del seg.

[hierogl.] met, derivato da [hierogl.] m; signif.: propr. la pietra rilucente, splendente; secondo Chab., la sienite, il granito rosa.
2) — Designa anche un Nomo, chiamato poscia [hierogl.] ta-tnn.

[hierogl.] (Inscr. Unas, 260) ... (Tomba di Ti) met, il phallus, il membro virile.
— Il significato primitivo era: il mezzo, il centro, poichè il phallus, secondo il canone egizio, occupa esattamente il mezzo dell'altezza dell'uomo. — Onde questi gruppi sono anche
2) — prep.: fra, in mezzo, nel mezzo; — e sost.: colui che è fra....

[hierogl.] m-met, ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲑ, ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲙⲑⲟ (M.), ⲙ̄ⲡⲉⲙⲧⲟ, ⲙ̄ⲡⲙ̄ⲧⲟ (T.), ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲙⲧⲟ (B.), coram, ante, innanzi, avanti, davanti, prima; detto dello spazio e del tempo.
[hierogl.] n-met (Canop. l. 2), rara var. del prec., nel senso speciale di avanti, oltre.

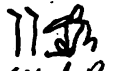
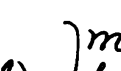
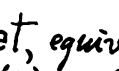
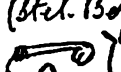
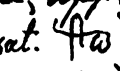
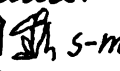
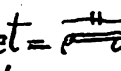
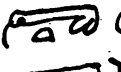
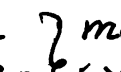
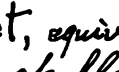
V. sotto il fonetico bh.
3) — Equiv. al seg., all. 5:
(set-met) (p. Mor. di Bul.) men-t-met met-ā (Stel. C, 1, Louvre) (V. anche P. di Berl. 1, l. 250), letter. il luogo della tranquillità, equiv. al copto ⲘⲀⲚ ⲘⲦⲞⲚ, ⲘⲀⲚ ⲈⲘⲦⲞⲚ, letto, giaciglio, reposoir, luogo di riposo; camera da letto; — l'ultimo luogo di riposo, cioè: il sepolcro, la tomba.
4) Anche equiv. al seguente in tutti gli altri suoi significati — e quindi anche
5) — Il numero dieci, ⲘⲎⲦ.
6) — Equiv. a mt.
7) — Equiv. a mt.
8) — Equiv. a mtu (Inscr. Unas, 260; Masp. Rec. de trav. III, 213).

met, signif. fond.: essere nel mezzo, esser nel giusto mezzo; — esser giusto, esatto, proporzionato, regolare, corretto, equilibrato; essere come si conviene, come si deve.
— Esser d'accordo, in armonia; — essere verificato, controllato, pesato.
— I sost. corrisp.: giustezza, precisione, regolarità, esattezza; — giustizia, correttezza, equilibrio, proporzione, misura, accordo, armonia.
2) — In senso traslato e intellettuale: esser giusto, convenevole; adattare, aggiustare, accordare insieme; — accordarsi, aver consonanza; — essere amichevolmente appoggiato; trattare, operare secondo la benevole intenzione, il benevolo sentimento (Leemans, 130, G. v.; Denkm. III, 24, d).
— ⲘⲎⲦⲈ (T.), ⲘⲎϮ (M. B.), ⲦⲘⲎⲦⲈ, medium, ⲦⲘⲎ misura; — ⲘⲀϮ (M.), ⲘⲀⲦⲈ (T.), convenire, concordare, consentire, sibi complacere in aliqua re, prospere agere; fortuna, delectatio, beneplacitum, consensus, participatio.
3) — esser giusto, giustizia, rettitudine, diritto, equità, ragione, esser vero; il vero, la verità; veritiero, verace. Onde freq. in parallelismo con mā e mā-t, e talora scambiantesi con questo vocabolo (Düm. Z. 1873, 116).
Onde i gruppi:
(Louvre A, 92) (Stat. Bokenxonsu) (Louvre A, 116) met-mā-t, met-mā, letter.: la giustizia vera opp. la giustizia e la verità, la norma giusta; ma presi anche nel senso semplicemente di giustizia, rettitudine, ecc. e degli aggettivi corrisp. (V. qui sopra). Gli stessi gruppi servono anche a designare il favorito del faraone.
4) — Da notare il frequente legame di met (e varr.) con ȧb cuore:
(Prisse) (Denkm. III, 24, d) (Bul.) ⲘⲦⲞⲚϨⲎⲦ tranquillitas animi; la

pace, la tranquillità del cuore; — esser dolce, mansueto, benigno, affabile (Priss. 5,6); quieto, tranquillo, pacifico, placido (Bul. Stela 32, l. 3).

Confr. anche ⲘⲈⲦⲚ quiescere facere, tranquille constituere; — In questo senso però appare come continuazione dell'antico met, meti ecc. — il copto ⲘⲦⲞⲚ, ⲈⲘⲦⲞⲚ, quiescere, requiescere, quies, requies, refrigerium, ὑγεία, salus; ⲘⲞⲦⲚ, ⲘⲞⲦⲈⲚ, quiescere, sanum esse, bene valere, cessare; ⲈⲦⲘⲞⲦⲚ, ⲈⲐⲘⲞⲦⲈⲚ, facilis, sanus; ⲈϤⲘⲞⲦⲚ sanus, bene valens, præstans (ἀγαθός), mitis, facilis; ⲘⲞⲦⲚⲈⲤ requies, ϦⲚ ⲞⲨⲘⲞⲦⲚⲈⲤ tranquille, pronte, facile.

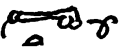
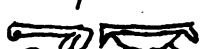
— Equiv. a [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], mtr (V.), onde [hieroglyphs] (Rec. 63,5) = [hieroglyphs]. V. sotto mtr.

— Causativo

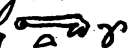
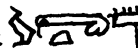
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 64, 12), [hieroglyphs]	smet	verificare, riconoscere, apprezzare, giudicare, constatare legalmente (Chab. Mél. 1873, 69), constatare giudiziariamente, istruire giudiziariamente su un delitto; mettere in giudizio, mettere alla quistione, esaminar colla tortura; — esaminare attentamente, cercar di indovinare.
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (P. Abbott 4,10), [hieroglyphs]	s-meti	
[hieroglyphs]	s-metu	
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Mél. 1873, 32)	s-mett	

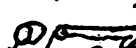
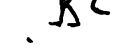
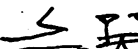
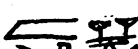
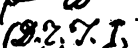
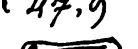
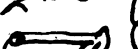
— Il sost. corrisp.: investigazione, confronto, interrogatorio, comparsa; un'operazione od un atto qualunque di istruzione giudiziaria; testimonianza scritta; titolo legale.

— [hieroglyphs], ȧr s-mett (Chab. Mél. l. c.) faire titre.

[hieroglyphs] (Erman, Z. 1879, 79) la corte dell'inquisizione, dell'istruzione giudiziaria.

— Il gruppo [hieroglyphs] significa propriam. (come nel Rit. l. c.): ristabilire il giusto mezzo; render giusto, esatto; misurare attentamente, giustamente, con giusta bilancia; rendere giustizia. — (Birch) to adjust; (Pierr.) ajuster.

3) — ⲘⲈⲦ, dieci, onde [hieroglyphs] (Brugsch Z. 1871, 139) identico a [hieroglyphs], 15, quindici.

[hieroglyphs] (Stel. Berl.), [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. cafra)	met, equiv. al prec., all. 1 a 4, (V.) e a [hieroglyphs] mtr. 2) — (Chab.) chiamare, evocare, gridare.

ⲘⲞⲨⲦⲈ (T.), ⲘⲞⲨϮ (M.), edere, vocare, appellare.

Causat. [hieroglyphs], s-met = [hieroglyphs], V. sotto [hieroglyphs] mt.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs]	met, equiv. a [hieroglyphs] mt, all. 1, il phallus.

2) — (Z. 1863, 28), ⲘⲞⲨⲦ, nervus, junctura; propr.: il legame. — tubo, canale (P. Med. 15, 15); vena (Chab.); nervo.

met, ⲙⲟⲩⲧ, ⲙⲁⲧ, ⲙⲟⲩⲧ, cingulum, vitta (g. m.); cintola, cinto, cintura, benda, fascia, ciarpa; abito, vestito, veste; — grembiale. (Champ. Mon. 68,3) (P. di Berl. I, Masp. p. 78, l. 54)
Equiv. a ... e ..., umt.
In Champ. l.c. questo vocabolo è scritto al di sopra della figura qui disegnata, la quale rappresenta un grembiale dell'antico Egitto.
— Birch (Z. 1873, 70) trad.: specie di tela.
— Confr. בַּד abito, veste, manto, בֶּגֶד, מַדִּים, idem; מַלְבּוּשׁ vestito, ammanto; בַּד lino (finissimo); מֵזַח, מְזִיחַ, cingolo, cinta, cinto, cintura, cintola; מִטְפַּחַת pezza o benda di panno, fazzoletto, pallio; cordone, benda.
— Affine a ... mār, ... mr e ... māt (V.).

... met (Edfu, Mar.), V. ... mtru.
... (Edfu, Mar.) tep-met, tep (āp)-met (Brugs.), lett. testa tolta di impaccio con una menzogna, salvar il capo con una menzogna.
— Il Dümichen (Z. 1873, 115, nota) contesta questa interpretazione di Brugsch.

... met (Z. 1863, 22 e 23), affine con ... mr, ⲙⲏⲣⲉ, ⲧⲉ, inundatio; ⲙⲧⲟ (Ϩ.) [su cui Peyron osserva "incertum, sed ut mihi videtur, gurges„] ; il flusso, la corrente, l'inondazione, l'acqua dell'inondazione; — l'acqua.
— l'acqua stagnante, stagno, palude.

... met (Denkm. III, 36, a, 2 e b, 4) evidentemente affine o identico a ... mr-t, la vacca.

... met, forma di ... māt, collo stesso significato; via, strada, cammino, viottolo, sentiero, ⲙⲱⲓⲧ, (M.), ⲙⲟⲉⲓⲧ (Ϩ.), via, semita; מְסִלָּה via, strada, sentiero; מִישׁוֹר via retta. (D. Z. T. I, 47, 9) (Edfu, Mar.)
— (Forse a leggersi solamente mā).

... met, (E.) globulus, unguentum.

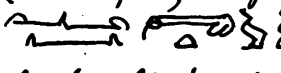
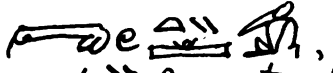
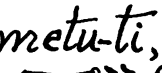
∩, met, 10, dieci, ⲙⲏⲧ.

... met (B. H. T. 69, 1), mezzogiorno.
V. ... mtr-t.

[hieroglyphs] met, g. m., ⲙⲉϣⲉ, verga, bastone, bacchetta, dardo; mazza, clava.

[hieroglyphs], meta; [hieroglyphs], metau; V. [hieroglyphs] māta.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 148, 18), [hieroglyphs] (Bon. d. F.) meti, V. [hieroglyphs] mt e [hieroglyphs] muti.

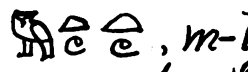
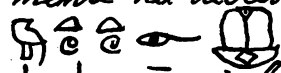
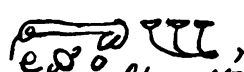
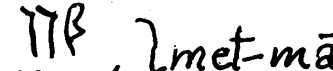
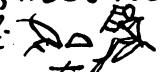
[hieroglyphs] (Stela delle min.), [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. III, 32, 13), [hieroglyphs] (Stat. d'Hor., Torino) meti, V. [hieroglyphs] mt e [hieroglyphs] mtr. 2) — (Stat. d'Hor., Tor.) Var. di [hieroglyphs] mātennu, nel senso di adornare, fregiare, ecc.; — ed i sost. corrisp..

[hieroglyphs], meti (Chab.), V. [hieroglyphs] mt.

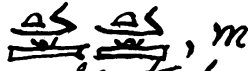
[hieroglyphs] meti (L. 1863, 22 e 23), V. [hieroglyphs] mt.

[hieroglyphs], metiī (B. H. T. 71, e), V. [hieroglyphs] muti.

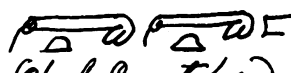
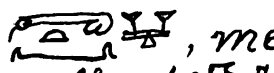
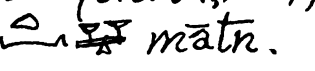
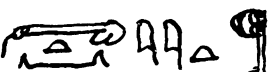
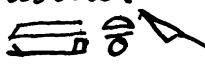
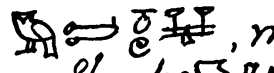
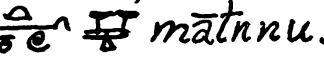
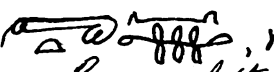
[hieroglyphs] m-tu, cogli affissi pronominali forma i pronomi personali: [hieroglyphs] m-tu-à, io, [hieroglyphs] op. [hieroglyphs], m-tu-k, tu (m.); [hieroglyphs] m-tu-s, essa; ecc.

[hieroglyphs], metu (Denkm. IV, 13, 6), V. [hieroglyphs] mt, all. 1.

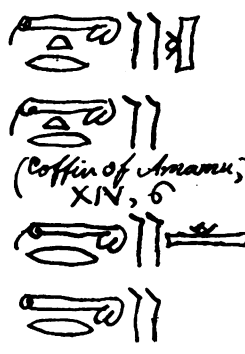
[hieroglyphs], met-u, plur. di [hieroglyphs] e mt.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 149, 27), [hieroglyphs] (Stel. Nefriu; Coffin of Amamu XVIII, 10) metu; [hieroglyphs] (E), [hieroglyphs] (B. H. T. II, 35, c, E, 1; 51, 6, 5) met-ut: g. f., la diffusione, l'eiaculazione, lo spandimento del seme, dello sperma. 2) — Ogni sorta di sfogo, efflusso, effusione, eiezione di liquidi; ma sopratutto quella velenosa dei serpenti, degli scorpioni, ecc. — E quindi 3) — (Rit. l. c.) veleno in generale, ⲙⲁⲧⲟⲩ (T.) ⲙⲁⲑⲟⲩⲓ (M.), ⲧⲉ, ϯ, venenum.
4) — (Brug.) il germogliare del seme.
5) — Semenza, seme, sperma

(Stel. Nefriu; Masp., Rec. de trav. III, 213): [hieroglyphs] (Coffin, l. c.) letter.: senza sperma, cioè impotente; (Birch) incapable.

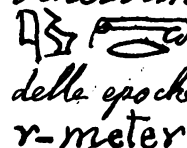
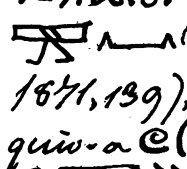
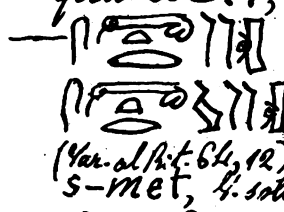
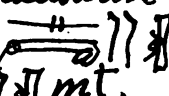
[hieroglyphs], metu-ti, Variante di [hieroglyphs] mt e di [hieroglyphs] mtr.

[hieroglyphs], m-tutu, segno dell'ottativo; ed anche dell'imperativo, specialmente nei decreti:
[hieroglyphs], m-tutu àr ḥeb uā, si faccia una festa.

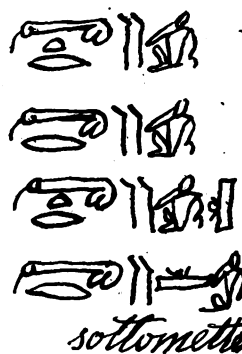
[hieroglyphs], met-uten? V. sotto pr-utn.

[hieroglyphs] met-mā, [hieroglyphs] met-mā-t — V. sotto [hieroglyphs] mt.

[hieroglyphs], metmet, forma raddoppiata di [hieroglyphs] mt; significa contagio, pestilenza, mortalità.

[hieroglyphs], metmet (Z. 1874, 8), Lieblein trad.: Anmuth; eleganza, grazia, garbo.

[hieroglyphs], metmet (Denkm. III, 24, d; Z. 1863, 37), ascoltare, stare in ascolto, orecchiare, origliare, spiare.

[hieroglyphs] (Chab. Egyptolog.) [hieroglyphs] (P. Harr. 500, verso) metmet, (Chab.) residenza in comune, casa abitata da molti inquilini, maison dans l'indivision.
— (De Rougé) la casa del vicinato, il vicinato; le voisin.
— (Masp., Journ. As. 1863, Genn.) le rempart, il bastione.

[hieroglyphs], meten (Stel. 82, Bul.), Var. di [hieroglyphs] mātn.

[hieroglyphs], meten-it (Z. 1870, 131), scure, accetta, mannaia, azza, ascia.
V. [hieroglyphs] mātn.

[hieroglyphs], metenu, Var. di [hieroglyphs] mātnnu.

[hieroglyphs], met-n-sa (Stela del Louvre), letter.: esaminatore della salute; sorvegliante, ispettore della conservazione:
met-n-sa [hieroglyphs] ispettore della

conservazione nel tempio.

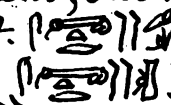
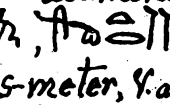
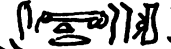
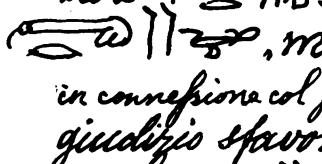
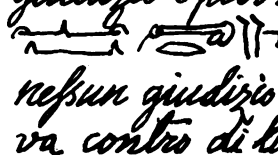
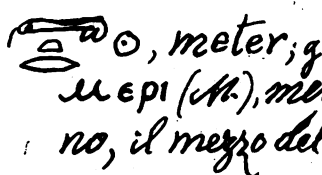
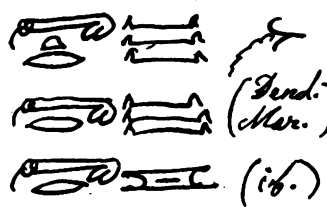
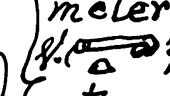
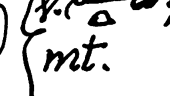
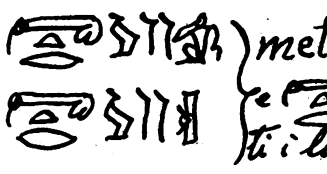
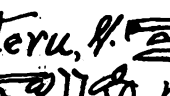
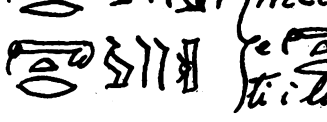
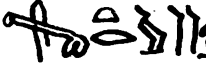
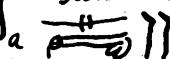
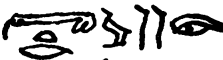
meter, equivalente a mt, in tutti i suoi significati. (Coffin of Amamu, XIV, 6) r-meter, giustamente, esattamente, appunto, precisamente, come si deve essere, acconciamente, convenevolmente, propriamente. àu-meter, variante delle epoche posteriori del precitato r-meter.

(Brugsch. Z. 1871, 139), scrittura enigmatica equiv. a , 110.

— s-meter, s-meteru, forme causative equiv. a (Var. al Rit. 64, 12) s-met, V. sotto mt.

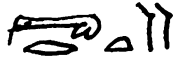
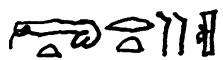
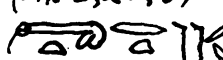
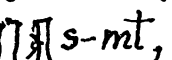
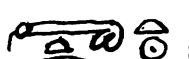
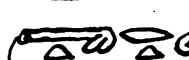
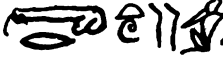
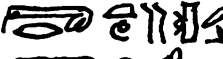
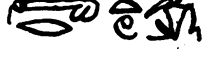
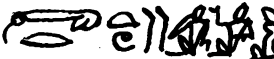
— 2) — Equiv. al seg.:

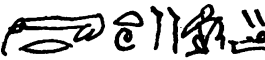
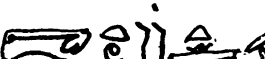
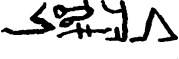
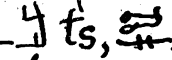
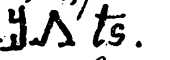
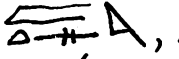
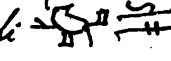
meter, 1) — Equivalente a mt ed al prec..

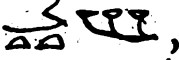
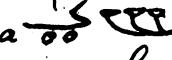
2) — Esaminare giudiziariamente, informare, fare inchiesta; sottomettere al giudizio, all'esame, alla verificazione, alla misura. — Il giudizio, ogni atto d'istruzione, d'interrogatorio, di confrontazione giudiziaria.

3) — Testificare, attestare, render testimonianza; — testimonianza, attestato; — testimonio.

V. Rit. 125, 40 e 41. P. Abbott, pag..

4) — Esser giudizioso, assennato, giusto; — giudizio, apprezzamento, equità, giustizia; uomo assennato, uomo giusto.

5) — (Chab) attento, assiduo; aver riguardo, aver cura, esser curante.

— All'all. 3 confr. il copto ⲙⲉⲑⲣⲉ (M), ⲙⲛⲧⲣⲉ (T.), testis; ⲉⲣ- testari, esse testis; ⲙⲉⲧ- testimonium.

— Causat. , , identico a s-meter, V. art. prec.

, meter (Sai-n-Sinsin) in connessione col prec., all. 2, significa giudizio sfavorevole.

nessun giudizio sfavorevole si eleva contro di lui.

, meter; g. f., ⲙⲉⲉⲣⲉ (T.), ⲙⲉⲣⲓ (M.), meridies, mezzogiorno, il mezzo del giorno.

(Dend. Mar.) (ib.) meter, V. mt.

meteru, V. e , mtr, in tutti i loro significati.

s-meteru, forme causative equival. a s-mt, V. sotto mt.

meteru, in connessione col prec. ; signif.: attestare, certificare, testimoniare de visu, esser testimonio oculare.
2) — Vedere, guardare attentamente; osservare, spiare; — spia (P. H. T. 2, col. 11).

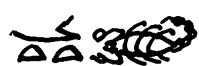
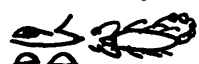
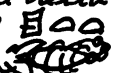
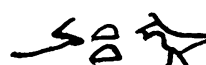
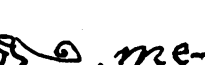
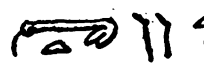
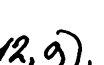
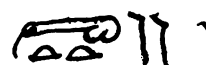
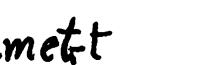
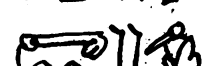
meter-t (Chab. Voy. 161), sost. equiv. al prec..

meter-t, equivalente a , mtr, in tutti i loro significati, ma specialmente come sostantivo. (An. I, 20, 8) (An. VI, 2, ult.)
Forma caus. s-meter-t (An. V, 23, 6), equiv. a s-mt, V. sotto mt.

(Sall. II, 6, 3; 10, 2) (ib. I, 5, 1) (An. IV, 12, 8) meter-t, V. mtr.

meter-tu, sost. equiv. a mtr.

meter-tu, in connessione col prec., signif.: testimonio.

meter-tu, Var. di mtu.

meter-tui, meter-tu-t, sost. equiv. a , mtr-tu.

mates (Pit. 44, 2), forma equiv. di ts, ts. (Birch) to stay; (Pierr.) ressusciter. L'espressione che dai due predetti egittologi e da Brugsch è letta mts-ȧ, è invece da Lefébure (Mél. égyptol. di Chab.) letto m-ts e quindi tradotto en ressuscitant. — Chabas però traduce risuscitare il gruppo intiero.

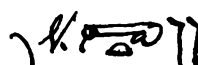
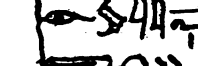
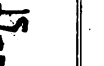
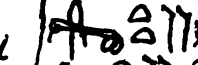
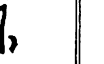
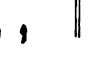
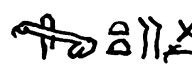
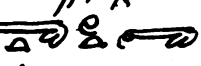
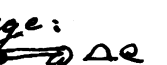
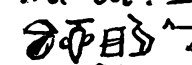
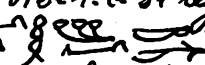
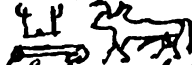
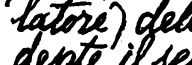
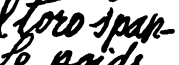
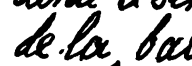
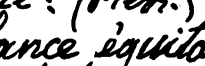
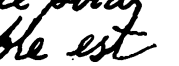
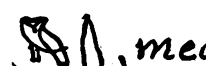
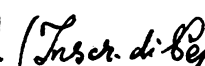
metes (Dend. Mar.), Var. delle b. e. invece di mȧds.

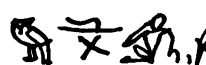
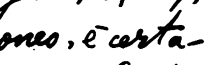
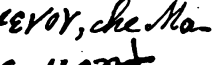
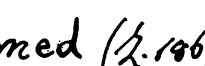
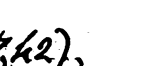
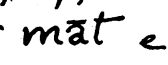
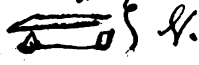
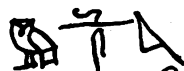
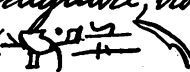
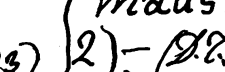
met-sen (?) (Z. 1875, 123), V. all' art. pr-sn.

metet (P. Med. 13, 2; 14, 2), pare identico a ma (V.); ⲙⲉⲑⲁⲓⲟ, crocus hortensis.

si distinguevano due specie di questa pianta:
[hieroglyphs], crocus terrester,
[hieroglyphs], crocus paluster,
V. P. Med. 14, 2.

[hieroglyphs] metet, lo scorpione o un animale simile, forse il granchio, ⲟⲣⲁⲙⲉⲧ, ⲟⲣⲁⲙⲉⲧⲓ (M., +), cancer. (Stela Metern.)
2) — Uno dei sette scorpioni della costellazione delle Pleiadi, V. [hieroglyphs] ptt.

[hieroglyphs], me-tt (Dict. géog. 1216) fem. di [hieroglyphs] m.

[hieroglyphs], met-t, V. [hieroglyphs] mt.

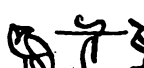
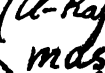
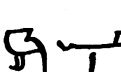
[hieroglyphs], met-t (An. IV, 12, 9), Var. di [hieroglyphs] mt.

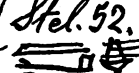
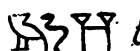
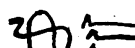
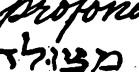
[hieroglyphs] met-t
[hieroglyphs] met-ti
[hieroglyphs], met-tu
[hieroglyphs], met-tuu

V. [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs] mt. [hieroglyphs] (P. Abbott), essi fanno inchiesta. Forme causat.: [hieroglyphs],

[hieroglyphs], s-mett, equivalenti a [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs] s-met, V. sotto [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs] mt.

[hieroglyphs], met-tu (Rit. 109, 7). Brugsch lo fa equiv. a [hieroglyphs] mt-ut. — Nel l. c. si legge: [hieroglyphs], è il contrapeso (il regolatore) della bilancia, il toro spandente il seme: (Pierr.) Le poids de la balance équitable est en forme de taureau.

[hieroglyphs], med (Inscr. di Pepi I, 342), Maspero trad.: mazza.
Confr. [hieroglyphs] mt.

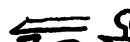
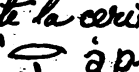
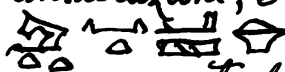
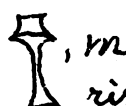
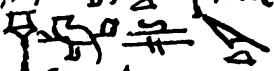
[hieroglyphs], med (Mar. Abyd. I, 50, 14), se non è un gruppo erroneo, è certamente un ἅπαξ λεγόμενον, che Maspero confr. con ⲙⲟⲩⲧⲉ, ⲙⲟⲩⲧ (M. B.) sonum edere, cantare, clamare, vocare, incantare, invocare; e traduce: pronunziare, prononcer.

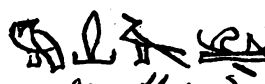
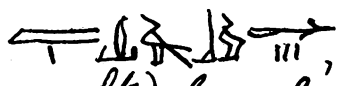
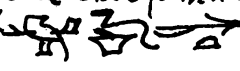
[hieroglyphs], med (Z. 1867, 42), V. [hieroglyphs] mt, [hieroglyphs] māt e [hieroglyphs] mār.

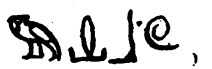
[hieroglyphs] m-du, e numerose varianti V. sotto [hieroglyphs] m.

[hieroglyphs], medenī, l'ippopotamo, in quanto rappresenta il principio del male, il principio cattivo.

[hieroglyphs] (Stel. C, 1. Louvre) [hieroglyphs] (D. Z. T. I, 91, 23) medes, tagliare, troncare, ecc., V. [hieroglyphs] mãds.
2) — (D. Z. T. l. c.) equivalente a [hieroglyphs] mãds.
3) — (Masp.) In senso figurato: cut his way into..., penetrare (nel cuore di... [hieroglyphs]...) (Louvre, l. c.).

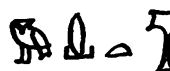
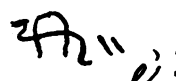
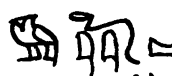
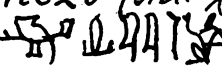
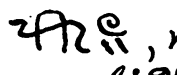
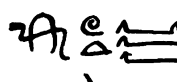
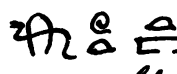
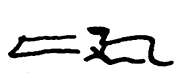
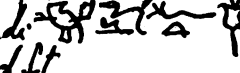
[hieroglyphs], medes (Rit. 144, f.), V. il prec., all. 2.

[hieroglyphs], medsu (Inscr. Pepi I, 365) nell'espressione [hieroglyphs], che Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII, 158) traduce: une parole artificieuse.

[hieroglyphs], medsu (El-Kab), in connessione con [hieroglyphs] mds (V.), signif.: il vecchio separato, distinto; vecchio di distinzione, ragguardevole.

[hieroglyphs], med-t, Var. di [hieroglyphs] mz.

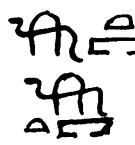
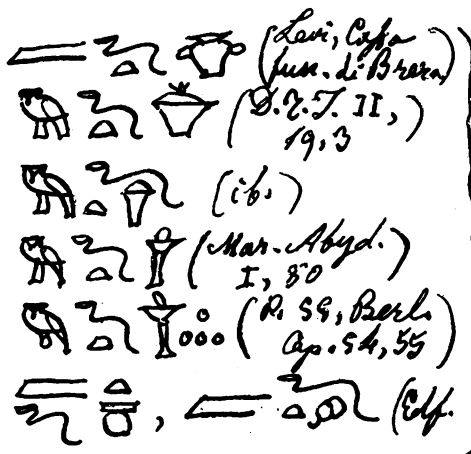
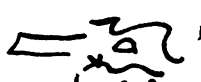
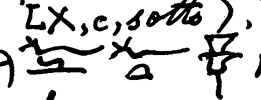
[hieroglyphs] m-dod, Var. di [hieroglyphs] m-ā op. m-dod, V. sotto [hieroglyphs] ā e dd.

[hieroglyphs], mez (Stel. 52, Bul., XII dinastia), equiv. a [hieroglyphs] mãz.
[hieroglyphs] mez-meten (l. c.), espressione identica a [hieroglyphs] mãz-meten, V. il predetto mãz, all. 3.

[hieroglyphs] (Dend.) [hieroglyphs] (Stela Piānxi, sinistra, 38) mez, esser profondo, trovarsi profondo; trovarsi o stare nella profondità.
— Profondità, profondità del mare, abisso, מְצוּלָה.
— Profondo.

[hieroglyph], mez, Var. del prec.
2) — Var. di [hieroglyphs] mz-t.

[hieroglyphs] (Z. 1879, 124) [hieroglyphs] (Mar. Abyd. I, 50) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 74, a) mez, g. m. (D. Z. T. II, 19, 3; Abyd. Mar.; Z. 1879, l. c.), unguento, balsamo, pomata; — specialmente l'unguento sacro e adoperato per le unzioni che si facevano durante la cerimonia dell' [hieroglyphs] āp-ro.
Era uno dei nove unguenti sacri, con cui gli Egiziani usavano eseguire le loro

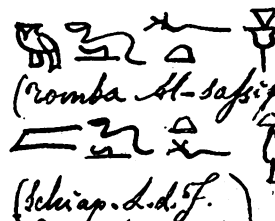
consacrazioni, e l'espressione [hieroglyphs] hatt nt ās, olio od unguento di acacia, secondo Brugsch, era la sua più antica designazione.
Secondo il Rec. IV, tav. 90, i componenti del mez erano: grasso di giovenco, diverse erbe aromatiche e vino delle oasi. Si facevano cuocere insieme, si lasciava riposare un certo tempo la massa, che poi si tingeva in rosso coi fiori della pianta nesti.

[hieroglyph], mez (Rit. 146, d), ⲘⲀϪⲒ, securis, bipennis; V. [hieroglyphs] mza-t.
Nel l. c. si legge [hieroglyphs] che Birch trad.: Hard mace.
— Pierret invece trad.: celle qui possède (V. sotto sχm e χrp) le glaive.

[hieroglyphs], meza (opp. m-za? V. sotto za) (Inscr. Pepi I, 454), Maspero trad.: matelot.

[hieroglyphs], mozabu (An. IV, 16, ult.), forse plur. di [hieroglyphs] māzb-t.
Nel l. c. sono menzionati questi oggetti indorati, siccome appartenenti al carro egizio.

[hieroglyphs], mezab. V. [hieroglyphs] māzab.
— Attinger acqua colla secchia attaccata alla corda māzab.

[hieroglyphs], meza-t, ⲘⲀϪⲒ, securis, bipennis, scure, accetta, ascia.
— (Birch, Z. 1873, 152) una specie di scettro.

[hieroglyphs], mezi, profondo. V. [hieroglyphs] mz.

[hieroglyphs], mezī (Stel. Xa-hāpi, Berl.), Var. di [hieroglyphs] māzaī.

[hieroglyphs], mez-ui (Rit. 149, h, 30) V. [hieroglyphs] mz.

[hieroglyphs], mez-ut (D. H. T. II, 47, e), g. f., la profondità del mare. V. [hieroglyphs] mz.

[hieroglyphs], mez-ut-t (Masp.), V. [hieroglyphs] mz-t.

[hieroglyphs] (Schiap. L. d. f. 128) [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1873, 152) } mezef-t, Schiap. la fa var. di [hieroglyphs] māzdft.
— (Birch, Z. l. c.) uno scettro

di ebano.

[hieroglyphs] mez-t, g. f., derivato da [hieroglyphs] mz; letter.: la casa profonda; signif.:
1) — sotterraneo, cripta; i sotterranei.
2) — Una parte speciale del tempio di Ammone in Tebe.
3) — la stalla, la scuderia, e particolarmente la stalla dei buoi; [hieroglyphs] (Stel. Piānxi, l. 88) [hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 8, 11) (Berl., Inno ad Ammone) forme plurali.
4) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] mz, nel senso di sost.; profondità, abisso; (Masp.) longueur.

[hieroglyphs] (Lavi, Cassa fun. di Brera) [hieroglyphs] (D. T. J. II, 19, 3) [hieroglyphs] (ib.) [hieroglyphs] (Mar. Abyd. I, 80) [hieroglyphs] (R. 55, Berl. Cap. 54, 55) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Elf. — mez-t, V. [hieroglyphs] mz.

[hieroglyphs], mezetef (Schiap. L. d. F. Tav. LX, c, sotto), Var. di [hieroglyphs] mzdft.

[hieroglyphs], mezed (R. 55 di Berl., Cap. 55) Var. di [hieroglyphs] mzt.

[hieroglyphs] mezed, V. [hieroglyphs] māz e [hieroglyphs] māzd.

[hieroglyphs] (Tomba El-Sassif) [hieroglyphs] (Schiap. L. d. F. Tav. LX, c, sotto) mēzedfet, mezedtef, Varianti di [hieroglyphs] māzdft.

[hieroglyphs], mezeh (Inscr. Pepi I, 128), Masp. trad.: picca.
2) — V. il seg..

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Unas. I) [hieroglyphs] (Tram. Mernrā, 4, 14) [hieroglyphs] (Champ. Not. descr. II, p. 697) mezeh, ⲙⲟⲩϫϩ, zona; cintola; cintura, fascia. [hieroglyphs] opp. [hieroglyphs] mzh, cingere la fascia, mettersi la cintura.
— Nel 2° gruppo, V. il prec.
— Nel 3° V. [hieroglyphs] mh.

[hieroglyphs], meh (per lo più legato con [hieroglyphs] àb, cuore), signif.: andare fuori di se, perder la testa, uscir de' gangheri, perdere la necessaria calma e il sangue freddo, dar nelle smanie; per terrore, per stupore o per meraviglia; — onde anche: esser in ammirazione

(Bul., Inno ad Ammone, ove Grébaut traduce: [les cœurs] se fondent), esser assalito dal terrore (Z. 1874, 112). — In generale: esser sorpreso, stordito, spaventato, sbalordito, confuso; — ed i sostantivi corrisp., g. f..

ⲙⲟⲓϩⲉ, ⲙⲟⲉⲓϩⲉ, mirum esse, mirabilis; ⲙⲟⲉⲓϩⲉ, ⲧ, admiratio; ⲣ̄ ⲙⲟⲓϩⲉ mirari, admirari.

In Ebr. abbiamo תמה תָּמַה ammirò, fu attonito, stupefatto, si smarrì; il sostantivo corrisp. תִּמָּהוֹן; onde l'equaz.:

oppure } = תִּמָּהוֹן לֵבָב (Deuter. 28, 28), sbigottimento di cuore, smarrimento.

Confr. anche בהל sbigottire, spaventare, turbare; onde בֶּהָלָה turbamento, stordimento, terrore, sbigottimento; הום (da המם) turbare, conturbare, costernare, atterrire.

— Caus. s-māhi-àb (B. M. T. 80, 61), far stupire, metter stupore.

2) — In oppos. a sexa ricordarsi, mh ha anche il significato di scordarsi, dimenticarsi, obliare, oblio (C. 167, Louvre).

m-ha, m-hau, m-haui, m-hauu, m-hu — ⲙⲙⲁϩ, ⲙⲙⲟϩ, vis-à-vis, in faccia, di fronte, di prospetto a.... V. sotto m.

, meh-ut-u (An. I, 20, 4), i goums, le tribù, ecc., V. māhaut.

, meher (Rec. I, 72, 3, voce della XIII dinastia), brocca, mezzina, orcio, boccale.

(Z. 1874, 39, 43; 1873, 121) (D. T. T. 76, E) (ib. 111, 7) mehet (Si trova di g. m. e di g. f.; di g. m. in D. T. T. l. c.; di g. f. in D. T. T. 111, 7; 110, 1; 111, 3], vocabolo composto di m, spazio, luogo scoperto ed ht, vestibolo, atrio; designa, secondo Lepsius (Z. 1865, 106), luogo d'entrata, luogo d'ingresso del Tempio, in cui era collocata la porta; vestibolo, atrio; — portone, porta d'entrata; — sala d'entrata.

— Il vano della porta, fra i due battenti, dei templi egizi.

Confr. בָּאָה, מָבוֹא entrata, ingresso.

, mehed-t (Z. 1873, 121), Var. del prec.

(Insch. Pepi I, 417) (b. c.) meh, 1) — significato fondam.: esser pieno, ricolmo; empire, riempire, colmare (di ...).

ⲙⲁϩ (M.), ⲙⲉϩ (T. M. B.), ⲙⲟϩ (M.), ⲙⲟⲩϩ (T.), impleri, implere, plenum esse; plenus. — מלא empire, empirsi, esser pieno, esser completo, compiersi.
2) — per lo più unito con ... cuore; aver pieno il cuore, esser il cuor pieno di... (... ...), empire il cuore di alcuno, nel senso di: amare alcuno, od esser amato da alcuno. — Onde
... } meḥ-àb, sost.: amico, favorito:
... (Stel. V, Leida), il favorito del re.
... (Bul., Stela etiop. dell'elezione di un re), gli ufficiali favoriti.
— Questo meḥ-àb significa però nelle inscrizioni in generale una specie di grado, dignità o titolo alla corte del faraone, corrispondente al φιλοι (πρωτοι φιλοι) dell'epoca tolomaica: — amico, un vero amico.
... (Denkm. II, 149, e) ... } suten meḥ-àb, suten n meḥ-àb, reale amico, confidente o favorito, equiv. al prec. meḥ n suten (V. sopra l. 12).
— Del resto anche altri alti ufficiali o impiegati avevano, come il re, subordinati aventi il grado di meḥ-àb (V. Denkm. III, 13).
— Nello stile epistolare si trova frequentemente adoperato ... qenàu, invece di àb, nel senso di meḥ-àb; per lo più nella formola:
...,
letter.: io sono pieno-seno di te, cioè: io ti ho nel mio cuore, per dire: io ti amo.
3) — (Costrutto con ...): guernire, intarsiare, picchiettare, damaschinare, rabescare, niellare, incastonare. — incastonatura, intarsio, ecc.
... meḥ m āa-t, incastonare o incastonatura di pietra preziosa.
Confr. ... mḥ e V. Leps. Auswv. 12, col. 32.
מִלֻּאָה, incastratura, incastonatura della gemma, מִלֵּא אַבְנֵי, guarnire, incastonare pietre preziose.
4) — Esser padrone di una cosa (Inscr. Pepi I, 409), impadronirsi, impossessarsi, occupare, possedere, tenere, avere, possedere qual vincitore; — afferrare, arrestare; — domare (Denkm. VI, 118, 28).
Per lo più costr. con ..., ma talvolta anche con ... (Denkm. l. c.).
— Ed i sost. corrisp. (P. Rhind, 1, 5; Inscr. Pepi I, l. c.)
— V. ... mḥ.
L'ebr. מלא ha lo stesso significato nella frase מִלֵּא יָדוֹ בַקֶּשֶׁת, letter.: egli empì la sua mano coll'arco, cioè: egli afferrò, impugnò, strinse l'arco.
5) — L'animo esser pieno di..., aver pieno l'animo di..., cioè: curare, badare a..., cura, attenzione.
V. ... mḥ.
6) — Esser nella pienezza dei proprii organi nelle loro funzioni; cioè: esser robusto, gagliardo,

atto, buono, utile, idoneo, adoperabile; — essere attivo, operoso; — robustezza, vigoria, vigore, gagliardia, attitudine, idoneità, utilità, bontà; attività, operosità, ecc. (V. Chab. Voy. p. 154 e 156). Confr. מועיל, utile, giovevole; utilità, giovamento.

[hieroglyphs], il mio orecchio è inutile, cioè non ode.

[hieroglyphs], robusto in gambe; (Chab.) jambes très-disposées à la marche.

7) — Nelle date cronologiche: far pieno, riempire, colmare, nel senso di: coincidere con... (Brugsch, Matér. p. 67); completare.

ⲙⲁϩ, ⲙⲉϩ; explere numerum.

È in connessione con questo significato che [hieroglyph] meḥ (-hru) designa l'ultimo giorno del mese.

8) — In alcuni pochi casi [hieroglyph], [hieroglyph] e [hieroglyph] hanno il significato di un semplice numeratore, cioè servono ad esprimere il numero ordinale, come [hieroglyph] primo, [hieroglyph] op. [hieroglyph] II, secondo, ⲙⲁϩ-ⲥⲛⲁⲩ; [hieroglyph] op. [hieroglyph] III terzo, ⲙⲁϩ-ϣⲟⲙⲧ, ecc. (Z. 1867, 47).

[hieroglyphs] (Chab. Spol. 121), egli disse un secondo discorso, opp.: egli parlò per compire due discorsi.

9) — Maspero, nell'inscr. di Pepi I, l. 417, l'ha trovato variante di [hieroglyph] mḥ.

[hieroglyph], meḥ, equiv. al prec. all. 4 e 6; ⲉⲙⲁϩⲓ, ⲁⲙⲁϩⲓ (M.), ⲁⲙⲉϩⲓ (B.), ⲁⲙⲁϩⲧⲉ (T.), vi capere, o ccupare, possidere, retinere, dominari, regere, dirigere; possessio, occupatio, dominatio; robur, potentia, fortitudo.

2) — Forse in connes. con [hieroglyphs] mḥ; mettere una barca all'acqua, noleggiare una barca; spiegare le vele (Chabas).

[hieroglyphs] (Canop. 5, grec. 8); [hieroglyphs] (J. de Roug. 24. 6); [hieroglyphs] (Géogr. I, 24, 15); [hieroglyphs] (Phila); [hieroglyphs] (Sarc. Ounnopher, Boul.) — meḥ (opp. meḥ-sa?), costr. con [hieroglyph], signif.: aver colmo l'animo, aver piena la mente, esser pieno di cura, di sollecitudine (per...); aver cura di, curare, badare a, curam gerere.

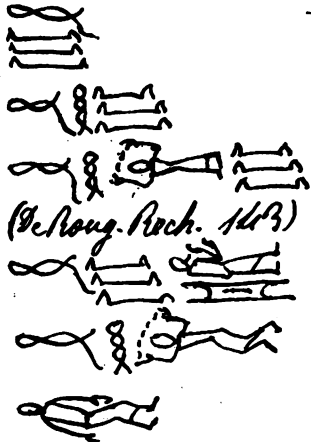
2) — Esser in affanno, essere affannato, inquietato, afflitto.

3) — I sost. corrispond.: cura, attenzione, sollecitudine, affanno, briga, imbarazzo, travaglio. — Tutto ciò che cagiona cura, affanno, sollecitudine, attenzione, ecc.

[hieroglyph] (Ä. Z. I, 45, 21); [hieroglyph] (D. H. T. 94, 12) — meḥ, 1) — ungere (per es. gli occhi) di belletto, di unguento, di collirio, ecc.

2) — Un vaso di belletto, liscio od unguento.

3) — Brocca, mezzina,

orcio, boccale, ecc., di terra; pignatta, pentola. — In Harr. I, 39, 7 questo meh è specificato come della precisa capacità di un hen ([hieroglyph]).

[hieroglyphs] (De Roug. Rech. 143) meh, riempirsi d'acqua, esser pieno d'acqua, riempir d'acqua. — coprir d'acqua, inondare, innaffiare, irrigare, bagnare, adacquare, allagare.

ⲙⲁϩ, ⲙⲱⲟⲩ (M.), ⲙⲉϩ, ⲙⲟⲟϩ, attingere aquam, haurire aquam.

[hieroglyphs], inondazione nel settentrione.

— V. [hieroglyphs] mḥt.

2) — Immergersi, sommergersi; affondare, andar a fondo, cadere nell'acqua; tuffarsi in... ([hieroglyph]...); annegare.

3) — i verbi attivi corrisp.: immergere, tuffare, sommergere, ecc.

4) — I sost. corrisp.: inondazione, innaffiamento, allagamento, irrigazione; immersione, sommersione, annegamento. — palombaro (V. mḥ-ūr).

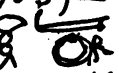
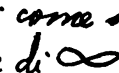
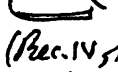
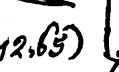
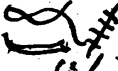
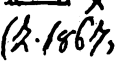
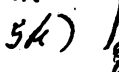
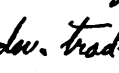
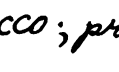
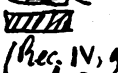
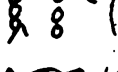
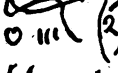
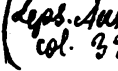
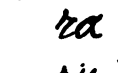
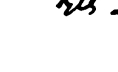
5) — I due primi gruppi sono tradotti da Lefébure abisso (V. il precitato mḥ-ūr).

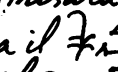
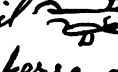
6) — Sinonimi di [hieroglyphs] txb e di [hieroglyphs] uuḥ.

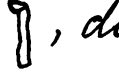
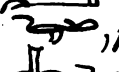
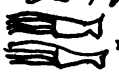
7) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] mḥt.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 164, 1) meh, la spazzola, il pennacchio da spazzolare.

2) — Pennacchio, ventola, ventaglio, ventaglio di penne. Il Faraone nelle sue passeggiate era sempre accompagnato da due portatori di ventaglio ([hieroglyphs] za-meh-t), i quali erano personaggi d'alto grado e fra i più prossimi ed intimi famigliari del re. Gli stessi principi del sangue portavano questo titolo onorifico. Uno di questi ventagli, il meh propriamente detto, era portato alla sinistra del re, onde il titolo [hieroglyphs] (P. D'Orb., ult. pag.), il pteroforo o flabellifero alla sinistra del re. — Alla destra del re era portato l'altro ventaglio-ombrello ser ([hieroglyph], V.).

— Il gruppo del Rit. l. c. è tradotto da Birch e Pierret: ala.

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 426) [hieroglyphs] (E. 92, 2) meh, benda, fascia, fasciatura, ⲙⲁϩⲉ (T., π) cintura, cingulum, ζῶσις. — Corona, ghirlanda, diadema, frontale, copricapo.

[hieroglyphs] (Edf.) [hieroglyphs] (Pepi I, l. c.) ūah meh, mettersi la ghirlanda (Masp. Rec. de trav.

VII, 165) — V. però sotto uaḥ il gruppo [hieroglyphs].
2) — Nelle b.e. [hieroglyph] e [hieroglyph] sono usati come semplici segni sillabici invece di [hieroglyph] mḥ ed anche con tutti i valori ideografici di questo geroglifico.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 19, 1) [hieroglyphs] (Rec. IV, 12, 65) [hieroglyphs] (ib.) [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1867, 54) meḥ, ⲙⲁϩⲓ (M., ⲡⲓ), linum, lino, pianta del lino (Brugsch). Il 1° gruppo è tradotto corona (e quindi considerato come una var. del prec.) da Birch, E. de Rougé, Devéria, Pierret ed altri. V. [hieroglyphs] mahu — Goodw. trad. l'ultimo gruppo flock, fiocco; probab. fiocco di lino.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 64, 33) [hieroglyphs] (Rec. IV, 9; col. 53, a) [hieroglyphs] (24, 140 a) [hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 28, 12; 4, 11) (Leps. Ausw. 12, col. 32) meḥ, una specie di pietra, di cui si tagliavano amuleti. Birch (Z. 1867, 54) traduce steatite, ma Brugsch ritiene preferibile la traduzione agata. Pierret trad. il gruppo del Rit. semplicemente pietre dure.
2) — Orlatura, guarnimento, incastonatura di pietra preziosa o gemma (Harris I e Leps., ll. cc.).

[hieroglyphs] meḥ (Z. 1864, 44; Leps. Elle, p. 32), propr. il prendente (V. [hieroglyph] mḥ, all. 4); significa: il braccio in genere (Karnac, Tempio di Xonsu, Pilone), l'avambraccio; la zampa anteriore.
— Ma più comunemente: il braccio, il cubito, come misura di lunghezza.
ⲙⲁϩⲓ (M.), ⲙⲁϩⲉ (T.), ⲡ, cubitus, mensurae species, אמתא (cald. e ebr.), cubito (misura).
Si distingueva il [hieroglyphs], braccio reale, e il [hieroglyphs] piccolo braccio. La lunghezza del braccio reale, secondo le ricerche di Lepsius, era di Metri 0,525; esso era la base del sistema di misure lineari egizie. Il braccio reale effettivo del Museo di Torino dà le seguenti suddivisioni:

[hieroglyphs] braccio reale = 28 [dita] = M. 0,525,
[hieroglyphs] grande palma o grande spanna = 14 [dita] = M. 0,262,
[hieroglyphs], zeser (V.) corrisp. al piede greco = 16 [dita] = M. 0,288,
[hieroglyphs] remen (V.) - - - = M. 0,3 cir.
[hieroglyph], dito = - - - M. 0,018.

[hieroglyphs], piccolo braccio = 24 [dita] = M. 0,452,
[hieroglyphs], picc. spanna = 12 [dita] = „ 0,225,
[hieroglyphs], pugno = 6 [dita] = „ 0,112,
[hieroglyphs], due palme = 8 [dita] = „ 0,150,

[hieroglyphs], mano = 5] = M. 0,093.
— È pure menzionato nei monumenti:
[hieroglyphs] (Dict. géog. 1393) [hieroglyphs] (Edfu) } χu-meḥ, il braccio o cubito sacro, impiegato nella costruzione dei templi.

[hieroglyphs] } meḥ, ⲙⲁϩ, ⲙⲟϩ, ⲡⲓ, nidus, nido, nido d'uccelli; 2) — la culla. 3) — Il geroglifico [hieroglyph] (e varr.) si trova non raramente nelle b. e. come var. di [hieroglyph] mḥ sia come puro segno sillabico, sia con tutti i suoi significati. Per es. [hieroglyphs] meḥ-àb (B. H. I. VIII, 1.2), identico a [hieroglyphs] amico, ecc. (V. sotto [hieroglyph] mḥ).

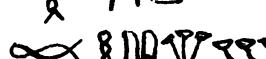
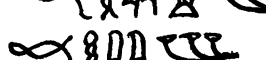
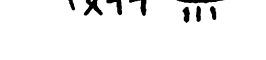
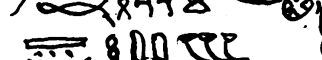
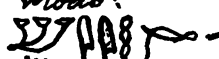
[hieroglyphs] } meḥ, g. f., la piena del vento; l'aria piena, agitata, gagliarda. — Il vento, specialmente il vento del Nord, che soffia beneficamente nella calda stagione.
ⲦⲎⲨ ⲠⲈⲘϨⲒⲦ, ⲦⲎϤ Ⲡ ⲘϨⲒⲦ, ventus aquilonaris.
2) — Aria in generale; — respiro, alito.

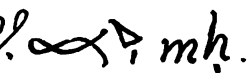
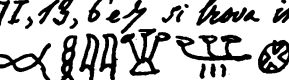
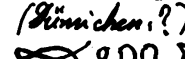
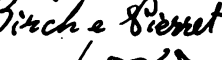
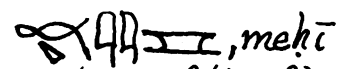
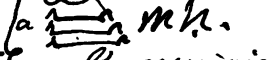
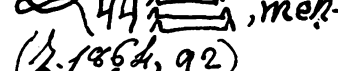
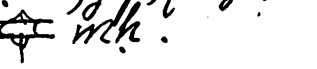
[hieroglyphs] } meḥ, il Nord, la regione del Nord, la regione onde soffia il vento meḥ (V. il prec.).
[hieroglyph]) ⲉⲙϩⲓⲧ, ⲙϩⲓⲧ, (?), ⲡ, septentrio.

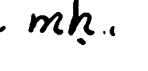
[hieroglyphs], meḥ. (Brugsch, Géogr. I, 223; Nav. M. d'H. p. 18), designazione del XVI Nòmo dell'Alto Egitto.

[hieroglyphs], m-ḥa (Inscr. Unas, 604), letter.: di dietro, ciò che è al di dietro; designa la nuca (Masp. Rec. de trav. IV, 74).

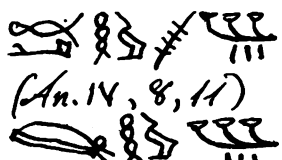
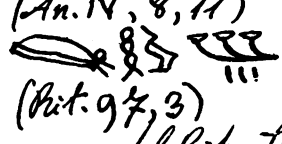
[hieroglyphs], m-ḥā-t (Masp.: C. 5, Louvre), V. [hieroglyphs] maḥā-t.

[hieroglyphs] (Sall. IV, 24 Chojak) [hieroglyphs] (Tomba in Saqqarah, V din.) [hieroglyphs] } meḥī, il pesce. מִינוֹת pesci.

[hieroglyphs] (P. Mag. I, 2) [hieroglyphs] (Esneh) [hieroglyphs] (? ...) [hieroglyphs] (Dend. Mar.) } meḥī, V. [hieroglyphs] mḥ. — Secondo Lefébure (Mythe Osir. 74), i [hieroglyphs] meḥī-u del Rituale dei Morti sono gli abitanti dell'oceano infernale, i quali non erano necessariamente

dei dannati, ma componevano la folla indistinta dei Mâni, rappresentati or come pesci, or come uccelli d'acqua (V. la Vignetta del C. 153 del Rituale del Louvre).

, mehī (Dict. géog. 1202; Düm. Dend. 19, 9 e 10) V. mḥ. Onde le espressioni , ta-mehī, equiv. al seg. — Brugsch identifica questo ta-mehī col biblico נַפְתֻּחִים o נַפְתּוּחִים in questo modo:

— — — — , — נַ - פְתֻּ - חִים, nome di una gente egizia.

, mehī (Sall. II, 13, 6 e 7), derivato dal prec., significa la regione della pianta mehī, oppure, equiv. al seg., la regione settentrionale, il Basso Egitto. ⲉⲙϩⲓⲧ, ⲙ̄ϩⲓⲧ, ⲡ, Aegyptus inferior.
— Brugsch lo dà come variante antiquata di mḥ-t (V.), nel suo senso generale.

, mehī, V. mḥ.

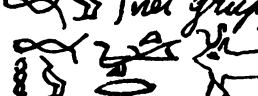
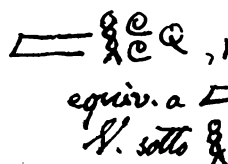
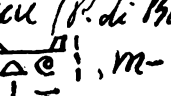
, mehī (An. VII, 10, 2), ? Forse equival. a mḥ? — In Sall. II, 13, 6 e 7 si trova in parallelismo con mhī.

(Dümichen?) (Rit. 109, 7) mehī, secondo Brugsch, denominazione del dio Thot. — Birch e Pierret lo fanno derivare da mḥ, e Birch trad.: The North wind, e Pierr.: le dieu du Nord.

, mehī (J. de Rougé, Edf. 19, 6) , meh-ī-t (Z. 1864, 92) sost. equivalente a mḥ. — l'acqua piena, la piena delle acque; una delle numerose designazioni dell'inondazione del Nilo.

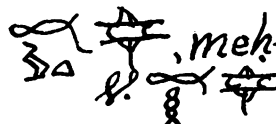
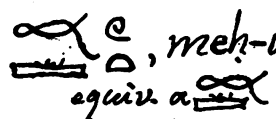
, meh-ī-t, g. f., (Pleyte, Et. p. 107), V. mḥ.

, meh-ī-t, V. mḥ.

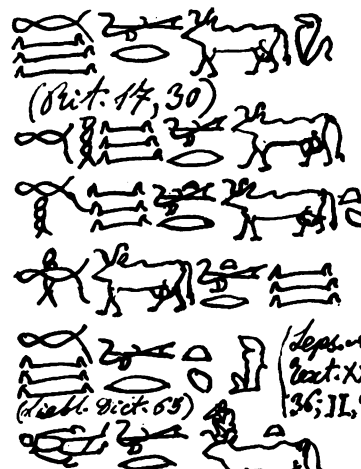
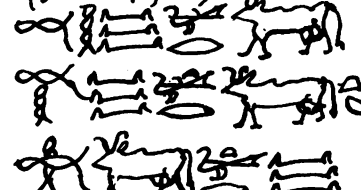
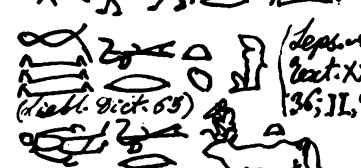
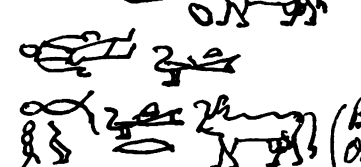
, meh-ī-t, la dea leontocefala Mehīt.

(Rec. I, 28, 15) , , mehu (Z. 1872, 21), V. mḥ.

(Harr.) meḥu, V. mḥ.

, meḥu (Champollion), V. mḥ.

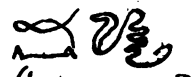
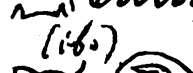
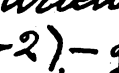
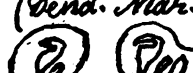
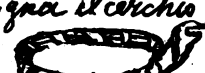
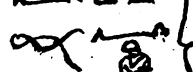
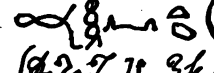
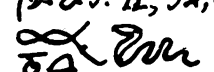
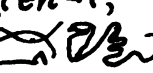
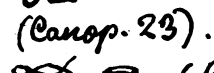
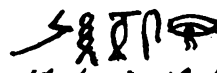
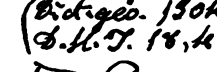
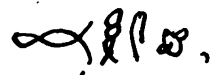
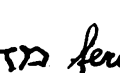
(An. IV, 8, 11) (Rit. 97, 3) meḥu, forme plurali di mḥ, collo stesso significato. Birch traduce il gruppo del Rit.: the Pool. — Pierret: corona.

, meḥu, V. mḥ.

, meḥu (L. 1867, 54). V. mḥ.

meḥu, Var. di mḥ. 2) — Equiv. a mḥ, all. h. nel gruppo: meḥu-ūr-t, V. mḥ-ūr.

, m-ḥuu (P. di Bulaq II), equiv. a , m-ḥā-tu. V. sotto ḥā.

mehuu(?) [V. nfuut]

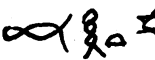
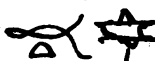
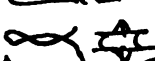
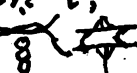
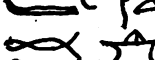
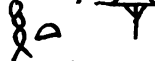
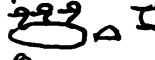
l'uomo della vela, il veliero, il marinaio (rabbin. מַלָּח).

, meḥ-ut (Inscr. Pepi I, 363), V. mḥ.

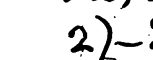
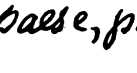
, meḥ-ut (P. Rhind, I, 5), sost. equiv. a mḥ (V.), nel l. c. col signif. di occupazione, presa di possesso.

(Rit. 17, 30) (Lepsius Aelt. Text. XXXII, 36; II, 24) (Diebl. Dict. 65) (Brug. Oasen) (Inno ad Ammone, col. 23 e 24) meḥ-ūr, g. f., trascritto in greco μεθύερ (Plut. de Isid. et Osir.), propr. la grande pienezza, o la grande palombara (V. mḥ); designa la sacra vacca mistica, che emerge dall'acque primordiale, e fra le cui corna si erge il fanciullo Rā (V. il 6º gruppo), il Sole che nasce contemporaneamente. Secondo il Rit., il Sole nasce al disotto della coscia della vacca Meḥūr (17, 29); questa è l'occhio del Sole (⊙, 17, 30; V. anche decreto di Canopo 12, 8 = greco 36); e il defunto è in seno a Meḥūr con Osiride e gli abitanti delle tenebre (124, 8 e g).

— Forma della dea Hathor; forma di Iside nel suo ufficio di spazio celeste (Devéria).
2) — L'acqua primordiale (Esneh e freq.); il grande abisso (Lefébure, Mythe Osirien).

[hieroglyphs], meḥen (Tomba di Seti I), pare designi una specie particolare di coperta, cortina, tenda o velo.
— O forse uno strumento od un ordigno.

[hieroglyphs] (L. 1873, 83), [hieroglyphs] (ib.), [hieroglyphs] (Dend. Mar.), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (ib.) — meḥen, serpente mitologico, il serpente uraeus.
2) — g. f., affine a [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] mḥ, designa il cerchio reale [drawing] intorno al quale si avvolgeva un serpente uraeus, e che cingeva la fronte del faraone.
— Benda, diadema o corona reale.
— Il diadema della dea Mā-Hathor (L. 1873, 112).

[hieroglyphs] meḥen, [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 142, 12) meḥen-t — Nel Rit. l. c. è nome di una delle dimore di Osiride; (Birch) the North; (Pierr.) la région du Nord.

2) — Nome della parte settentrionale del tempio di Saïs.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (L. D. T. II, 34, 13), [hieroglyphs] (Canop. 23), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 131, 4) — meḥen-t, V. [hieroglyphs] mḥn.

[hieroglyphs] (Dict. géo. 1304; L. H. T. 18, 4), [hieroglyphs] — meḥes, leone dall'occhio fascinante (V. [hieroglyphs] ḥs).
— Il leone in genere.

[hieroglyphs], meḥes, (E.) ulcus quoddam.
Confr. ﬠﬡﬡ ferire, ferita.

[hieroglyphs], meḥesa (Perret, Insc. Hiér. I, 77), variante di [hieroglyphs] mḥs.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] — meḥ-t, V. [hieroglyphs] mḥ. [hieroglyphs] za-meḥ-t, pteroforo, flabellifero, porta-ventaglio.

[hieroglyphs], meḥ-t, sost. equiv. a [hieroglyphs] mḥ.

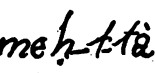
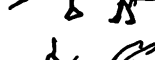
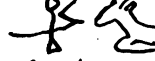
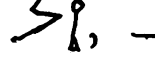
(Rit. 151, rit.) (El-Kab) (Edfu) (l. c.) (Géogr. I, pl. 58, l. 5) meḥ-t, v. mḥ.

(Rit. 134, 9) (An. IV, 24) meḥ-t, v. mḥ, sost. — Il gruppo del Rit. è tradotto da Birch: a piece of papyrus, e da Pierr.: un papyrus.

meḥ-t, equiv. a mḥ, boreale, settentrionale, settentrione, Nord.

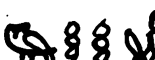
mo-meḥ-t, regione boreale, regione settentrionale.

2) — Il 2° gruppo (Rit. 133, 11) è tradotto da Birch e Pierret, come il prec.

meḥ-t (Stel. etiop. di Bul.), v. mḥ.

meḥ-t, distretto, contrada, provincia, regione, paese, paesello, מחוז.

2) — Var. di mḥt.

meḥ-t (Tomba di Ti), il pesce, דגים pesci.

meḥ-t (Harr. I, 12, 6, 8), Var. di mḥ.

meḥ-t-ūr-t (Inscr. Pepi I, l. 321), Var. a di mḥ-ūr.

meḥ-tt, Var. di mḥ.

meḥ-t-tā (Inscr. Pepi I, 409), femm. di mḥ, all. 4, padrona, maîtresse (Masp.).

(Dict. géo. 1360, XIX) meheẓ, letter.: la selvaggina bianca, designa il leucorix, l'orix, una specie di antilope usata freq. nelle offerte di animali: Così in D. K. T. 94, 10, si cita che in Denderah erano offerti come olocausti: geḥes-u meheẓ-u nen-u, gazzelle, antilopi, stambecchi.

m-heh (Inscr. Pepi I, 193), armato di bastone (Masp. Rec. de trav. V, 195).

, meheq, moggio, staio, misura.

(Coffin of Amamu, XIII, 12) (ib. XXII, 6) (Rec. de trav. IV, 70) (Inscr. Pepi I, 196, 441) (Rit. 149, 49) } meq, meq-t, V. maq. (Brugsch) Mastbaum; (Birch) pole, weapon; (Masp.) scala, scala a piuoli; Gli stessi Birch e Pierret, al Rit. 98, 3) traducono paddle, aviron; mentre al Rit. 149, 49 Pierret traduce le sceptre maka.

, meqqaratà (P. Harr. I, 14, b, 2), stragula, coperta, velo, מכסה, מִכְסֶה, מִכְסָה, coperta, coprimento, vestito, vestimento, abito, manto.

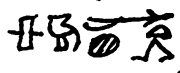
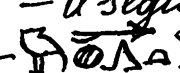
, mek, equivalente a mak. — Coll'aiuto di questa particella prefissa si formavano nelle antiche epoche molti composti, col significato dell'azione, della specie o maniera in cui una cosa è fatta. Questi composti si trovano specialmente nelle iscrizioni delle scene decorative. Abbiamo per es.:

, mek-teb-t (Denkm. II, 96, 5), la calzoleria.

, mek-terf (Champ. Mon. 181), il ballare, il modo di ballare, ballo, danza.

, mek-nef-t (presso a pterofori o flabelliferi), l'azione di far vento (col ventaglio nef).

, m-ka, formola dell'imperativo vetativo. V. sotto m e sotto ka.

(Rec. IV, 87, col. 19) (ib., 17 e 18) } mekrel, meklel, secondo Goodw. (Z. 1872, 107), designa un colore, verosimilmente il copto ⲙⲩϣⲓⲣ, color caeruleus.

(Inscr. Unas, 204) (Sarc. Entef; Rec. de trav. III, 213) (Bul. Stel. Piānxi, 28) (Leps. Aelt. Text. 38) } mekes, una specie di scettro, oppure un'arma od uno strumento speciale di questa forma: Confr. מִקְשָׁה, מִקְשָׁה, lavoro arrotondato, tornito, fatto al tornio; lavoro tirato al martello.

— Pel 2° e 3° V. anche sotto ab.

— Nessuno dei precedenti significati però è provato per il penultimo gruppo, del quale non è neanche certa la lettura (V. al fonetico s'ns).

, mekesu (?) (P. Leida I, 344,

8, l. 5), V. il prec. [hierogl.], e l'osservazione in fine dell'articolo.

[hierogl.], m-ḡahu (Rit. 147, 9), V. [hierogl.] ām-ḡahu.

[hierogl.], meḡer (Leps. Ält. Text, 43), nome di un VASO di questa forma: [hierogl.] mortaio, vaso per pestare; ⲙⲁⲕⲣⲟ (M., ⲡⲓ), mortarium, labrum, pelvis.
— (Forse a leggersi mrgr, V. [hierogl.]).

[hierogl.], mex (An. IV, 12, 1), metatesi frequente invece di [hierogl.] xm.

[hierogl.] (Stela trionf. di Thotm. III, Bul.) [hierogl.] (Canop. 9) — mex, ⲙⲟϩ (M.), ⲙⲟⲣϩ (T.-B.), ardere, exardescere, accendi, illuminari, splendere, comburi; bruciare, abbruciare, ardere, essere in fiamme; esser rovente, infuocato; — arroventare. — Rilucere, lucere, splendere. — Infiammare, accendere, infuocare.
— Ed i passivi corrisp.
— I sost. corrisp.: ardore, bruciore, splendore, ecc.
Confr. דלק focolare, fuoco, tizzone; [hebr.] risplendente.
2) — In senso traslato, essere acceso in volto, ardere di passione, ecc.

[hierogl.] (Abyd. Mar.) [hierogl.] [hierogl.] (Bul. Stel. 78, XII Dinastia) [hierogl.] (Bul. Stel. Rā-sḥtp-āb) — mexa, mexa-t, Varr. di [hierogl.] māxa; la bilancia; il guscio o il piatto della bilancia.

[hierogl.], mexa-tu (op.—ut-u) (Inscr. di Berseh), Chab. (Mél. 1873, 113) traduce con riserva bassins.
— Questo vocabolo, come dichiara anche Brugsch, deve in ogni caso essere in connessione od in dipendenza del precedente, e forse non è che una variante del medesimo.

[hierogl.], mexer (Denkm. III, 194, 30), Var. di [hierogl.] māxr.

[hierogl.] — m-xet, 1) prep. e cong. derivate da [hierogl.] xt (V.); dopo, dopochè, in seguito; essendo passato, appresso, allorchè, allora.
— Dietro.
2) — sost.: colui che sta dietro ad un'altra persona; cioè: attaché, addetto, appartenente a, del seguito

di.... — Onde le espressioni:

[hieroglyphs] àm-m-χet, collo stesso significato: quello che è dietro, al seguito; cioè: l'addetto, l'attaché, il servo; — il seguace, il devoto (ad un dio).

[hieroglyphs] (B. Descr. V, 40)

[hieroglyphs] plur.

— [hieroglyphs] m-χet-χā-t, processione, festa ad esodo.

[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II, 43, d) m-χet-u, m-χet-ti-u, plur. del prec., all. 2: le persone che sono dietro, dopo; gli addetti, il seguito, il corteggio.

[hieroglyphs] (Nav., Destruct. des homm., 3)

[hieroglyphs] , [hieroglyphs]

[hieroglyphs] (b.e.) n; il significato primitivo e fondamentale dei tre primi segni è: acqua corrente, acqua in moto; — acqua in generale.

2) — Preposizione vaga: di, a, da, per; equiv. al prefisso ebr. ל.
Il significato più comune è di, di specificazione e di appartenenza; ma non rari sono i significati a e da: [hieroglyphs], udennu n neter, far oblazione al dio; [hieroglyphs], χesef-k n-à meshu, allontana da me i coccodrilli nell'acqua.
— Nelle iscrizioni etiopiche (per es. in Denkm. V, 43, 52, 53), equivale al partitivo dei Francesi du, de la, des: [hieroglyphs], ànp du-f n mu, Anubis, il donne de l'eau (Masp. Mél. d'Arch. II, 123).

3) — Pronome relativo che, per ogni genere e numero.

4) — Pronome suffisso della 1ª pers. plur.: noi, ci, ne. Equivale al pref. ebr. נ della 1ª pers. plur. del futuro, ed al suffisso נו degli altri tempi e dei formativi del pronome possessivo della 1ª pers. plur.: di noi, nostro, -a, -i, -e; afiro ni, nu, nostro

5) — Serve a legare un verbo ausiliare

ad un verbo attributivo.

6)— Inserito fra il verbo attributivo e l'affisso pronominale, è segno del tempo passato:

[hieroglyphs], rex-n-à, io ho saputo.

— Se il verbo è alla forma passiva, questo segno può prendere diverse posizioni:

[hieroglyphs], sotem-tu-n-f,
[hieroglyphs], sotem-n-tu-f, } egli fu ascoltato.
[hieroglyphs], sotem-n-f-tu,
[hieroglyphs], sotem-f-n-tu,

7)— Posto innanzi al verbo è segno del soggiuntivo e corrisponde all'ut dei latini; che, chè, perchè, affinchè:

[hieroglyphs], tu dai a me tutte le terre, affinchè io abbatta i loro principi.

8)— Si trova anche come segno del vocativo:

[hieroglyphs] (Louvre, Sarcof. Antef, XI dinastia) (Pierr. Ét. I, 85) bon est ton coucher (ensevelissement), ô roi de la Haute Egypte.

9)— Equivale talora alla negativa [hieroglyphs] àn (P. Mayer, E, museo di Liverpool).

[hieroglyphs] } (L. 1872, 15) Si trovano questi due segni nelle iscrizioni dell'epoca greco-romana, come varianti alfabetiche della lettera [hieroglyph], n.

[hieroglyphs], n opp. nn? Dubbio è il decidere. Le corrispondenti λ in copto ed ? in ebraico tenderebbe a far accettare la lettura n di questo segno anche nei gruppi [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], tanto più che si trova il verbo [hieroglyphs], ed il gruppo, da esso derivato, [hieroglyphs].

Tuttavia, siccome la maggior parte degli egittologi ritiene la trascrizione nn, la conserveremo anche noi; e rimandiamo perciò sotto questo fonetico i vocaboli comincianti con [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs] } n-u, articolo definito plurale, [hieroglyphs] (b.e.) } ΝΕ, Ν (T.), ΝΙ, ΝΕΝ (M.), i, gli, le.

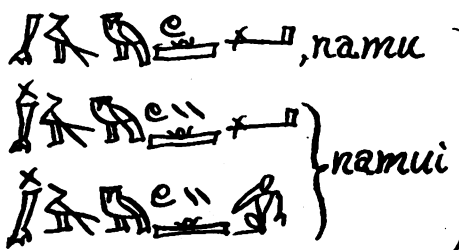
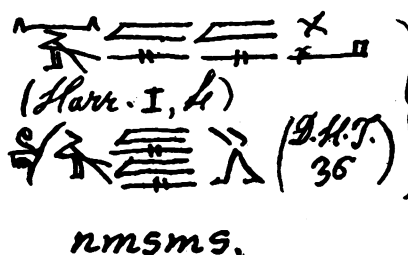
2)— Suffisso pronominale della 1ª pers. plur. [hieroglyphs] n, all. le.

[hieroglyphs], n-u (Stela di Firenze, 2567), var. di [hieroglyphs] nu.

[hieroglyphs] } na, articolo definito plurale, ΝΕ, Ν (T.), ΝΙ, ΝΕΝ (M.), i, gli, le.

[hieroglyphs] (b.e.) [hieroglyphs], na nt..., coloro che, quelle cose che.

[hieroglyphs] na-p-ta n per-āa ā.-u.-s., i della terra del Faraone v. s. f., cioè: i sudditi, il popolo del Faraone.

[hieroglyphs], naà-t (Stela Metternich), seggio, sede, abitazione, dimora, domicilio, ostello, luogo dove uno

dimora; — luogo, sito, posto; — città.
V. nā-it.

נָאָה dimora, abitazione, stanza, sede (costr. נְאֵ come in נֹא־אָמוֹן dimora di Ammone, Diospoli), da נאה abitare; — greco ναίω, habito; sum, versor alicubi; habitor, situs sum; incolo; — passiv.: domicilium capio: — ναός aedes, templum, fanum. — נוה abitare, onde נָוֶה, נָוָה, abitacolo, abitazione, casa, stanza, ricetto. — נוּחַ, נוח, riposare, aver sede, risiedere, accamparsi.

, naāarna (De Roug., Attaq. 34, XIX dinastia). Secondo de Rougé, signif.: la gioventù arrolata per la guerra, la recluta; in oppos. a il veterano. — Affine con נַעַר puer, giovine, fante, servo; plur. נְעָרִים, costr. נַעֲרֵי, giovani servitori; נַעַר, נְעוּרִים, puerizia, adolescenza, gioventù.

, naāas'a (D. H. T. 13, 25; 19, 18).
Var. di nās'.

nai, nai, equiv. a na.
Si usa cogli affissi pronominali: nai-ā, i miei le mie; nai-k, i tuoi, le tue (di te m.).
nai-ā, i miei, le mie (di me f.); nai-t, i tuoi, le tue (di te f.); ecc.
2) — Questi, queste, quelli, quelle.

nai (Dict. géog. 316 e seg.; 1218)
nai-t (Sall. II, 6, 2 e 4; 7, 2; 12, 9; ecc.)
V. naā-t.

naūaza, naūazan (Med.-Abu; Burt. Excerp. 42, 1) (D. H. T. 20, col. 1)
Brugsch identifica con נוּד, ناض, agitarsi velocemente, muoversi rapidamente — Ed affine con נצץ, נוּץ, נזה, نز, scintillare, sfavillare; esultare, balzare, saltare (di gioia o di spavento).
2) — Nell' Iscriz. di Ramesse III a Medinet-Abu, il 1° gruppo pare significhi storpiare od esser storpiato.
Confr. נטה deviare, chinare, piegare, torcere; נָשֶׁה lussazione, slogamento; נָכֶה storpio, storpiato, zoppicante; debole, abbattuto.
3) — (Brugsch) ⲛⲉϫ, ⲛⲟϫ, ⲛⲟⲩϫ, ⲛⲟⲩϫⲉ, jacere, projicere; (cum suffix. recipr.) accumbere.
4) — Lauth pensa piuttosto a רגז tremare, commoversi; λωϫϩ angustia.

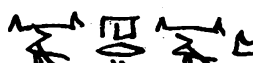
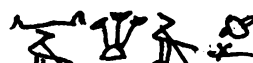
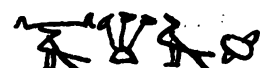
, nabehennu (n. N.)

13,3), נבח, نبح, *latrare, abbaiare.*

[hieroglyphs], namu
[hieroglyphs], namui } namui } Varianti di [hieroglyphs] nmu.
[hieroglyphs]

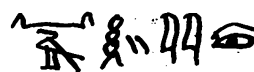
[hieroglyphs] namesmes, namesmesi,
(Harr. I, 4)
[hieroglyphs] (D.H.T. 36) } Varianti di [hieroglyphs] nmsms.

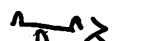
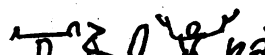
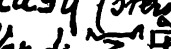
[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs] } nan, Varr. di [hieroglyphs] nn.

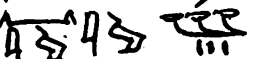
[hieroglyphs], nasaqu, signif.:
1) — forare, punteggiare, pungere, cesellare, intagliare, disegnare, segnare.
2) — Il punto o il segno dell'interpunzione, comunemente di color rosso, con cui gli scribi egiziani usavano dividere l'una dall'altra le proposizioni (V. per es. il P. Mag. Harris, il P. D'Orbiney, il P. Harr. 500, verso, il P. morale di Bulaq, ecc.). Corrisponde ai punti ebr. ֗ rephia, ֔ sakef grande e ֕ sakef piccolo.
3) — La proposizione stessa, come noi diciamo: un punto di un discorso; il primo, secondo, ecc. punto di un discorso, (V. An. I, 18, 3); puntuazione di un discorso.
4) — Detto pur anche dei punti calvi del capo; diventar calvo (E. 66, 9 e 12).
— λωκς, λοκς (T.), λογ͡ϩ, λοϩ (M.), pungere (mordendo), mordere (pungendo); morsura, punctio, στίγμα. — נקד, arabo نقط, pungere, punteggiare, segnare con punti (un manoscritto), disegnare, delineare; notare, segnare, contrassegnare (per es. la lana di pecore col punteggiamento); onde נְקֻדָּה punto, נָקֹד puntato, punteggiato.

[hieroglyphs], nazana (An. I, 20, 8; 21, 1), נצן, nome antico di Litany o Léontès, Lantek (Masp. Mél. d'Arch. 1873, 141).

[hieroglyphs], naharina, (נַהֲרַיִם) porzione della Siria Settentrionale; forse la regione dell'Eufrate, la Mesopotamia. — Secondo Brugsch, quella parte della pianura della Mesopotamia che è posta nell'immediata vicinanza dell'Eufrate. Si noti che la Mesopotamia è chiamata nella Bibbia (Gen. 24, 10) ארם נהרים Siria dei due fiumi (cioè l'Eufrate ed il Tigri).
— Secondo Maspero, naharina non designa la Mesopotamia, ma la Siria Settentrionale, al Nord di Oms, fra

l'Eufrate e l'Oronte.

[hieroglyphs], naher, Chab. (Antiqu. hist. 239) trad.: una grande affluenza, una inondazione di popolo, e confr. con נהר scorrere copiosamente.

[hieroglyphs], nahrina (Leps. Ausw. 14, A), V. naharina.

[hieroglyphs], naḥa (An. I, 23, 4) V. [hieroglyphs] nḥa.
Chab. (Voy. 224) trad.: mettre en péril, infester, menacer; danger, ecc.
— Brugsch però ritiene queste interpretazioni più libere e date a caso che giuste ed esatte; ed egli è d'opinione che questa voce significa propr.: essere dalla parte di dietro (V. [hieroglyphs] ḥa), star di dietro; — onde: esser contrario, ecc.: V. il predetto nḥa.

[hieroglyphs] (An. IV, 2, 8) [hieroglyphs] (Dict. Géo. 867) naḥa, deriv. dal preced., aggettivo: contrario, opposto, detto sopratutto del vento, onde nei ll. cc.:
[hieroglyphs] venti contrarii, turbini; tempeste, procelle, burrasche.

2) — Sost.: contrarietà.

[hieroglyphs], naḥī (An. V, 26, 4). ? Designa un'azione che sta in connessione coll'occhio. Forse נהי lamento, pianto? נהה fare un lamento, lamentarsi? נהי, נהי, lamento, rammarico?

[hieroglyphs], naχaī (Z. 1876, 54), cald. אינהל, נהל, נהלל, nome di una località nei confini della Filistea.

[hieroglyphs] nàa (Z. 1864, 23), l'Ibex (nubiana, secondo Hartmann; arabica, secondo Billhartz).

[hieroglyphs], nàa, (E.) respirare, ansare.
— (Brugsch) esser raffreddato; reuma, infreddatura, raffreddore.

[hieroglyphs], nàaàa
[hieroglyphs], nàaàau
[hieroglyphs], nàaàu
Varianti di [hieroglyphs] nàuàu.

[hieroglyphs], nàasq (Stern, E, 66, g, legge nàas), Var. di [hieroglyphs] nasaqu.

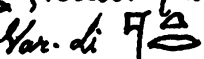
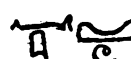
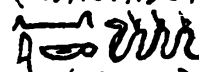
[hieroglyphs], nàu, (E.) vas quoddam.

[hieroglyphs] (P. Med. 11, 6) [hieroglyphs] nàuàu, una pianta medicinale dell'antica farmacopea egizia.

[hieroglyphs], nàus-t (Birch, Z. 1873, 152) penna (נוצה, נוצה), o istrumento della forma di una penna.
Confr. ⲫⲁ-ⲡⲓ-ⲗⲁⲥ instrumentum acuminatum instar linguae.
— Brugsch e Naville credono questo gruppo designi piuttosto le tanaglie.
— Io sono d'opinione che il determinativo si opponga a quest'ultima interpretazione, la quale potrebbe tutt'al più convenire al gruppo [hieroglyphs] nsàu (Z. l. c. 90), che Brugsch dà come var. di nàus-t. — e quest'ultimo vocabolo io tradurrei piuttosto lingua.

[hieroglyphs], nàb (Dict. geo. 326), Var. di [hieroglyphs] nb.

[hieroglyphs], nàs (E.), membro o parte del corpo di una tartaruga; la coda?, la parte posteriore? Brugsch (Diz.) confr. con ⲗⲏⲥ extremum.

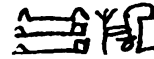
[hieroglyphs] (Pist. 132, c.; Louvre, C, 74) [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. 81) [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 171, 403) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 454) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 79) [hieroglyphs] (Iscr. di Sabaka) [hieroglyphs] (Rev. égyptol. II, 302) nàs, parlare ad alta voce, con voce festiva. — Invocare, evocare, chiamare, appellare: — proclamare, dichiarare, annunziare, pubblicare, aggiudicare, adjuger (Inscr. Pepi I, 434, Masp.), gridare; — glorificare, lodare, magnificare (costrutto con [hieroglyph]); — adorare recitando preghiere, recitare, leggere ad alta voce, leggere.
2) — I sost. corrisp.: ciò che è a leggere, a recitare; — lista, elenco, indice, dichiarazione.
— Confr. נשא pronunziare, profetizzare, נשא chiedere: לוץ interpretare, parlare, fare un'orazione, un discorso; לשון il parlare, la lingua, il linguaggio; cald. לשן, idem; assir. lišanu, lišan, lingua (organo), linguaggio, favella.
[hieroglyphs] (Louvre, l. c.; Piesh. 84.) venir alla voce di colui che chiama le cose, allusione a qualche cerimonia consistente nel fare l'appello dei morti per farli uscire dal [hieroglyph] (neter-χer).
3) — Sinonimo di [hieroglyphs] ās.
4) — Nel P. Matem. di Londra si trovano questi gruppi nel senso di dividere (V. Rev. égypt. II, 302); e in generale: esprimere, enunciare una frazione od un numero. — L'espressione

nàs di una frazione ordinaria si effettua col darle una forma che permetta di sopprimere il numeratore; poichè gli Egiziani non avevano nessuna frazione ordinaria scritta, eccetto = $\frac{2}{3}$. Dunque per esprimere o rappresentare (nàs) per es. la frazione $\frac{3}{4}$, essi la scomponevano nelle sue frazioni semplici e scrivevano, cioè $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$, per dire $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}=\frac{3}{4}$.

, nàsq (E. legge nàs), Var. di nasaqu.

, nàter (Tomba di Ramesse V), Var. di ntr.

, nàdu, (E.) ΝΕΧΙ, venter, uterus.

, nàha (Rit. 145, 36), Var. di nh.

(Pierr. Ét. I, 123, 125, 138) (P. Leida, I, 2) nàk, nàkī (Descr. V, 40) — Var. di nk; colpire, ferire, percuotere, piagare, dividere; — tormentare, battere.
— I sost. corrisp.: piaga, percossa, flagello, tormento, pena. — Identico con נגע.
2) — il battitore, percuotitore, tormentatore.
— Confr. nq.

(Rit. 151, c) (Levi, P. del Dram. di Brera) — nā, venire, giungere, arrivare, andare, uscire, viaggiare. ΝΑ (T. M.), ΝΗΥ (T.), ΝΗΟΥ (M. B.), ire, iter facere. — נוע vagare, andar errante, muoversi; תנוע moto; נהג accorrere.

, nā, magnanimo, generoso, grande; ΝΑΑ (T. M.) magnus, praestans.

, nā (P. Leyd. N. 6; Z. 1877, 79), equiv. al prec., per lo più unito con, come nel l. c.: nā-àb oppure nā-het, essere generoso di cuore; aver pietà, compassione (di ....); impietosirsi, muoversi a pietà (per ....).
ΝΑ, ΝΑΑ (T.), ΝΑ-ϨΗΤ (M.), ΝΑ-ΗΤ (T. M.), misereri (costr. con Ν o con ϨΑ), misericors; ΝΕΕΙ (B.) idem.
— Questo nā-àb è anche equivalente a nāā-àb (V. sotto nāā).
2) — Forma affine di ānnu.

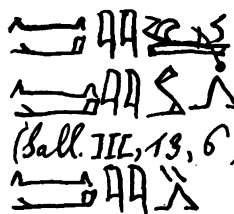
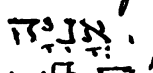
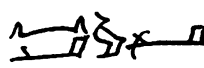
(Sarc. Stoccolma) (b. c., 214) — nā, g. f. e g. m. (Rit. 149, 42), nome di un serpente mitologico.
— Serpente in genere

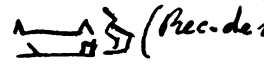
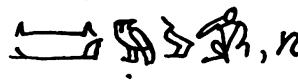
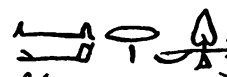
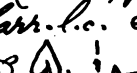
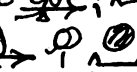
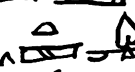
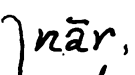
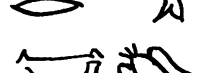
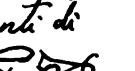
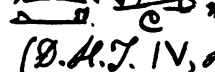
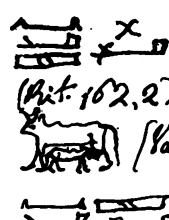
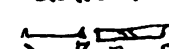
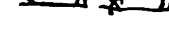
— Masp. (Rec. de trav. III, 222) traduce la guivre, sorta di biscia.
2) — Nome del 22° giorno del mese: i due giorni seguenti portavano i nomi: [hieroglyphs] nā-ur, il grande nā, nome del 23° giorno, [hieroglyphs] nā-deser, il nā rosso, nome del 24° giorno.
(V. Questo Vocab., Vol. I, p. 38, col. I).

[hieroglyphs] (Sall. I, 5, 9) [hieroglyphs] (An. V, 10, 5) [hieroglyphs] (Leps. Aus. 12, 33) nā, V. [hieroglyphs] nāā. — metatesi invece della forma [hieroglyphs] ān, cogli stessi significati.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] nāàu (Rit. 15, 32 e var.), Var. di [hieroglyphs] nā.
(Birch) to descend, descending;
(Brugsch) erscheinen;
(Lefébure) venir;
(Pierret) voyageur.

[hieroglyphs], nāàu (Rit. 32, 3), Var. di [hieroglyphs] nā.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Leps. Ausw. 12, 9) nāā, affatto equivalente ad [hieroglyphs] ān (V.); dipingere con variegati colori, colorire, variegare; ornare, abbellire (la pittura per mezzo di variegati colori), adornare; smaltare in variegati colori.
— Brillare, esser splendido, risplendere pel colorito.
נאה esser bello. נהר risplendere.
— Sost.: ornamento, abbellimento; splendore o lucentezza di colore, colore, עין (Num. 11, 7; Levit. 13, 55); colore screziato; smalto (An. V, 12, 9; 3, 3; 5, 6). — Ordine, dignità, merito (An. V, 10, 6); — anche equiv. al copto ΝΕΙ (M., ✝), determinatio. — V. [hieroglyphs] ān-t.
— Agg.: screziato, variegato (P. Harr. I, 33), abbellito, ornato.
— Si osservi l'espressione:
[hieroglyphs] nāā-àb (opp. ḥt), abbellire il cuore; di cuore abbellito, adornato; — equivalente al copto ΝΑ-ϨΗΤ, misericors, misereri; V. sotto [hieroglyphs] nā.
— [hieroglyphs], s-nāā (P. Prisse, IX, 7), forma causativa di nāā, collo stesso significato verbale attivo, ed affine con Τ-CΑΝΕ, Τ-CΑΝΑ, Τ-CΑΝΟ, ornare; concinnatus; ordo, ornatus, decor; Τ-CΑΝΗΥ, decentes.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] nāā-u (Leps. Ausw. 12, 9; 56, 39), plur. del preced., specialmente nel senso di: colori variegati, smalti.

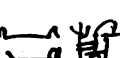
[hieroglyphs], nāī (Rit. 149, 42) [hieroglyphs], nā-īt — V. [hieroglyphs] nā.

(Sall. III, 13, 6) } nāī, V. nā.

, nā-īt (Sall. II), appartamento, luogo ove erano riposti gli oggetti più preziosi della casa. — Il luogo dove si riuniva il tribunale.
— Forse identico a na-īt.

, nā-īt (D. H. T. 44, 5; Tempio di Edfu, Nav. M. d'H. pl. VII, N. 16), q. f., una parte od un arnese od attrezzo speciale della nave egizia; cavicchio? piccola caviglia? — Confr. ⲚⲀⲈⲒⲰ, ⲚⲈⲒⲞ, (T), πάσσαλος, paxillus.
— O forse la nave stessa, אֳנִי, אֳנִיָּה.
, hem nā-īt (D. l. c.), rematore, timoniere della nave (di Osiride), titolo sacerdotale.

, nāu (P. Harr. I, 12, 6, 5), Birch (Z. 1873, 38) trad.: matasse, gomitoli.

(Inscr. Unas, 301) (Rec. de trav. III, 220) } nāu, V. nā.

, nāmana, la città נַעֲמָה nella tribù di Giuda, o l'altra omonima menzionata in Giobbe 2, 11, d'ignota posizione.

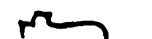
, nāmu (An. I, 23, 5), נֹעַם, نعم, grazia, favore, compiacenza; נָעַם esser piacevole, compiacente, amabile, dolce, grato.
— Corrisp. al franc.: s'il vous plait.

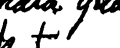
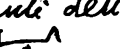
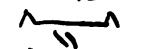
(Harr. I, 30, 5) (Bit. 125, 16) } nār (Birch) persea. In Harr. l. c. è scritto: āś-u n nār tep χentes, la quale espressione, secondo Brugsch, designa due specie di acacia impiegate nella costruzione delle navi.

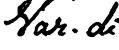
(Tomba di Ti, Saqqarah) } nār, nome di una specie di pesce. Plur. nāru.

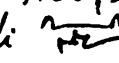
(Pilone di Luqsor) (D. H. T. IV, 45) } nāruna, Varianti di naāarna (V.).

nās; potere, aver facoltà; esser potente, possente; aver forza, valere. — Sost.: forza, vigore, gagliardia, energia, potere, possanza, valore, robustezza, potestà, autorità. — Aggett.: potente, vigoroso, gagliardo.
(Rit. 162, 2) (Var.)

ⲚⲀϢ, ⲚϨⲎϢ (T.), posse. — נשׂא, עָצַם, עֹז, עֻזָּה, potenza, forza; maestà, gloria; avv.: potentemente; עָז, עִזּוּז, potente, forte, maestoso, glorioso. — Confr. anche נָשִׂיא duce, principe, da נשׂא levare, alzare (il braccio).

— (Birch, Rit. l. c.) settler;
(Brugsch, ib.) Mächtiger;
Pierret, che dapprima aveva tradotto protecteur, nella sua traduzione integrale del Rit. tradusse invoquer.

nāsa (Burton, Excerpta, pl. 43), secondo Brugsch, var. del prec..

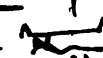
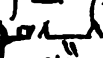
nāt (Tomb. di Saqqar.; Düm. Resul. 8; Z. 1881, 55). A Saqqarah, al di sopra di una donna che torce fili o cordicelle, si legge:
nāt ses-u n seper, torce (?) fili di canapa.
Confr. ⲚⲀⲦ, textorium, textrina, textor.
2) — (Inscr. Unas, 314), secondo Maspero, equiv. a nā.

nā-t, sost. di nā.

nāt (Dend. Mar.). V. nta.

nāq, nāqu (E.), sostantivo corrispondente al verbo seg..

nāqu, (E.) in pulverem conterere.
λωϫϥ, contundere, frangere, conterere, confringere.

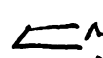
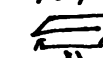
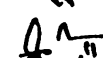
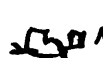
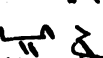
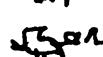
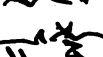
nāq-t-u, V. nāq.

nāxu (Harr. I, 12, b, 5), fascio, mazzo, fastello, ecc., secondo cui è misurata una determinata quantità di mḥ-t.

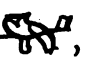
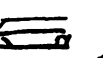
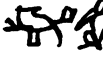
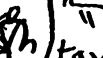
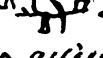
nī, ni, varianti dell'articolo plurale nā, i, gli, le (V. Masp., Mél. d'Arch. II, 121). Il 2º ed il 3º appartengono ad iscrizioni etiopiche, il 1º è della V dinastia.
(Inscr. Pepi I, 450)
(Denkm. V, 53, a)
(ib. VI, 32)

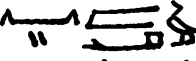
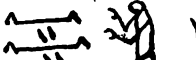
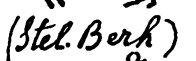
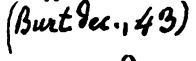
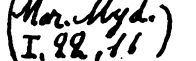
..., nī, (E), imitazione del grido, del vagito di un bimbo appena nato. — Ma anche equiv. a ⲚⲀⲒ, ⲚⲈⲈⲒ, misereri, impietosirsi, aver pietà, compassione.
Confr. נִי, נְהִי, נִהְיָה, lamento, guai, grido o canto di lamento, nenia.

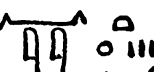
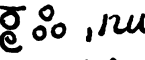
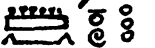
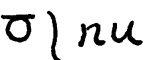
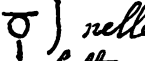
..., nī (Inscr. Pepi I, 193), versare; Var. di ... nini.

..., nī (Z. 1869, 6), nome di un dio.

..., ni (Denkm. VI, 118, l. 41), Var. di ... nnu.

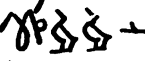
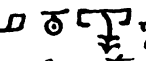
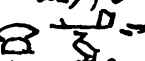
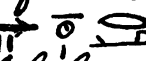
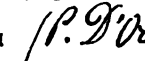
..., niī, נִינְוֵה, Ninive.

..., niīuben (E). Var. di ... nnību.

..., nīb (Tav. Stat., p. 15), Var. delle b. e. invece di ... nb.

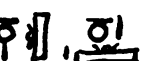
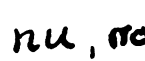
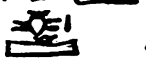
..., nif, V. ... nf e ... nfi.
2) — (Z. 1878, 35) Var. del seg.
..., mā-nif, equiv. al seg.

... } nif (Z. 1878, 35), pronome equiv. a ..., nf. — Onde le espressioni:
..., m-nif } come queste
..., mà-nif } cose quà; come, siccome,
..., mā-nif } nello stesso modo che, similmente che.

..., nif-u, equiv. al prec. in senso dispregiativo, e plurale di ... pfi (V.).

... (Z. 1876, 36 seg.) ... (ib. 1878, 35) } nifau, Varr. di ... nif. Onde le espressioni frequenti:
... } m-nifau
... } mà-nifau
... } mā-nifau
equivalenti a m-nif, mà-nif, mā-nif, V. sotto il prec. nif.

... } nimā, ⲚⲒⲘ, quis? quae? quid? chi? che? che cosa? quale?
..., nimā-ter, quisnam? quinam?,

chi mai? quale mai?

} m-nimā, forma rinforzata di nimā, collo stesso significato.

, nimāu (Sall. III, 11), var. del prec.

, nin (Dict. géog. 1363, XX), nome di un uccello simile alla gru.

(Stel. Berk) (Burt Dec., 43) (Mar. Myd. I, 22, 11) (Berl.) (Louvr. C. 66) (Dender. II, 4) (Beni-Hassan) } nini. Il significato fondamentale è: versare a qualcuno acqua sulle mani (per es. a tavola, come si usa ancora oggidì presso gli Ebrei e in Oriente), e con questo servizio provare a qualcuno il proprio rispetto (Confr. Gen. 18, 4). — Quindi: Accogliere qualcuno con rispetto, aver rispetto verso qualcuno, presentare i suoi rispetti a qualcuno. — Venerare, rispettare alcuno, come un servitore il proprio padrone — (Masp. Genr. Ép., 98) propr.: s'incliner en avançant les bras et laissant retomber les mains en signe de prière.
— Sost.: rispetto, onore, ecc.
, ār nini (Stel. K, 9 Leida), far il segno di rispetto.

— Brugsch dà anche il significato temere alcuno, e confr. con NWINI stupefactio.

, nīt (E, 53, 13), NOIT NOEIN (π), farina.

, nu (Dend.). Von Lemm (Ritualbuch, 70) lo dà come forma abbreviata ed equivalente di mnnu.

} nu, Il segno si trova freq. nelle b. e. come var. alfabetica della lettera n.
2) — Corrisponde al greco ὁ τοῦ ἡ τῆς, οὗ τοῦ, ῆ.
V. nn.
3) — Prepos. equiv. ad , n, soprattutto quando il nome precedente è al plurale:
(Inscr. di Kora), verificatori del re.
(P. D'Orb.), utensili del lavoro.
4) — Il segno è anche verbo equiv. a nnu.
5) — Dopo un numero forma il numero ordinale: , quarto:
— femm nu-t.
6) — Equiv. al seg..

} nu, NANE, ENANE (M.), NANOY (T.B.) Bonus, bona.

bonum; esser buono, eccellente; essere in buono stato, trovarsi in buona disposizione; — il buono stato; bene.

נָאוֶה m., נָאוָה f., bello, decoroso, decente.

, m-nu, bene, perfettamente, très-bien, in perfetto stato, au mieux; — perfetto, conveniente.

formole con cui un superiore raccomandava ad un suo subordinato di eseguire ciò che egli gli ordinava; significano: convenevolmente, perfettamente, interamente ed eccellentemente. Queste due formole non si usano guari che nello stile epistolare.

m-nui equivalente al predetto .

nu, derivato da nu, all. t, ed equiv. a nennu (V.).

La fertilità dell'Egitto dipendeva dalla crescenza del Nilo r nu-f, alla sua ora, al suo tempo opportuno.

Confr. ⲚⲀⲨ (P.M.), ⲚⲈⲨ (B.), ⲦⲒ, hora, tempus, momentum, epoca.

, nu, 1) — il patrimonio, il bene, das Gut.

, nu tef, il bene paterno, il patrimonio ereditato dal padre.

2) — Equiv. a χnnu.

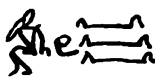
nu, affine con naà-t, na-it (V.); signif.: luogo abitato, città, terra, luogo, paese, regione abitata. g. f.

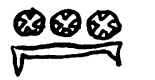
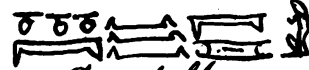
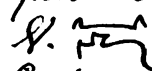
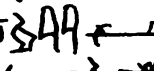
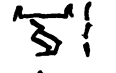
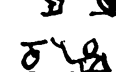
Equiv. a נָוֶה, נָוָה, possessione, dimora, stanza, abitazione, sede, domicilio.

Confr. anche נָוָה abitazione, abitacolo; נָפָה, נָפָה, contrada, regione, provincia. עִיר, assir. 'iru, città.

, neter-nu, V. sotto ntr.

(Stel. Horemheb) , (Dend.) (comuni) nu, il cielo, contrada celeste, direzione del cielo, regione del mondo.

r-qem-nu (D. 2. T. II, 15, 5) fino all'infinito spazio del cielo.

— Birch (Trans. VIII, 154) traduce: ether.

(Taf. Unas, 200) (Z. 1881, T. II, col. 10) (continua) nu (oppure nun), g. m., ⲚⲞⲨⲚ (P.M.) ⲦⲒ, ⲚⲞⲚ, abyssus, profundum, abyssus inferior; l'abisso. 2) — un'acqua grande, profonda, l'Oceano,

(continuazione) (Esneh) b.e. (Z.1877,99) il mare (Edfu, Testo del Nilo).
3) L'inondazione del Nilo dopo una piena completa (Obelisco Barberini).
4) — (Z.1871,94), la materia primordiale.
5) — (Leps. Über die Götter der vier Elemente; — Trans.1877, 295), uno dei quattro elementi, l'elemento acqua. Gli altri tre elementi sono heku, kekui e gerh.

nu, equiv. al prec., all.5: uno dei quattri elementi divinizzati, divinità maschio; il Dio delle acque, titolo di Ptah.

, nu (Z.1865, 106 e 107), (Lepsius) parte della porta egizia, pessulus cardinis; ΝΑΕΙΩ, plur. ΝΕΙΩ, paxillus.

, nu (An. VI, 24,4; 25,2; P. Giudiz. di Torino), g. m., designa un grado o impiegato speciale; curator, procurator (Brugsch).
Negli atti dell'accennato processo, sembra designi piuttosto: giudice dell'esame, giudice istruttore, giudice inquisitore.
V. nnut.
Confr. anche àbu.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 430) (Z.1877,112,113) nu, var. di , na e di n-u; articolo definito plurale, i, gli, le.
nu-à, ΝΟΥΙ, i miei, le mie.
2) — (Z. l. c.) verbo ausiliare impersonale, 3ª pers. plur.
3) — (Z.1878, 84) equiv. ad , àu, forme verbali.

nu (Mariette, T. III, pl. 49, f; pl. 16, c; Masp. Z.1878, 85), fanciullo, enfant.
2) — nu-à (Masp. Z.1878, 86; Piehl, Z.1883, 84 e seg.), equivalente a nuk, io.
3) — nu-à, i miei, le mie (V. art. prec., all.1).

, nui, var. di nu.

(Tomba delle piramidi) (Rec. I, 43, 4) nuu, nuu-t. V. nnuu.

, nu-t, femm. di nu, all.5. la quarta, quarta.
2) — (Inscr. Unas, 244), var. di nut

, nu-t, V. nu.

nu-t, equiv. a nu. nutusex ūr-t (L. 1869, 104), la grande sala del cielo, nome dell'Ipostilo del Tempio di Dendera.
2) — Equiv. al seg. (V.).

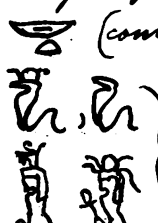
nu-t, la dea Nut, la dea celeste, la dea del cielo, la dea degli spazi celesti; il cielo considerato come divinità femminile (V. il prec.).
Nella Grammatica di Champollion si trovano citati anche i gruppi equivalenti:
nu-t neter-t, la dea Nut opp. la divina Nut.
2) — (Horapollon I, 21) il 4° gruppo è fatto equiv. a νοῦν (V. il seg.).

, nu-t (op. nun-t), l'elemento acqua, divinizzato femmina, forma femminile di nu.

(D. K. I. 93) (Brug. Mat. pl. 4) (Dend.) nu-ti, deriv. da nu, signif.: abitante, abitatore di un luogo, di una terra, di una città, di un paese, ecc.; cittadino.

, nuḳ ; , nuḳu plur. (Inscr. Unas, 210) — Var. di nennuḳ, nennuḳu.

, nuḳu (Chab.), ΝΕϨ, ΝΟϨΕ, excutere, quassatio, scuotere, scossa, scotimento.
נוע vacillare, agitarsi; הֵנִיעַ muovere, agitare, scuotere; הוּנַע essere mosso, agitato, scosso.

, nuḳbu, in connessione con nḳb (V.), designa un bue caricato col giogo, attaccato sotto il giogo.

(Hel. Harris, 7) nuk, pronome personale assoluto della 1ª pers. sing., soggetto, io: forma equiv. di ȧnuk.

, nuk-uȧ (Louvre C, 93), Var. del prec.

, nūa, nome dell' istrumento adoperato per l'operazione mistica e simbolica dell' āp-ro (apertura della bocca).
V. nnnu.

, nūa) (E.) herba
, nūan } quaedam.

, nūar (Denkm. IV, 74, b), forma equiv. di ūar, corda, fune (della fiocina, del rampone).

, nūr (op. nu-ūr) (Inscr. Pepi I, 186), Masp. (Rec. de trav. V, 192) trad.: essere in rispettoso timore ?.

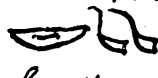
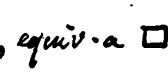
(D. Z. T. I, 49, 2) ; l. c. (Dend. Mar.) ; (Z. 1867, 75, Nota) ; (l. c.) (Calend. di Edfu) — neb (Düm., Z. 1872, 37), piuolo, cavicchio, caviglia, palo; specialmente il piuolo di legno che si conficcava in terra col maglio semes, nella cerimonia ūaūa della posa della pietra fondamentale. — Su questo cavicchio era avvolta la corda sēs.
— De Rougé traduce pertica.
Confr. ⲛⲁⲃⲓ, ⲛⲁⲃⲓ (M.) lancea, ζιβύνη.
— Sembra a Brugsch che in questo vocabolo prevalga il significato primitivo dell'ebr. נוף, onde נִיף menare, agitare, muovere, נֹפֶת sbattimento.

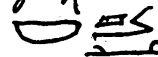
, neb (Rec. IV, 23, 130), (E.) calamus. Nel l. c. si parla di una stuoia di qes-n-neb (Confr. ⲕⲁϣⲛⲉⲃⲓⲱ, γλυκοκάλαμος; canna da zucchero ?).

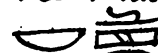
(Brt. géog. 326) ; (Dend.) } neb, fiamma, fuoco. V. nbā-t.

, neb (P. Rhind. 13, 2), V. nbd.

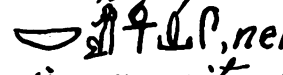
(Inscr. Pepi I) ; (B. M. T. VIII) — neb, 1) — essere tutto, essere la totalità; ogni, tutto, tutta, tutti, tutte, qualunque, qualsiasi, chiunque (preceduto da un verbo).
E parlando di cose, significa anche: del tutto consistente in, interamente composto di...
Confr. ⲛⲓⲃⲉⲛ (M.), ⲛⲓⲙ (T. B.), omnis, omnes, omnia.
Plur.: , ,

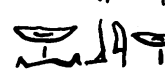
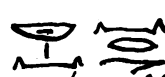
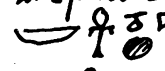
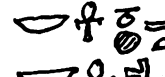
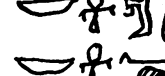
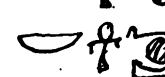
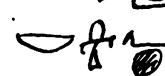
(Pepi I, l.130); Si notino gli strani gruppi pel plurale:

(Dend.) , (Mar. Dend. IV, l.31) } neb-u, tutti, tutte.

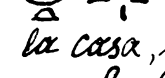
2) — Signore, padrone, possessore, proprietario;

(comune) , (Z. 1872, 34 e 35) } neb-t, forme femminili.

ΝΗΒ (in compos. ΝΕΒ), dominus.

} neb-ȧmex, titolo del defunto; (Brugsch) signore del merito; (Chab.) signore della devozione; signif. fedele, devoto; V. sotto ȧmx.

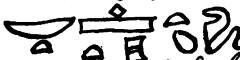
, neb-āb-ui, signore delle corna, equiv. a בַּעַל קְרָנַיִם, cornuto.

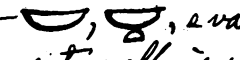
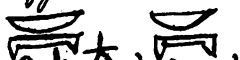
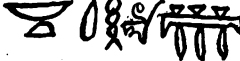
, neb-āper (D.H.T.53,6), la signora della cortina, designazione della dea Hathor.

, neb-mā-t, veritiero, vero, giusto (V. sotto mā, l'interpretazione data a questo gruppo da Lepage Renouf).

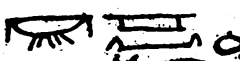
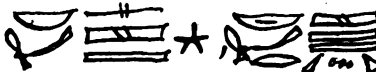
, neb-des'er (Z.1872,6), signore del rossore, cioè rosso; nome di uno dei sette dèi χās.

, neb-des'er, signor del sangue, sanguinolente, sanguinoso.

, neb-zef, signore dell'abbondanza, ricco, opulente.

, neb-renpi-u, signore degli anni, signif.: vecchio, annosus, agé.

, neb-ānx-uza-seneb, signore vita-sanità-forza, designa il Faraone.

, neb-n-ūasem
, neb-n-bȧk
, neb-n-ner } (Lepage Renouf 140 e 141) nomi di tre diverse collane egizie, le due ultime in forma di ala spiegata di sparviero e di avoltoio.

(Rec. IV, 7, 42)
(id. 25, 145)
(Stela Zech. Cairo)
(Tomb. Gurnah)
(comune)
(Denkm. III)
(Rit. Nebseni)
, a (Roug. Rech. 136) } neb-ānx, signore della vita, significa propriamente l'effigie, l'immagine di un morto, presa durante la vita. Ma comunemente designa:

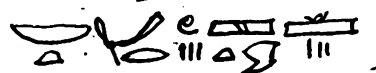
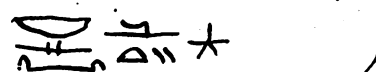
a) il coperchio del sarcofago o della cassa mummiforme, di pietra o di legno (cedro, acacia o sicomoro);

b) il sarcofago o la cassa medesima, il cofano funerario;

c) la mummia;

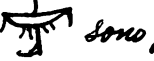
d) — In generale, per figura rettorica, il morto, il defunto; la morte.

, neb-t-pe, la signora della casa, la padrona di casa, la moglie legittima, la donna maritata, — moglie, sposa.

, neb-t hī, signora dell'uomo (vir), cioè donna che ha il marito vivente; in oppos. a vedova.

, neb-t hā, il proprietario

della lapide sepolcrale, colui al quale si riferisce la lapide.

[hieroglyphs], neb-t unnu-t (Bit. 13, 2), signora dell'ora, nome di una dea.

[hieroglyphs], neb-t-hotep-t, signora del tramonto o del riposo, nome di una dea.

— In molte delle precedenti espressioni è facile riconoscere che il vero valore di [hieroglyph] non è dominio o padronanza, ma designazione di un attributo distintivo o qualificativo, equivalente all'ebr. בַּעַל nelle espressioni come: בַּעַל קְרָנַיִם signor delle corna, cioè cornuto, בַּעַל שֵׂעָר signor del pelo, cioè peloso, ecc.

— [hieroglyph], [hieroglyph], e varianti, servono, specialmente nelle iscrizioni delle b.e., a designare le diverse ore del giorno e della notte, secondo le diverse specificazioni aggiunte. Così:

[hieroglyphs] neb-pe e neb-tehen (Dendera e Philae; L. 1865, 6), nome della 1ª ora della notte.

[hieroglyphs], neb-t-χu (raro), nome dell'8ª ora della notte.

[hieroglyphs] neb-ānχ, nome della 5ª ora della notte.

[hieroglyphs] (Levi; Cassa funer. di Brera) neb-ser-sesta (opp. seta), nome della 6ª ora della notte.

[hieroglyphs] neb-senti, neb-set, neb-sendi, neb-sed, nome della 9ª ora della notte.

[hieroglyphs], neb-neter-u (Levi, Cassa funeraria di Brera) nome della divinità tutelare della 10ª ora della notte.

3) — Gli ultimi tre geroglifici: [hieroglyphs], sono anche equival. a [hieroglyphs] nb.

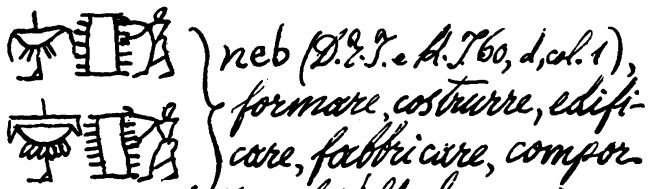
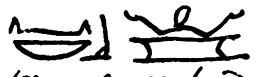
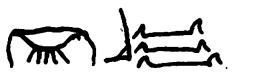
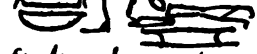
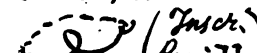
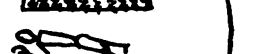
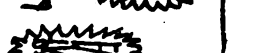
4) — I geroglifici [hieroglyph] e [hieroglyph] sono più comunem. equiv. al seg.

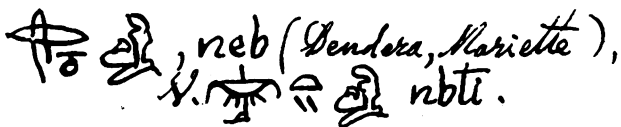
[hieroglyphs] (L. 1870, 20) (V. sotto SR) neb opp. nub, oro. — Orecchino o collana d'oro; decorazione della collana d'oro (E. De Rougé, Tomb. di Ahmès). ⲚⲞⲨⲂ, aurum, aureus, numus, aureae

laminae (al plur.).
דבּיד ,רבּד, collana, collare.
[hieroglyph], neb-hez, letter. oro bianco; oro argenteo, designa l'electrum, una lega metallica di composizione ignota, di pregio e valore inferiore all'oro ma superiore all'argento (P. Harr. I, 13, 5).
[hieroglyph], nub-set-f, (Brugsch) Minengold, oro di miniera.
[hieroglyph] (D.H.T. 34) [hieroglyph] (Denkm. III, 114) } l'oro in borse, le quali contenevano grani e pepite sbarazzate dalla ganga, od anche pagliette ricavate dal lavacro.
[hieroglyph] (D.K.T. 49, b, 3), l'oro in anelli, sopratutto pel peso di metalli preziosi e specialmente dell'oro stesso.
[hieroglyph] (D.T.T. I, 30: D.H.T. II, 47), l'oro colla sua ganga; minerale d'oro brutto, gregio (Leps. Metalle).
[hieroglyph] (Med.-Abu, Tempio di Ramesse III) oro di roccia, di montagna, oro tratto dai filoni delle miniere.
[hieroglyph] (ibid.), oro d'acqua, oro in pagliette o granelli, che si trovano nelle sabbie dei fiumi.
[hieroglyph], [hieroglyph], [hieroglyph], [hieroglyph] } pe-nub, pe-n-nub, camera del tesoro dell'oro.
2) - camera d'oro, nome della camera della tomba, ove si conservava il sarcofago. (V. sotto [hieroglyph] p).
[hieroglyph] (De Roug. Rech. 140) [hieroglyph] (Géog. I, 225, N. 1052) } hat-nub, casa dell'oro, designa la regione montuosa, onde si estraevano le pietre ed i marmi per i monumenti funerarii.
2) — [hieroglyph], in Louvre C, 152, è tradotto da Pierret (Études): orefice o fonditore. V. [hieroglyph] nb.
3) — [hieroglyph], [hieroglyph], [hieroglyph] e [hieroglyph], si trovano frequent. nelle b.e. come equival. a [hieroglyph] nb, all. 1.
— Il segno [hieroglyph] (e vari.) rappresenta secondo alcuni una collana, secondo altri un sacco dal quale cola l'acqua che lava i grani d'oro.

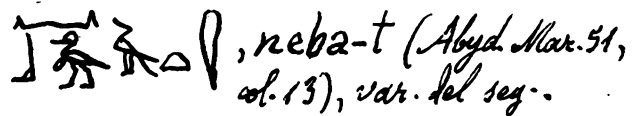
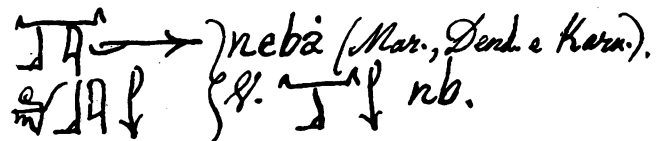
[hieroglyph], [hieroglyph], [hieroglyph] } nub (Dict. géo. 315). Varianti delle basse epoche invece del precedente.

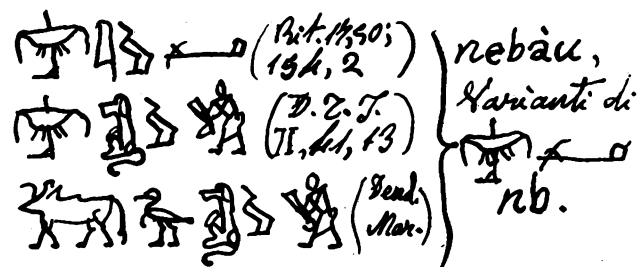
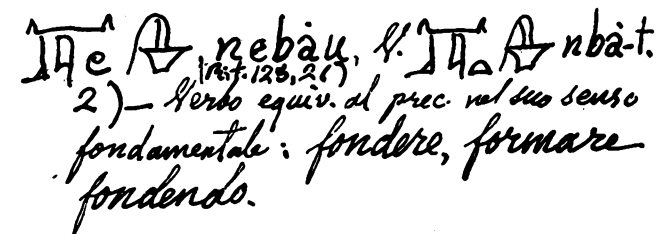
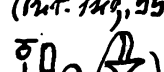
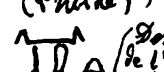
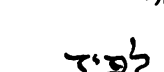
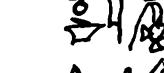
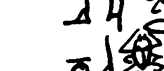
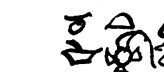
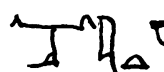
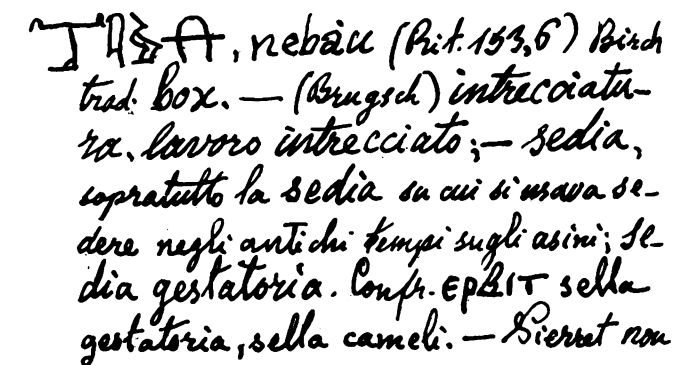
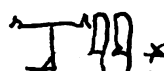
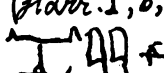
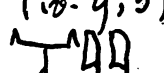
[hieroglyph], neb (Dict. géo. 1203), letter.: oro cereale o cereale d'oro.
— Forse var. fonetica di [hieroglyph] np.

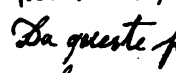
[hieroglyph], neb, signif. fond.: render fluido col fuoco, liquefare (metalli, vetro, ecc.) col fuoco, fondere.
— Formare per mezzo di fusione (statue, gioielli, monili, ecc.), modellare, comporre — E quindi:
— equiv. al seg.
— Fonditore, orefice, gioielliere.

neb (D. E. J. e A. 760, d, col. 1), formare, costruire, edificare, fabbricare, comporre. — Detto anche della formazione dell'uomo.
In semitico abbiamo la forma inversa equiv. ebr. בנה, arab. بنى, fabbricare, edificare, costruire; anche nel senso di formare un uomo, onde בֵּן figlio.
2) — Equiv. al prec.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 400)
(VI din., Z. 1881, tav. II, col. 2)
(Inscr. Pepi II)

neb, nuotare, passare a nuoto, galleggiare.
ⲚⲈⲈⲂⲈ, ⲚⲎⲎⲂⲈ, natare; ⲚⲈⲂⲒ, ⲚⲎⲂⲒ, natare, navigare.
2) — Gli ultimi geroglifici delle basse epoche si trovano anche frequentemente come varianti fonetiche del segno nb, ed anche come varianti ideografiche dello stesso geroglifico (Ä. Z. 1864, 65).

be.

neb (Dendera, Mariette), V. nbti.

neba (E.); confr. לבב, لب, volgersi, voltarsi; volgere, voltare, rivoltare.

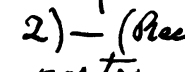
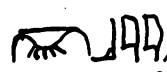
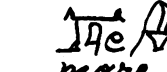
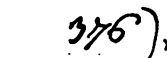
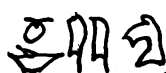
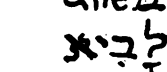
— Onde è derivato לב cuore, volontà, scelta, valore che sembra avere il secondo gruppo geroglifico.

neba-t (Abyd. Mar. 51, col. 13), var. del seg.

nebà (Mar., Dend. e Karn.). V. nb.

nebà (Dend.), V. nbàt.

(Rit. 130; 134, 2)
(D. E. J. II, 41, 13)
(Dend. Mar.)
nebàu, Varianti di nb.

nebàu, V. nbà-t. (Rit. 123, 2)
2) — Verbo equiv. al prec. nel suo senso fondamentale: fondere, formare fondendo.

nebàu (Rit. 153, 6) Birch trad. box. — (Brugsch) intrecciatura, lavoro intrecciato; — sedia, sopratutto la sedia su cui si usava sedere negli antichi tempi sugli asini; sedia gestatoria. Confr. ⲈⲠⲂⲒⲦ sella gestatoria, sella cameli. — Pierret non

traduce questo passo del Rituale.
Noi tradurremmo piuttosto stuoia.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 149, 55), [hieroglyphs] (b. e.) [hieroglyphs] (Philae), [hieroglyphs] (Dosch. de l'Ég. V, 41) nebà-t, fiamma, fuoco che fa fondere i metalli; fuoco che divora, che consuma. — Fuoco, fiamma, in generale.
להב infiammare fiamma; לֶהָבָה, לַהֶבֶת, לְהָבָה (costr. לַהֲבַת), לַבָּה, (לַבַּת), fiamma;
לַפִּיד tizzone, vampa.
Confr. anche l'arab. لهب, aver sete, arder di sete.

[hieroglyphs] (b. e.: Dend. e Philae; Z. 1865, 6), nome dell'11ª ora del giorno.

[hieroglyphs], neb-āt (E.) V. [hieroglyphs] neb.

[hieroglyphs], nebī (Z. 1870, 155). V. [hieroglyphs] nb.

[hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 6, 8), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 9, 5), [hieroglyphs] (Düm. H. J. II, 40, a, 24) nebī, guardare, scampare, preservare, proteggere, difendere, riparare. — Esser protettore, difensore, amico. — Appoggio, sostegno; — custodia, guardia (Dum. l. c.).
Da queste forme, secondo Brugsch, è derivato [hieroglyphs] nb, signore, padrone, propr. il difensore, il protettore.
2) — (Rec. I, 30, 12; Brugsch Wörterb.), portare in sedia o sgabelletto di equitazione (Confr. [hieroglyphs] nbàu), portare come in grembo — E quindi sost. equiv. al predetto nbàu: sedia, ecc. — e poi in generale appoggio, sostegno.

[hieroglyphs], nebī, derivato da [hieroglyphs] nbàu, signif.: fondere, formare fondendo.

[hieroglyphs], nebī (Champ. Gramm. 376), V. [hieroglyphs] nb.

[hieroglyphs], nebī, la città Ombos dei Greci, ora Koum-Ombou.
Confr. נֹב, נֹבֶה, città levitica nella tribù di Beniamino; נְבוֹ città nella terra di Moab e località nella tribù di Giuda; נְבָיוֹת Nabatei, Ismaeliti dell'Arabia Petrea; נְבָיוֹת, נְיוֹת, altro luogo ignoto.

[hieroglyphs], nebī (Dict. géo. 328, 1021), leopardo o pantera.
ⲁⲛⲉⲃⲓ catulus vel simile animal.
לָבִיא, leone.

, nebīu (Rec. I, 30, 12), v. nbī.

, nebī-u (Sall. II; Maspero, Genr. épist. 30), deriv. da nb (v.); fonditore, gettatore, modellatore, orefice; ed i plur. corrisp..

, nebīu (Dict. géog. 328. 1021), v. nbī.
nebī-ui

, neb-īt (Luqsor), sella o sedia gestatoria, v. nbàu.

, neb-īt (P. Med. 5, 2, Brug.), parte speciale di una pianta. Confr. nb.

, neb-īt (Dend.). Var. di nbà-t.

, neb-īt, v. nbī.

nebu. v. nb.

, nebu
, nebui (Rec. I, 26, 2)
v. , nb

, nebui, v. nbī.

, nebeb
nebebu (Leps. Aelt. Text. taf. 33, col. 59, al Rit. 17, 50)
v. nb

(Edfu) (Dend. Mar.) nebneb, in generale: venir fuori, comparire, apparire, uscire, sprizzare fuori, spicciare; detto anche del Nilo (Edfu) — E quindi anche inondare.

(Dict. géo. 363) (id. 824) (Stela Mendes l. 3) nebneb, forma raddoppiata di nbī, cogli stessi significati; — anche come sost.: protettore, difensore.

(Denkm. II, 69 e 70) (ib. 144; 92) nebes, l'albero che gli antichi chiamavano sycaminus. ϵρβιcι, cannabis.

(continua)

(continuazione)

(ib. 87)

(Pietra delle offerte, Berl.)

(Leps. Aelt. Text., 40)

(D. H. I. 35)

(Geog. I, N. 580)

— Alcuni egittologi traducono palma, ma Loret (Rec. de trav. VII, 103) condanna questa interpretazione. In ebr. abbiamo nocciuolo. I frutti di quest'albero erano chiamati coi seguenti nomi:

ta-n nebes — ta-nebes — t-nebes: letter.: pane o prodotto dell'albero nebes.

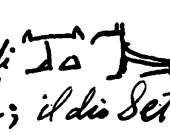
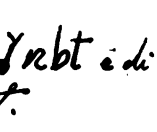
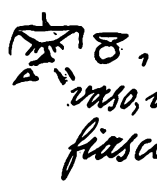
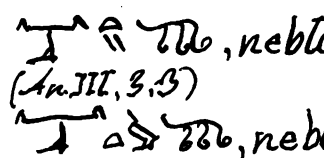
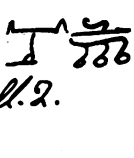
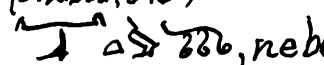
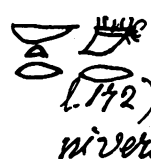
neb-t, femminino di nb, all. 2. — Il gruppo si trova freq. anche equiv. al maschile nb.

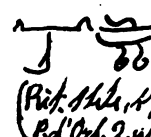
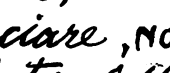
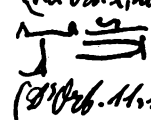
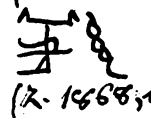
b.e. (Z. 1872, 34, 35)

nebet (Dict. géo. 1353), forma derivata da nbd; speciale designazione dell'egizio κακοδαίμων, Set, il genio malefico.

neb-t, V. nbàt, ubi exemplum.

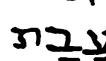
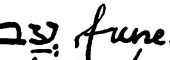
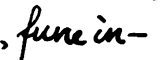
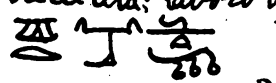
nebt, equiv. a nb. — Brugsch (Wörterb.) lo fa equiv. al seg.

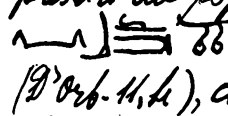
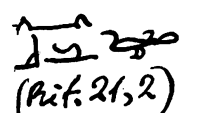
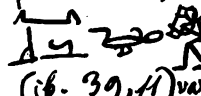
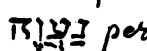
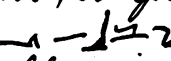
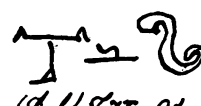
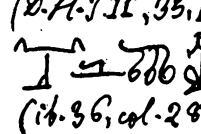
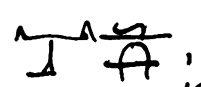
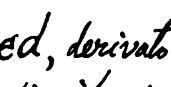
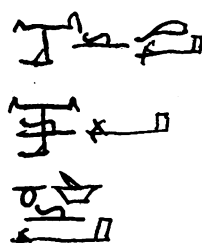
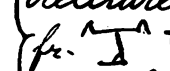
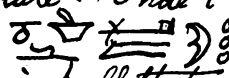
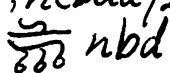
nebt, V. nb. 2) — (b.e., D. Z. T. I, 87, 2). Var. del seg.

nebet, Varr. di nbd. (D. Z. T. I, 87, 2) — imbullettato, guarnito di ferro (oppure di bronzo)

nebet, V. nbd.

neb-t, neb-ti. I primi tre gruppi sono forme femm. di neb, all. 2, e significano perciò letter.: la padrona e designa la signora, la donna, la sposa, la moglie.

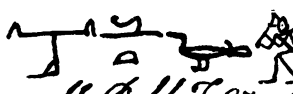
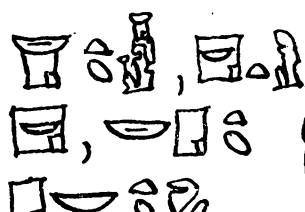
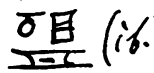
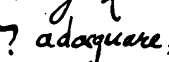
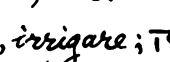
(D. Z. T. I, 93, 26) (Mystères Vlaas 220) (Rec. de trav. III, 204) (Sarcof. in Helsingfors) (D. Z. T. I, 87, 4) (Dend. Mar.) (Dend. Mar.)

2) — Tutti poi designano la dea Nephti, la dea che in compagnia di Iside veglia sul defunto e ne protegge specialmente la testa (Rit. 100; 151; 169, 41).

[hieroglyphs], nebti, var. di [hieroglyphs] nbt e di [hieroglyphs] nbd; il dio Set.

[hieroglyphs], nebti (D. H. T. 100; D. T. T. II, 35, 6), vaso, brocca, mezzina, orcio, boccale, fiasco, bottiglia.

[hieroglyphs], nebti (An. III, 3, 3) — [hieroglyphs], nebtu — var. di [hieroglyphs] nbd, all. 2.

[hieroglyphs], nebt-r-ter (P. di Berl. I, l. 142), nome di dea: la signora universale.

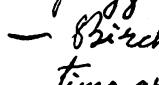
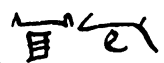
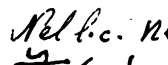
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 144, 17; P. d'Orb. 2, ult.) [hieroglyphs] (D'Orb. 11, 4) [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1868, 11) nebed, intrecciare, trecciare, ⲚⲞⲂⲦ, plectere (affine con ⲚⲈϤⲦ, ⲚⲈⲦϤ, flectere, inflectere).
2) — Sost. g. f., ciò che è intrecciato, treccia, chioma, parrucca, ciocca, riccio; acconciatura, toilette.
— (Birch, al Rit. l. c.) snare, laccio, rete.
עבת, עָבַת, contorcere, intrecciare, onde עֲבוֹת, עֲבֹת, fune, fune intrecciata; lavoro intrecciato.
[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] letter.: portatore di ricci, designa un giovane principe reale, coi noti ricci ai due lati della testa. — Designa anche una specie di dignità, che fu dagli Egiziani presa ad imprestito da popoli stranieri.
[hieroglyphs] nebd senti (D'Orb. 11, 4), ciocca di capelli.
3) — In senso morale, equiv. al seg., ed in questo senso traduce Pierret il gruppo del Rit. l. c.: le deuil.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 21, 2) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 39, 11) var. nebed, deriv. dal prec.; intrecciar male, pensare al male; ordire, tramare, meditare il male.
— lo scellerato, il ribaldo, l'orditore di male.
עוה operare perversamente, iniquamente; נַעֲוֶה perverso, iniquo, malfattore.
— (Rit. 21, 2) (Birch) to hate; (Lefébure) facheux; (Pierr.) comploteur (il Pierret legge [hieroglyphs] n-bd, contre les comploteurs).
— (Rit. 39, 11) (Birch) hateful; (Pierr.) funeste.

[hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. II, 35, b, 7) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 36, col. 28) nebed, deriv. dal prec., designa l'egizio kakodemone, il dio Set.

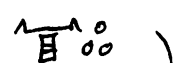
[hieroglyphs], nebed, derivato da [hieroglyphs] nbd, signif. propr. lavoro intrecciato; cioè stuoia, ⲚⲈⲂⲦ, storea.

[hieroglyphs] nebed, 1) — propr. intrecciare insieme (confr. [hieroglyphs] nbd).
2) — Saldare insieme, fermare, assodare, consolidare (con chiodi, uncini, ecc.).
3) — Martellare, ferrare, munire o guarnire di ferro, imbullettare, detto sopratutto delle piastre o lamine di metallo che erano martellate e imbullettate. Onde l'espressione:
[hieroglyphs] (Harr.) guarnito o imbullettate di ferro (o di bronzo).

[hieroglyphs], nebdu (Denkm. III, 5), V. [hieroglyphs] nbd.

[hieroglyphs], nebdu, V. [hieroglyphs] nbd.

[hieroglyphs], nebed-t (Rit. 39, 11; D.H.T. 35, 6 e 7), V. [hieroglyphs] nbd.

[hieroglyphs], nebehu (Rit. 71, 6), (Birch) the flower; (Pierr.) la fleur.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] neb-het, la dea Nephti. V. [hieroglyphs] nbt.

[hieroglyphs] (Rec. Arch. 1865, 196), [hieroglyphs] (ib.), [hieroglyphs] (Geogr. I, N. 1189), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 110, 13) nep, 1) — נוף. stillare, gocciare, spruzzare, aspergere.
2) — Ricolmar d'acqua, innaffiare, inondare, irrigare, bagnare, adacquare. — L'inondazione che si spande sulla terra; innaffiamento, irrigazione, ecc.

Confr. רָוָה adacquare, irrigare; רָוֶה irrigato, adacquato, innaffiato; — רְבִיבִים pioggia, pioggie.
— Birch e Pierret riferiscono l'ultimo gruppo a [hieroglyphs] np (V.) e traducono seminare.

[hieroglyphs], nep, g. f. (Rit. 39, 7), lingua o bocca. Birch traduce lingua; Pierret non traduce la frase che contiene questo vocabolo.
Nel l. c. nep è in parallelismo con [hieroglyphs] dp (V.).

[hieroglyphs] nep (Stela Mettern.): vocabolo frequente nelle iscriz. delle b. e. e forse var. del prec.
— Brugsch (probabilmente riferendolo a [hieroglyphs] npt) trad.: nemico, avversario.

[hieroglyphs] nep, la semenza, semente; specialmente delle biade: i grani delle biade — Onde: il grano, le

biade: צבור frumento, grano.
— Con molta verosimiglianza in connessione con נוב fruttare, esser vegeto, crescere, produrre; נוֹבֵב far crescere, ניב provento, frutto: — נבע, نبع, نبط, scaturire, germinare, crescere.
2) — (Masp., Journ. As. 1883, 8), grano, granello in genere.

(Denkm. II, 147) antiq. nepa-t
(ib. 69, 70)
(deps. Aett. Text., 40)
(Rit. 77, 5) nepà
nepau (Journ. As. 1883, 8)
nepī (D. Bauwrk. pl. 3)
Varianti del prec.

, nepī (Dict. géo. 336). V. np, nel l. c. nel senso dell'all. 2.

nepī (Düm. Result. 18), i ricci, i ricci di capelli, la ciocca di capelli.

nepī-t, V. np-t.

, nep-īt (Bon. 2, C, col. 40) V. np.

, neper (Descr. V, 40), צבור frumento, grano.
Identico al prec., ed equiv. od affine a nfrī.

(Dict. géo. 413) (Sarc. 112, 3, Leid.) neper, in connefs. col prec., pare significhi: il luogo dove si seminano o dove si conservano le biade; quindi: campo o granaio.
— Più in generale: la pianura, la superficie piana del terreno.

, neperà, Var. di npr.

, neperà, deriv. dal prec., nome del dio, personificazione delle biade.

(P. Bul. N. 3, pl. 14) (D. T. T. I, 48, 3) neper-t, V. npr.

(Denkm. II, 92) (ib. 98) (D. H. T. I, 35) nep-t, V. [illegible] np.

nep-t (Denkm. IV, 57, b), la dea Nept, la dea personificazione delle biade (V. il prec.).

nept, ? (Stel. 58, Bul.) (Meidun) Si trova in titoli di defunti.

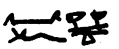
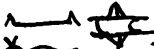
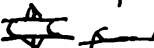
nepet, forare, pungere, puntare, traforare, perforare, trafiggere, trapassare. (D. R. T. I, 36, 22) (Edfu, Antisala)

nep-t, nepett נף (Isaia 19, 13; Gerem. 44, 1), la città Napata.

neped (Philae), var. di npt.

nepeh (D. H. T. 115, 15), tetta, poppa, mammella delle bestie, la peccia, le pis, der Enter.

nepeh-u, (E.) inguina. — V. il prec.

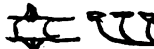
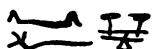
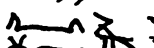
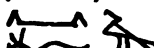
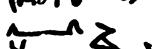
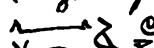
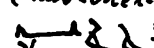
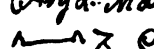
nef, spirare, far vento, soffiare; soffiare addosso, su, contro.... — Respirare. — Sost.: vento, brezza, il soffiar del vento; — alito, alena, fiato, respiro, respirazione. — Il soffio della vita, la vita. (Levi, C. del Museo di Brera, n) b.e. (Nav. Z. 1877, 30) freq.

neq, nige (T.), nigi (M.), nibi (B.), flare, afflare, sufflare, spirare; spiritus, flatus, halitus, inspiratio. נפח, نفخ, نفغ, flavit, afflavit, sufflavit; flando dispersit, disjecit, efflavit (animam, vitam); אנף spiravit, spiritum e naribus efflavit; onde אף (duale אפים), אנף, אף, אנפא, naso, narici; — נפש respirare, onde נפש alito, fiato, anima.

du nef, dudu nef-u (Z. 1874, 65; 1878, 46), dare, accordare, concedere il respiro, per significare: dare la libertà, porre in libertà (Goodw.), accordare la vita.

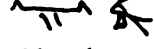
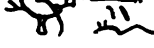
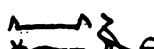
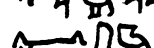
xem-nef, ϧⲁⲙⲛⲓϥⲓ, difficultas spirandi, asthma. Plur.

nef-m-her (Z. 1877, 30), vento del Sud, che viene dal Sud.

nef-m-àb, (ib.) vento

dell'Est, che viene dall'Est.
— è anche equiv. a … nf.

…, nef, deriv. dal prec.; signif.: navigare, far vela, dar le vele al vento; fare il navigatore, il marinaio, il barcaiuolo; esercitar la navigazione, la nautica.
— Navigante, marinaio, nocchiere, navicellaio, barcaiuolo.
— Navigazione, nautica.
ΝΕϤ (M.), ΝΕΕϤ (T.), nauta; ΝΕΕϬΕ, ΝΗΗϬΕ (T.), ΝΕϬΙ, ΝΗϬΙ (M.), nauta, natare, navigare, navigatio.
Confr. sanscr. nâvâ; ant. pers. nâvi; grec. ναῦς, νηός; lat. navis; it. nave; franc. nef.
In ebr. abbiamo עבר viaggiare per mare (בַּיָּם), navigare, onde עֲבָרָה barca.

…, nef (Philae), nome di piante nubiane.

…, nef (E. 99, 20 e seg.)
… (An. I, 4, ult.) — nefa
… (Z. 1872, 33) — nefa
… (B.H.T. 60,2, sin.) — nefa
…, nefai (Z. 1876, 34 e seg.) (continua)

(Z. 1876, 34 e 36 e segg.), forme plurali di … pefi e varr.: haec, queste cose quà, questi quà, questi, queste; questo quà, ciò.

(Continuazione)
… (Rit. 89, 4) — nefai
… (Pleyt. Ét. p. 39) — nefai
… (Chab. Mél.) — nefau
… (Alyd. Mar.) — nefau
…, nefaui (Rit. 89, 2)

…, nifau mà nen, questo quà come quello là; questo di quà come quello di là.
— I gruppi accompagnati dal determinativo … sono forme plurali di … pfi, e quindi hanno lo stesso significato degli altri gruppi, con un misto però di disprezzo; — e servono a designare le bande tifoniche (Leféb.), le schiere dei genii malefici.
— Si notino le seguenti espressioni sinonime:

…, mà-nefa
…, mà-nefaui
…, mà-nif
…, mà-nifau
…, m-nif
…, m-nifau
…, mā-nif
…, mā-nif

come questi quà, come queste cose quà; — come, siccome, nello stesso modo che, similmente che.

…, nefa-t (Z. 1872, 33), nome di una specie di pane o focaccia.

… nef-àmt, V. sotto … àmt.

[hieroglyphs], nefā (P. di Berl. I, l. 3), Goodw. (Z. 1872, 30, 32 e 33) traduce ipoteticamente: esser ansioso, pazzamente desideroso, to be eager, to be madly desirous (λⲁⲃⲉ, λⲓⲃⲓ); opp.: to stagger perplexity. — Ma questa traduzione, non appoggiata da prove, è ritenuta molto dubbia dagli altri egittologi. — Chabas pel primo propose le idee: confusione, errore. — Quindi Maspero, nella sua traduzione del Pap. di Berl. I (Mél. d'Arch. II, 70, Storia di Sineha), trad.: s'égarer, se perdre; errer ou courir çà et là, errer au hasard; letter.: confondre, embrouiller ses pas.

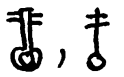
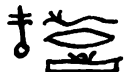
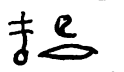
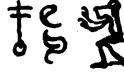
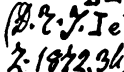
[hieroglyphs], nefi, V. [hieroglyphs] nf, 2) — Equiv. al seg.

[hieroglyphs], nefi, V. [hieroglyphs] nf. 2) — Equiv. al seg.

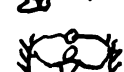
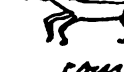
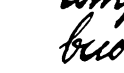
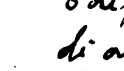
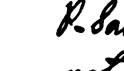
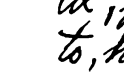
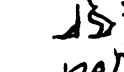
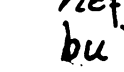
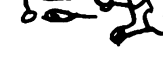
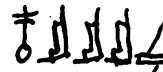
[hieroglyphs], nefi (Rit. 99, 23), navigante, marinaio, veliero, navicellaio, barcaiuolo, nocchiero.

[hieroglyphs] } nefi } (Z. 1872, 33; 1876, 36), V. [hieroglyphs] nf. — Nel 2° gruppo, V. al medesimo articolo
[hieroglyphs] }
[hieroglyphs], nefiau }

l'osservazione sui gruppi equivalenti che hanno il determinativo [hieroglyph].

[hieroglyphs], nefir (Tempi di Hibe), Var. di [hieroglyphs] nfr.

[hieroglyphs] } nefinef, nefnef (Liste del Nilo, Edfu e Dendera), bagnare, umettare, innaffiare, inumidire, ammollare; — inondare; — inondazione.
[hieroglyphs] }
[hieroglyphs] }
[hieroglyphs], b. e. }

— Secondo Masp. (Mél. d'Arch. II, 70), deriv. dal seg.; signif. letter.: l'acqua vagabonda, l'acqua che corre in tutte le direzioni

[hieroglyphs], nefnef (P. di Berl. I, 4), forma raddoppiata di [hieroglyphs] nfā, od almeno con questo verbo in connessione. Perciò Goodw. (Z. 1872, 33) lo confronta con λⲁⲃⲉ, λⲟⲃⲉ, λⲓⲃⲉ, insanire, inordinatus, e traduce: pazzia, irregolarità, disordine, stravaganza. Questa traduzione però, non avvalorata da alcuna prova, è molto dubbia. — Masp. (Mél. l. c. prec.) lo fa equiv. al predetto nfā (V.); esser vagabondo, correre od errare quà e là a caso, correre in ogni direzione.

[hieroglyphs], nefnef (Z. 1867, 85),

Var. di [hierogl.] rfrf.

[hierogl.] nefer. 1) — Il segno [hierogl.] rappresenta e designa una specie di liuto.
2) — Il significato fondamentale e primitivo è: uscire (da un luogo, da un lavoro); quindi: finire, terminare, compire, parfaire, mener à bonne fin; pervenire, giungere, arrivare al fine; finire con, perficere; pervenire, giungere a ([hierogl.]).
(B. T. T. I e II; Z. 1872, 34, 35) (b.) (b.e.)
V. Masp. Journ. As. 1883, 24). [hierogl.] .... [hierogl.] .... (Giog. I, N. 309, tav. VII; ib. N. 302; ib. 355), cominciante con ... e finiente con — espressione che signif. da .... sino a ....
3) — In generale: essere compito, perfetto, completo, bello, buono, eccellente, fausto, felice. Nel senso di fausto è l'epiteto di una o di più parti (ciascuna di quattro ore) di alcuni giorni del calendario egizio (V. P. Sall. IV; Masp. Journ. As. 1878, 342, nota; l'osservazione all'art. [hierogl.] hru).
— I sost. corrisp.: bellezza, bontà, eccellenza, perfezione; bene, felicità, piacere. — Però come nome astratto, ha più frequentemente la forma [hierogl.], bu-nefer, b-nefer (V. sotto [hierogl.] be e [hierogl.] bu).
Confr. ⲛⲟϥⲣⲉ, ⲛⲟⲃⲣⲉ (T.), ⲛⲟϥⲣⲓ (M.) ⲧ, utilitas, prodesse; ⲛⲟⲩϥⲉ (T.), ⲛⲟⲩϥⲓ (M.) bonus; נָאוֶה bello, decoroso, decente.

[hierogl.], ā q χer nefer (Louvre, Stat. A, 92; Piers. St. I 28), entrant selon son bon plaisir.

[hierogl.], nefer-dod (Louvre C, 218; Piers. l. c.), felice di mano, abbondantemente provvisto; come: [hierogl.] tu sei provvisto di alimenti e di viveri ogni giorno.

[hierogl.] nefer-ḥer-āb, piacere, beneplacito; esser compiacente, piacere, aggradire, gradire, appagare (Prisse 7, 1; Leps. Ausw. 12, 1).
V. [hierogl.] nfr.

[hierogl.] (An. V, 27, 3), possa la tua salute esser perfetta; formola di saluto alla fine di una lettera.

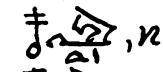
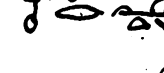
[hierogl.] (Chab. Trans. I, 179), parola buona, cioè dottrina, massima morale.

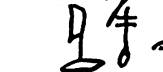
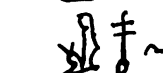
[hierogl.], m-nefer; [hierogl.] r-nefer — bene, perfettamente, felicemente; — in preminenza, in pregio, in perfezione; equiv. a r-mnχ, r-nzm.

[hierogl.] ...., neferui mennu ār-nk-n ...., formola frequente che signif.: magnifico (eccellente) è il monumento che tu hai dedicato al (dio ....).

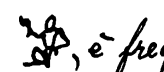
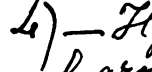
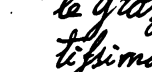
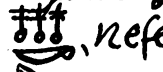
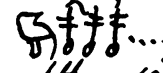
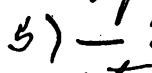
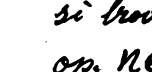
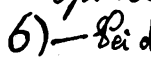
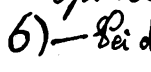
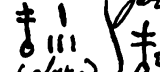
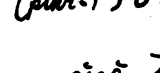
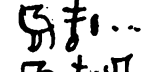
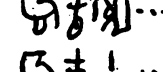
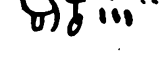
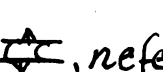
[hierogl.] nefer-āb (Sall. II, 1, 10; 3, 4) lett.: il buon cuore, la disposizione

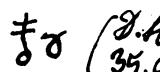
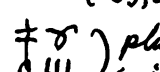
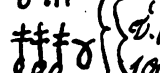
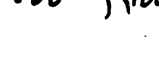
d'animo favorevole, propizia: [geroglifici], nell'ora propizia (Confr. [geroglifici] nfr-t

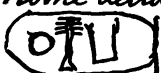
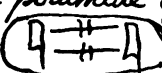
[geroglifici], nefer-ma (D.Z.T. 47,10), cantare, suonare, far musica, o simile.

[geroglifici], nefer-ma-u (Levi, Cassa mummiforme di Brera), nome della divinità tutelare dell'11a ora del giorno.

[geroglifici], nefer-se-u, nome della piramide di Unas, ultimo re della V dinastia.

[geroglifici] } nefer-tem, Nofretum, una delle divinità della triade di Menfi al tempo dei Ramessidi. — Le altre due divinità di questa triade erano Ptah ed Sexet.

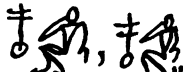
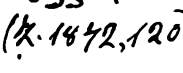
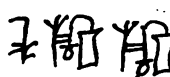
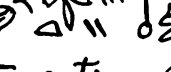
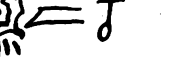
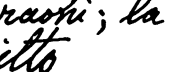
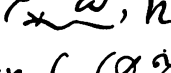
Questo dio era anche chiamato:

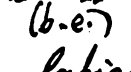
[geroglifici], Nefertum, il sollievo delle due terre (cioè dell'Egitto).

[geroglifici], nefer-hā
[geroglifici], nefer-hāt
[geroglifici], nefer-hāti
} nome di una specie particolare di corona o diadema, come quella per es. che portava Osiride di Abydos.

[geroglifici] } àr nefer-hāt (Louvre, C, 94), custode o guardiano del diadema, titolo frequente, anche nell'antico impero. — Anche nome di uno dei sette dèi Ras.

[geroglifici] } nefer-hotep, uno dei molti nomi di Osiride.

2) — Col determinativo [geroglifico], è frequente nome proprio d'uomo, trascritto νεφερῶθ, νεφωθ dagli scrittori greci.

4) — Il plurale [geroglifici] nefer-u, le bontà, le grazie, le perfezioni, ecc., è frequentissimamente usato come identico al seguente [geroglifici], come nelle espressioni: [geroglifici], nefer-u-k, le tue grazie, cioè: tu, corrispondente all'italiano Lei, la Signoria Vostra, Vostra Eccellenza.

[geroglifici], hept nefer-u-f (Z. 1873, 30), abbraccia la sua eccellenza, cioè lo abbraccia.

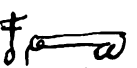
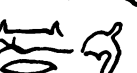
[geroglifici]...., m-nefer-u... (De Rougé, Athaq. 10), grâce à..., grazie a...., col favore di....

5) — Il segno [geroglifico], forse colla lettura nf, si trova anche equiv. a [geroglifico] nefer, op. nef. V. sotto [geroglifici] nf.

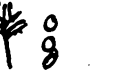
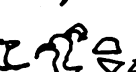
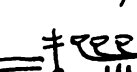
6) — Dei due ultimi, V. anche [geroglifici] nfr.

[geroglifici] (plur.) } nefer, usato come sostegno pronominale (V. il prec. all. 4), significa propr. persona, corpo. [geroglifici] nefer-k (Z. 1873, 30 e 31), la tua persona, cioè tu.

[geroglifici]...
[geroglifici]....
[geroglifici]....
} m-nefer...., equivalente a [geroglifici].... (V. il prec., all'all. 4.

[geroglifici], nefer op. nef, V. [geroglifici] nf.

[geroglifici] (D.H.T. II, 35, c, 4.8)
[geroglifici] plurali (ib.)
[geroglifici] (D.K.T. 109, a, 7)
} nefer, letter.: abito bello, abito festivo, veste di gala, di parata.

, nefer, (Brug.) la porta.

, nefer, la bella piramide, nome della piramide del faraone della V dinastia.

, nefer, puer, giovane, garzone. — Detto anche dei soldati del corpo di truppe chiamato legione dei giovani, come nel titolo: , (pl.) , plur. (L. 1472, 120) , basilicogrammate e scriba della legione dei giovani.

, nefer, puella, donzella, ragazza, fanciulla, vergine. (Stela di Verona) , hī seti nefer-u m nefer-f (D. T. T. 32, 5), il marito ingravida (letter.: semina) le vergini col suo phallus; titolo del dio Xem, il Pan egizio.

, nefer, il giovane cavallo, il puledro. 2) — giovenco, vitello. 3) — Nelle b.e. l'ultimo segno è puramente variante sillabica di nfr. (b.e.)

, nefer (-neter), il dio buono opp. la bontà di dio, nome speciale di Osiride.

, nefer, l'eccellente, designa il phallus, il membro virile. V. es. all'art. nfr.

, nefer (P. Mag. 8, 5), il fuoco benefico, benigno, dolce; cioè il fuoco splendente e riscaldante.

, nefer, g. f. la bella corona, il bel diadema, designazione della corona superiore o bianca (...) dei Faraoni; la corona dell'Alto Egitto.

, nefer (D. H. T. II, 56), colonna.

, nefer, op. nefer-àb, V. sotto nfr.

, nefer, la pianta o il fiore: (Rit. 109, 10) utbes xu-t m-nefer-u, verdeggia il campo di piante (op. fiori).

2) — Equiv. od affine a npr (V.). Confr. ⲛⲁⲡⲣⲓ (M.) ⲧ, granum, acinus, ⲡⲓⲱⲝ. — גַּרְגִּיר grano.
3) — (Brugsch) il significato più comune è: gambo, stelo, fusto; spiga, arista.

, nefer-u, V. nfr.

, nefer-u (op. nefer-u-pe), g. m. (Chab. Mél. 1873, 202), sala delle perfezioni, designa la sala principale di un ipogeo; la tomba od una sua parte speciale e distinta.
2) — Nome di una delle sale della tomba reale di Tebe, di cui il Museo di Torino ha la pianta originale. Questa sala è anche chiamata , il tesoro della sala delle perfezioni.

, nefer-u (D. H. T. 67), V. nfr.

, neferī (Rit. 109, 9), Var. del prec.

, neferī, equiv. a nfr, specialmente come aggettivo.

, neferī (Rit. 15, 27), V. nfr-t.
— (Birch) the ropes; (Brugsch) die Säule (V. nfr); (Lefeb.) le gouvernail (V. nfr-t); (Pierr.) la lance.

, nefer-ui, V. nfr, specialm. come sost.

, nefer-ma, V. sotto nfr.

, nefer-ma-u, V. ibid.

, nefer-se-u, V. ib.

, nefer-t, 1) sost. equival. a nfr.
2) — femm. dell'aggettivo corrisp. al prec. sost.

, nefer-t, V. nfr.

, nefer-t, la giovenca, la vitella, la giovine vacca. V. nfr.

, nefer-t (Bon. 11, c), corda, fune, per legare e per attaccare.

עֲבוֹת, עֲבֹת, corda, fune, laccio, ritorte.

nefer-t, V. nfr.

nefer-t, V. nfr.

nefer-t (Brugsch, 3 Festkal. X, 16), il timone della nave.
àr-nefer-t, il timoniere, il pilota.

nefer-t, la colonna.
2) — V. nfrī.
3) — Equiv. al prec.

nefer-t } nome eponimo dell'11ª ora
nefer-t-ma } del giorno, e nome della divinità tutelare di questa ora. Nell'iscrizione della tomba di Bekenranf, presso Saqqarah, è detto esplicitamente:
[geroglifici], l'ora undecima del giorno, nefer-t è il suo nome.

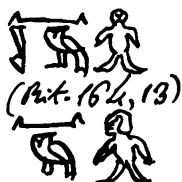
nefer-tem, V. sotto nfr.

nefer-hā }
nefer-hāt } V. sotto nfr.
nefer-hāti }

nefer-hotep, V. ibid.

nef-t (Chab. Voy. 87), il ventaglio. Derivato da nf (V.).

nem (P. Prisse, 7, 11): significato fondamentale: assottigliare, scemare, diminuire, impiccolire, raccorciare; — scemarsi, diminuirsi, decrescere; — essere o divenir piccolo, debole, infermo, miserabile, misero, infelice, calamitoso, meschino. — E questi stessi aggettivi, ed i sost. corrispond.: piccolezza, debolezza, infermità, miseria, infelicità, calamità, disgrazia.
2) — non riuscire, mancare (Prisse. 14).
3) — Screditare, avvilire; svillaneggiare, vilipendere, oltraggiare, insultare, ingiuriare, deprezzare, parlar male di (Prisse. 7, 11); calunniare, bestemmiare.

Brugsch confr. con λωμ (M.) marcescere, animo deficere, tabescere.
Confr. עָמַל molestare, affaticare, onde עָמֵל affaticato, infelice, miserabile, misero, molesto: עָמָל fatica, molestia, dolore, travaglio; — נָמַל marcire.

[hieroglyphs] (R.t. 164, 13) [hieroglyphs] nem, nano, pigmeo, storpio. — Diventar storpio; — lo stato di aver la forma di un nano, di uno storpio.

[hieroglyphs], nem (Leps. Ausw. 16, 6, l. 16) propr. impicciolir gli occhi (V. [hieroglyphs] nm, all. 1), chiuder per metà gli occhi, semichiuder gli occhi, aver gli occhi semichiusi, sonnecchiare, dormicchiare. dormir di un sonno leggero, vegliare dormicchiando. — Esser sonnolento, essere assopito.
נוּם, assonnare, dormire, sonnecchiare, sonniferare; תְּנוּמָה sonno leggiero, sopore, il sonnecchiare, dormiveglia.

[hieroglyphs], nem, la stella sonnecchiante (V. il prec.), la stella che riposa, cioè la stella fissa — in opposizione alla stella mobile cioè al pianeta.

[hieroglyphs], nem, scorrere, girare, passare, attraversare; — stendersi, allungarsi su, distendersi su (D. T. I. 34, 9); — correre, percorrere, affrettarsi (verso..., [hieroglyph]...) (P. Vienna 29, l. 6, 3 e sg.); andare, muoversi con impeto, tragittare; camminare.
— Sost.: passaggio, cammino, tragitto (Stel. C. 3, Louvre), corsa;
— (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 147, all'inscr. di Pepi I, 174, 236, 237) avenue, viale.
— (Chab.) passo, piede, V. nm-t.
2) — Equiv. al seg.
3) — Portare innanzi; andare innanzi, progredire, riuscire, in oppos. a [hieroglyphs] nm, non riuscire, mancare.

[hieroglyphs], nem (Inscr. Pepi I, 77), Var. del prec., nel senso speciale di: navigare; navigare su..., galleggiare su.... (un lago, un fiume, costrutto coll'accusativo) (Inscr. Pepi I, 306).

[hieroglyphs], nem (Inscr. Pepi I, 610), lago.

[hieroglyphs], nem, V. il più freq. [hieroglyphs] nm-t

[hieroglyphs], nem (coll'art. femminile [hieroglyphs]), deriv. dal prec.; il tribunale, il luogo dove seggono i magistrati

incaricati di giudicare, ed i carnefici incaricati di tormentare e martoriare; — i carnefici stessi; — i giudici od assessori del tribunale.

nem (L. 1866, 80), spremere, pigiare (uva, ulive, ecc.); pigiatura; — strettoio, torchio. — Colui che spreme, che pigia.
2) — la cantina per il vino e per la birra.
3) — In conness. con nm; opprimere, stringere, spremere, nel senso di torturare, tormentare, martirizzare, martoriare, cruciare, — e quindi
4) — (Mar. Dend. I, 77) equivalente al seg.
5) — V. sotto māz.

(Mar. Dend. I, 50; 72, a) (Düm. Result. 26, 12) nem, deriv. dal prec.; nome di certi demoni tormentatori nel mondo infernale.
2) — Il dio Nem, il dio del laboratorio del tempio. Confr. Mar. Dend. I, 52, b, dove questo dio porta il titolo neb às-t, signore del laboratorio.

, nem (Rec. I, 72, 3), Brugsch traduce: la cantina.

— V. nm.
— Plur. , nmu. collo stesso significato.

, nem (Sarc. Horemheb, Kenn.), pare sia una forma abbreviata di nmms-t.

nem, signif. fond.: aggiungere, reiterare, rinnovare. — Onde: ripetere, fare o soffrire un'altra volta qualche cosa; ri..... — Sost.: volta, fiata; — avv.: un'altra volta, di nuovo.
2) — dire ancora una volta, dire un'altra volta, ridire, ripetere, riferire, riportare; — ed anche:
3) — dire qualche cosa in un'altra maniera, esprimere altrimenti una stessa cosa; — onde: tradurre, interpretare, spiegare, rendere. — parlare, discorrere, recitare, ragionare, esporre.
— Sost.: interprete, commentatore, parlatore, oratore, araldo (Hel. C. 1, Louvre, Masp.).
, suten nem (C. 26, Louvre), regio interprete od oratore.
V. nm.
4) — Agg.: secondo, quasi aggiunta. — secondo nel senso di luogotenente, supplente, vicario.

5) — Designa anche il periodico ritorno o moto del sole, della luna e delle stelle; in connessione con [hier.] nm (Brugsch, Z. 1871, 44).

— Brugsch riferisce a ⲟⲩⲱϩⲙ, ⲟⲩⲁϩⲙ (T.), ⲟⲩⲱϩⲉⲙ (B. M.), addere, iterare; respondere, interpretari; iterum, re... (in compos.); ⲛ̄ⲟⲩⲱϩⲙ (T.) iterum.

Confr. נאם parlare, dire; נאם oracolo, detto; — פַּעַם, plur. פְּעָמִים, volta.

— [hier.] m-nem — di nuovo, nuovamente, per la seconda volta, una seconda volta, un'altra volta; iterum.

[hier.], m-nemui

[hier.], m-nem-sep (D. H. T. 15, 23)

[hier.], m-nem-dod (Tomb. d'Ahmès)

[hier.] nem-ānx, rivivere, vivere un'altra volta, vivere una seconda volta. — La seconda vita. — Colui che rivive, che vive una seconda volta, che gode di una seconda vita; titolo del defunto.

— Ed anche nel titolo di Ptah:

[hier.] nem-ānx n ptḥ, l'altra vita di Ptah, la seconda vita di Ptah (Serapeum).

2) — Equiv. al seg.

[hier.] (Feste del Nilo) (D. H. T. II. 36, e. b) (P. Rhind. 9, 3) nem-ānx, quella che rivive, designa il periodico ritorno dell'inondazione del Nilo.

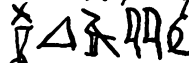
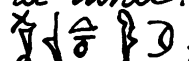
[hier.] nem-ẕed, parlare di nuovo, parlare un'altra volta, soggiungere: [hier.] (Stel. Bent-res't), di nuovo egli parlò a Sua Maestà.

[hier.], nem-seper (Rec. I, 22, 11), avvicinarsi di nuovo, riavvicinarsi, ritornare.

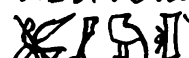
[hier.], nem ḥeb-sed (Silsilis; Rec. I, 42, 5 e 6), seconda festa delle Panegirie, in opposiz. alla prima festa.

[hier.] (P. Mayer) (Z. 1873, 39) (id.) nem-mesu, letter.: il rinato, il nato una seconda volta. Goodw. (Z. l. c.) crede che questo gruppo significhi semplicemente il re.

— È anche il titolo di Horo.

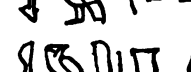
[hier.] (freq.) suten-nem, regio interprete o luogotenente; — Onde [hier.], suten-nem-tep (Denkm. III, 29, titolo), il primo interprete o luogotenente del re.

[hier.], nem-sen, la seconda volta.

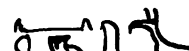
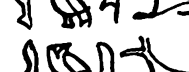
[hier.], nem-s̄en (Dict. géog. 1395, A), designa una dimensione dello spazio, e surroga [hier.] usx, larghezza.

[hier.] nem-s̄en (Stel. Mendes; Dict. géo. 1077), ripetere il moto circolare, per es. per esprimere la gioia.

2) — Equiv. al prec.

, nem-qaī (Dend. Mar. IV, 77) letter. che fa periodicamente ritornare la figura, designa la luna.

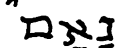
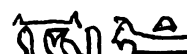
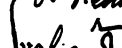
, nem-qedten (Dend., Camere di Osiride), significa lo stesso che l'espress. prec.

. (Osiride) il re dei re, non v'è il suo secondo.

nem, equiv. al prec., all. 2, 3 e 4.
— Specialmente come sost. il 4° ed il 5°: interprete, recitatore, ripetitore, reiteratore; colui che riferisce, che riporta. — Funzionario, luogotenente, supplente, vicario, ecc. — magistrato (Masp. Mél. d'Arch. II, 75).

 (P. di Bologna), (Chab.) il reiteratore delle panegirie, l'uomo pio, l'uomo che celebra regolarmente le feste religiose.

, nem-sa (P. di Berl. I, l. 124), Masp. (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 143) letter.: rispondere dopo, donner la dernière replique, avoir le dernier mot (dans une discussion).

, nem (D. T. T. 40, 5), derivato dal prec., signif. la lingua.

nema-t, V. nm-t. (Rit. 15, 32) Var.

nemà, V. nm. (Mel. k, 9, Leida) (P. Gy.)

, nemà (opp. nemmà) (Inscr. Pepi I, 306), Var. di nm.

nemà (Chab. Mél. II, 96), V. nmmā.
— Chab. (l. c.) identifica con λωωμε (T.), consumi, teri.

, nemà (P. di Berl. I, 141, Brug.), נאם, נְאֻם, نأم, mussitare, fremere, נְאֻם; mormorare.
— Probab. affine con nm.
— Maspero legge nzmà (V.).

, nemà-t (P. Harr. 500, 5, 2), Var. del seg.

nemā (Abyd., Mar.; P. Vienna 29, l. 46), equivale a nm (V.),

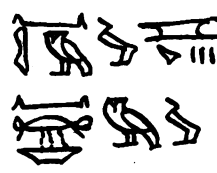
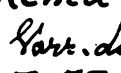
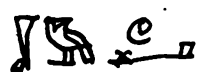
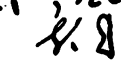
נום. نام, sonnecchiare, assonnare, sonniferare, ecc..; riposare. — i sost. corrisp.: sonno, sonno leggiero, sopore, dormiveglia; — requie.
2) — Riposare, giacere riposando o riposare giacendo, giacere disteso, esser disteso.
3) — Quegli che giace, che giace disteso, che riposa, cioè tanto il dormiente quanto il morto.
4) — Letto, letto di riposo, letto funebre.

[hieroglyphs], nemā (C. 26, Louvre), V. [hieroglyphs] nmmā.

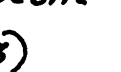
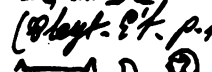
[hieroglyphs] (P. di Berl. A. 23, 4), [hieroglyphs] (Stel. Mettern.), [hieroglyphs] (Tomb. Horhotepu l. 431), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (ib. l. 227) — nemā, è la più antica forma di [hieroglyphs] nimā, cogli stessi significati. [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Tomba Horhotepu l. c.), Varr. di nimā-tr (V. sotto nimā e sotto tr).

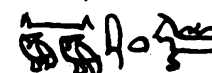
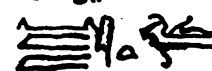
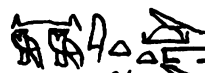
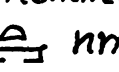
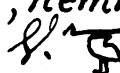
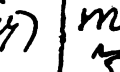
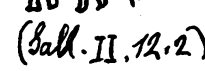
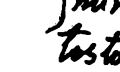
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] — nemā, (Brugsch) distendere, coprire di fabbricati; (Maspero): alzare, erigere una muraglia (Genr. ép. 17, 33, 32): — fabbricare, edificare, murare.

Conf. רום esser alto, innalzato, onde הֵרִים fare innalzare, erigere; רוֹמֵם erigere, alzare; רָמָה altura, luogo alto.

[hieroglyphs] (Abyd., Tomba di Ramesse II), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] — nemāu, Varr. del prec..

[hieroglyphs], nemī, A. Baillet (Rec. de trav. III, 35) trad.: camera da letto, luogo di riposo; in conness. con [hieroglyphs] nemā.

[hieroglyphs], nemi (Pierr. T. d. L. II, 31), avvilire, vilipendere, ecc. V. [hieroglyphs] nm.

[hieroglyphs], nemu (Champ. Mon., 41 bis, sulla figura di un pigmeo), strana var. di [hieroglyphs] nm.

[hieroglyphs], nemu (P. di Berl. I, l. 42), V. [hieroglyphs] nm.
— Masp. (Mél. d'Arch. II, 75) trad.: magistrato.

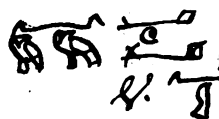
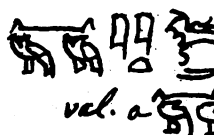
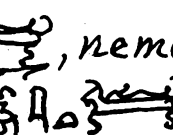
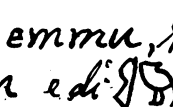
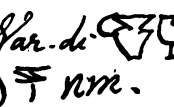
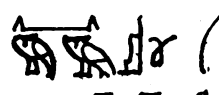
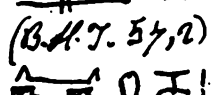
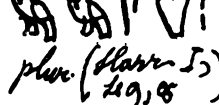
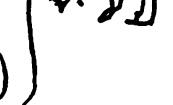
[hieroglyphs], nemu, V. [hieroglyphs] nm.

nemu, forme plurali di nm, collo stesso significato.

nemu, nemui, Var. di nm. m-nemui, V. sotto il pred. nm.

, nemem (Harr.), V. nm.

, nemem (Var. al Rit. 125, 6), V. nm.

, nemem (P. Vienna 29, l. 46), letto. V. nmā, all. l.

, nemem (Rhyt. E4. p. 158), , nemmà, V. nm.

, nemmà, V. nm.

(Stel. Berl.) nemmàā, nemmà-t (Rec. IV, 40) V. nmà-t.

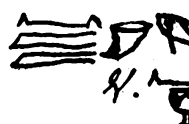
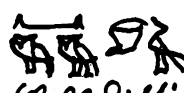
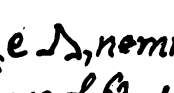
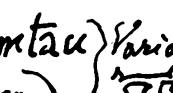
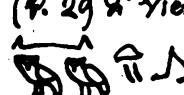
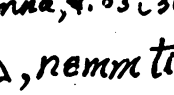
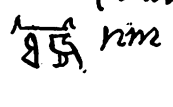
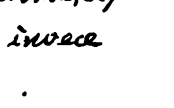
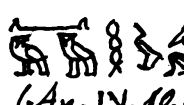
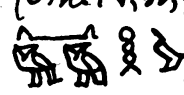
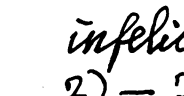
, nemmà-t (Rit. 17, 68), V. nm-t.

, nemmà-t (Rhyt. E4. 165), V. nm.

(Denkm. IV, 115, 17) (Sall. II, 12, 2) (Rit. 13, 16) nemmàta, nemmàti, Varianti di nm. (Del 2° gruppo io ho registrato la lettura di Brugsch; però il determinativo mi pare piuttosto invece di).

, nemmā (D. E. T. 10, 2), Var. delle b. e. invece di nemā, detto di un morto e di un dormiente.

, nemmā, in connessione col prec. nmā; signif. fondam.: stendere, allungare, stender sopra, coprire di... — Fondare, porre le fondamenta (Harr. I, 25, 12). — Onde — Equiv. a nmā.

, nemmā (R. H. I. 61, 3), deriv. dal prec. e detto in senso cattivo: coprire, ricoprire, esser coperto di..., cioè essere sottomesso, assoggettato ad

una persona o cosa; sottomettere, assoggettare, — soggiacere, soccombere.

[hieroglyphs], nemmāu, V. [hieroglyphs] nmā.

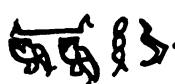
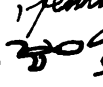
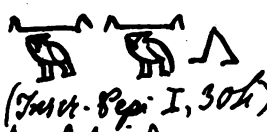
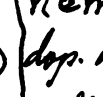
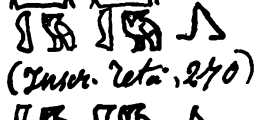
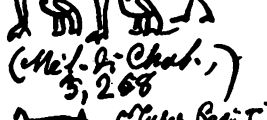
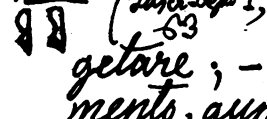
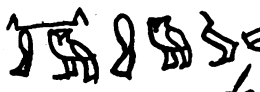
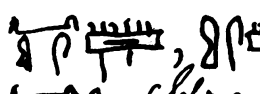
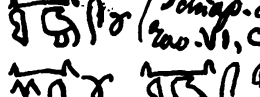
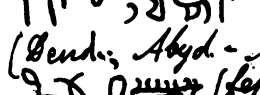
[hieroglyphs], nemem-it, sost. equival. a [hieroglyphs] nemmāt.

[hieroglyphs], nemmu, Var. di [hieroglyphs] χnm e di [hieroglyphs] nm.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 78,13)
[hieroglyphs] (Stela Mettern.)
[hieroglyphs]
} nemmes, V. [hieroglyphs] nms.

[hieroglyphs] (B.H.T. 57,2)
[hieroglyphs] plur. (Harr. I, 49,8)
} nemmes, boccale di metallo per bere; mezzina, brocca per l'acqua. V. [hieroglyphs] nms.

[hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 24,12)
[hieroglyphs] (D.Z.T.I, 76,1)
[hieroglyphs] (Horrack, Lament. d'I. et de Nepht. pl. 5)
} nemmes-t, Varr. del prec.

[hieroglyphs], nemmes-t (Masp. Trans. As., 1878, 108) trad.: anello di una catena. — V. [hieroglyphs] nms.

[hieroglyphs], nememta, V. [hieroglyphs] nmti.

[hieroglyphs], nemmtau (V. 29 d. Vienna, l. 63, seg.)
[hieroglyphs], nemmti
} Varianti di [hieroglyphs] nm. — Bondeman (Ritual book, 23) legge in questi gruppi [hieroglyphs] nm invece di [hieroglyphs] nmm.

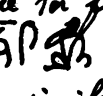
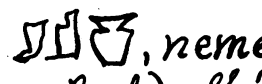
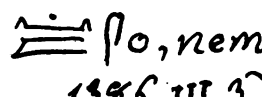
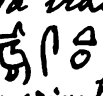
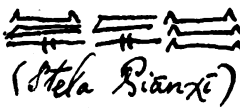
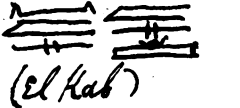
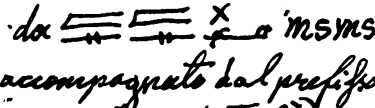
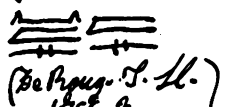
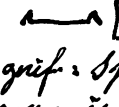
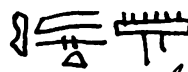
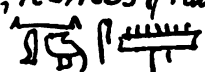
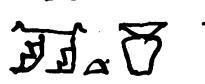
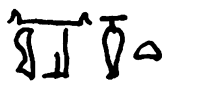
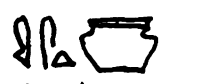
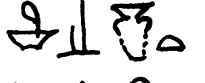
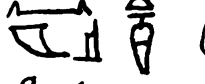
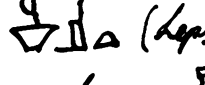
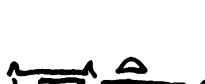
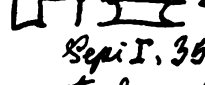
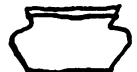
[hieroglyphs] (An. IV, 10,7)
[hieroglyphs]
} nememhu, esser piccolo, povero, meschino, misero, miserabile, infelice, vile, basso, abbietto. 2) — I sost. corrispondenti: piccolezza, povertà, meschinità, miseria, infelicità, viltà, bassezza, abbiezione. — In oppos. a [hieroglyphs] usr. 3) — Esprime anche le idee di disgusto, respingimento, avversione. 4) — (Chab.) la classe infima della popolazione, la plebe indigente, bisognosa, i poveri, i miseri. — Designa il termine inferiore della serie delle professioni; il mozzo di stalla (Sall. I).

[hieroglyphs], nememhi-t, sost. equi. al prec. all. 2 e 3.

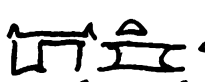
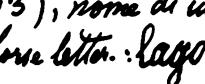
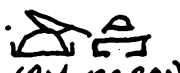
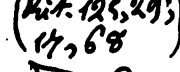
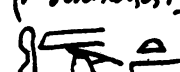
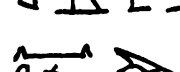
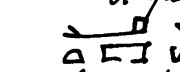
[hieroglyphs], nemem*h*-ut (D. 2. T. I, 83 e 4), femm. dell'aggettivo [hieroglyphs] nmm*h*u.

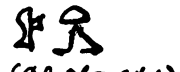
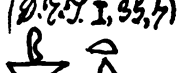
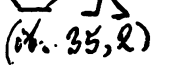
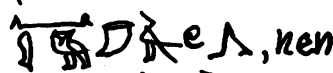
[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Sep. I, 304) [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Zeta, 270) [hieroglyphs] (Mél. di Chab., 3, 268) [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Sep. I, 63) nemnem, forma raddop. di [hieroglyphs] nm; avanzare, avanzarsi; portare o venire avanti. — Goodw. (Mél. l.c.) to growth, to floret, fiorire, crescere, vegetare; — estensione, accrescimento, aumento, sviluppo, progresso.

[hieroglyphs], nemnemu (Abydos, Mar.), forma raddoppiata di [hieroglyphs] nm, cogli stessi significati.

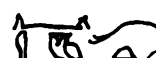
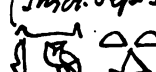
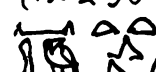
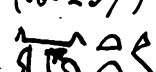
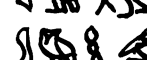
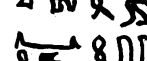
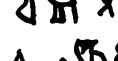
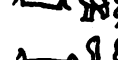
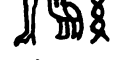
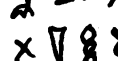
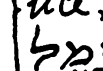
[hieroglyphs], nemer, timone; barra o stanga del timone.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Schiap. L. d. F. tav. VI, c, 1) [hieroglyphs] (Dend., Abyd. - Mar.) [hieroglyphs] (Leps. Aelt. Text. T. 35) [hieroglyphs] (Chab.). nemes, ogni stoffa che è distesa sopra qualche cosa per difesa e protezione. 2) — (Schiap., L. d. F., p. 139, 144), fascia che si accostava alla bocca e agli occhi del defunto nella cerimonia mistica [hieroglyphs] àp-ro dei funerali. 3) — Specialmente: il fazzoletto da capo (simile al kufijeh degli arabi moderni. 4) — Ma anche parte di vestimenta, mantello, copertura qualunque, cappuccio, che in Leps (Aelt. Text. Taf. 35) è figurato come il disegno qui sopra. 5) — Nel Rit. 78, 13, pare sia forma verbale corrisp. ai precedenti sostantivi e significhi ammantellare, incappucciare, coprire; ammantellato, incappucciato, coperto: (Birch) attired.

[hieroglyphs], nemes, Brugsch dà questo vocabolo come la forma radicale del causat. [hieroglyphs] s-nms (V.), collo stesso o con un simile significato, cioè: provvedere, munire, fornire, ecc.

[hieroglyphs], nemes (a; lista delle offerte, Berl.), V. [hieroglyphs] nms-t.

[hieroglyphs], nemes (Brugsch, Dict. géo. 1386, III, 3) chiarire, esser chiaro, schiarire, illuminare. — Confr. la traduz. data da Masp. del voc. [hieroglyphs] nmms-t, che è probab. una variante di questo nms.

(Stela Pianχi) (El Kab) (De Roug. I. H. 158, 3) nemesmes (o forse piuttosto enmesmes, derivato da msms accompagnato dal prefisso [var. di ?]), signif.: spandersi, traboccare in quantità, traboccare; ridondare; aver abbondanza, ridondanza; essere in abbondanza.
— Sost.: abbondanza, ridondanza, superfluità, superfluo.

, nemes-t (Karn.), V. nms.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 334) (Denkm. II, 69, 70, 87, 146) (Leps. Aelt. Text.) (Géogr. III, 99) (Leps. l. c. 43) nemes-t, brocca, mezzina, orcio, boccale di terra; vaso di terra cotta. ϩⲟⲟⲙⲉⲥ (?), hydria.
— In Leps. l. c. designa una grande pignatta o pentola di questa forma.

, nem-t (-qa?) (Inscr. Pepi I, 353), nome di una stella particolare; forse letter.: lago (V. nm)
del toro?

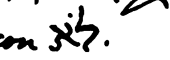
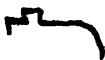
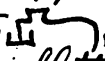
(Rit. 125, 29; 17, 68) (P. Rhind, 3, 1) nem-t, il luogo della distruzione, il luogo del supplizio, il palco ferale, il patibolo; (Birch) the block; (De Roug.) le billot; (Chab.) l'égorgeoir.
2) — La mannaia.
3) — Verbo: rovinare, perdere, annientare, annichilare, distruggere; immolare; — ed i sostant. corrisp.: rovina, perdizione, annientamento, annichilazione, distruzione, immolazione. Quindi frequentemente si trova invece di questo nem-t l'espressione: , ā-t nem-t (P. Rhind l. c. e freq.) luogo della distruzione, dell'annientamento ecc...
, per-m-nem-t (Rit. 125, 29), nome di uno dei quarantadue giudici od assessori del tribunale di Osiride nel mondo sotterraneo; lett.: uscente dal luogo del supplizio.

(D. T. I. 35, 7) (Ib. 35, 2) nem-t, equiv. a nm, specialm. come sostant. — Chab. trad.: passo, piede; il camminare; onde r-nem-tu, ad pedes, ad gressus, secondo Chab. signif. la prep. verso...

nemta (P. 55 di Berl.)

nemtau (P. 29, Vienna) — Varr. del prec.

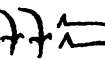
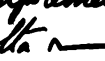
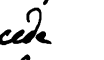
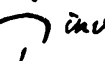
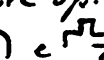
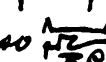
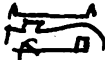
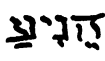
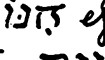
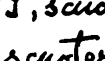
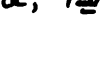
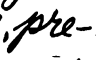
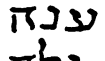
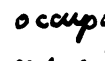
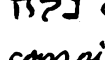
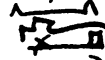
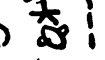
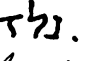
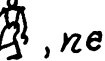
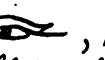
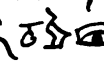
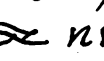
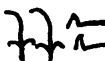
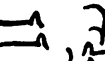
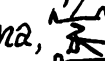
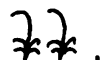
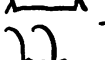
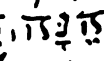
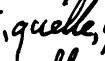
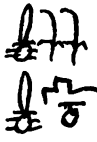
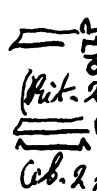
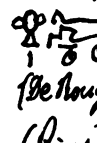
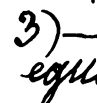
nemti (D.E.T. I, 48, 7)

nemti (Dict. géo. 344), un pesce particolare.

nemt-t (Harr.), così equival. a nmā-t.

nem-tt, sostantivo di nm, e perciò equiv. a nm-t e nm-ti, (V.). (Inscr. Pepi I, 174); plur. (ib. 236); plur. (ib. 234); (Nav. Lit. du Soleil, testo, p. 58)
(C, 3, Louvre), ȧr nem-tt-u (m....), fare i (loro) passaggi (su....). — L'ultimo è tradotto da Naville (l.c.): la gamba.

nemḥ (D.E.T. II, 41; Rec. I, 30, l. 13), V. il seg.
nemḥī

(con uno dei determinativi , , , ,) nemḥu — equivalenti a nmmḥu (V.); miserabile, misero, meschino, infelice, ecc..... עָמֵל.

nemḥu, nemḥ-t — Ebers (Z. 1880, 56) trad.: serpentino.

nen, 1) — frequentemente usato invece della prep. n (Z. 1868, 46).
2) — Pronome equiv. a nn.
3) — negativa equiv. al seg. (P. Mayer, A; Z. 1873, 16); freq.

nen, V. sotto ȧn.
e varianti — Brugsch, nel Supplemento del suo Dizionario, cita molti esempi per provare che il geroglifico ha il fonetico nn, e non semplicemente n, come asserisce le Page Renouf (Z. 1868, 46).
— Onde anche affine con nn, come l'ebr. לאה con לא.

[hieroglyph], nen (o semplicemente n), rappresenta il manico dello strumento [hieroglyph], che è una specie di ascia o pialletto torto.
— V. sotto ānp.
— V. [hieroglyph], nnnu.
2) — Si trova anche come variante del pronome [hieroglyph] nn.
3) — e in generale come segno puramente sillabico nn, frequentemente accompagnato da un seguente complemento fonetico [hieroglyph] e qualche rara volta [hieroglyph]; quest'ultimo però quasi sempre precede il segno [hieroglyph] invece di seguirlo. Noi leggeremo dunque nen op. nn i tre gruppi [hieroglyph], [hieroglyph] e [hieroglyph]. Quanto al gruppo [hieroglyph], che è il più frequente, noi lo leggeremo sempre nennu oppure nnnu.

[hieroglyph], nen, ⲚⲞⲈⲒⲚ, commovere, agitare; muovere, agitare; spingere o far andare quà e là; scuotere, ebranler.
נוּעַ muovere, agitare, scuotere; passivo נוֹעַ essere scosso, נִעְנוּעַ scuotimento; נער, scuotere, crollare, essere scosso, נָעַר scuotere, נִנְעַר essere battuto, essere scosso.
2) — Maneggiare, regolare, governare, lavorare, coltivare, preparare, acconciare, operare, porre in buono stato, riparare; — lavorar puntuale, occuparsi utilmente; — lavorare, far lavoro; — occuparsi di, aver cura di; — disporre o far suo prò di una cosa. — V. Chab. Voy. 272; Mél. II, 205).
ענה occuparsi, עִנְיָן occupazione; כלה conseguire, finire, perfezionare, compire.
Frequentissima l'espressione: [hieroglyph] (Dict. géog. 697, 938, 1360, XVIII) preparare le viscere (per l'imbalsamazione).
3) — Punto, limite, meta, termine. Confr. il prec. כלה.
4) — (Chab. Mél. 1873, II, 54), pigliare, prendere, afferrare.
5) — Anche con riferimento allo spingere e ammazzare gli animali selvatici alla caccia; — cacciare, caccia; — cacciatore.

[hieroglyph], nen (Mar. Abyd. I, 40, a), deriv. dal prec., all. 5, il cacciatore.

[hieroglyph], nen (Dend.),
V. [hieroglyph] nnnu.

[hieroglyph], [hieroglyph], [hieroglyph], [hieroglyph], (b. e.) [hieroglyph], [hieroglyph], [hieroglyph], [hieroglyph], (b. e.) (Dend.) [hieroglyph], [hieroglyph] (Sarc. Gurnah) } nen, articolo definito e pronome dimostrativo plur.: i, gli, le, questi, quelli, queste, quelle (Confr. [hieroglyph] na, [hieroglyph] nan). ⲚⲀⲒ, ⲚⲈⲒ, illi, illae, illi qui, illae quae; הֵנָּה, הֵנָּה, quelle, queste, esse; cald. אִלֵּין quelli; אִלֵּין quelle.

2) — Questo, ciò, questa cosa, queste cose.

[hieroglyphs] mà-nen — come questo, item, comme cela, desgleichen; equalmente, equalmente che, nella stessa maniera, (Birch) as, like; (Brugsch) ebenso, de même; (Pierr.) à l'imitation de.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 24, 4) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 24, 5) m-nennu

[hieroglyphs], her-nennu (De Roug. Stela Bentresht. 150)

[hieroglyphs] her-sa-nen (P. D'Orb. 8, 8; 9, 1; 10, 4; 18) — dopo ciò, dopo queste cose, hernach.

[hieroglyphs], m-sa-nen (Ibid. 2, 8)

[hieroglyphs], sa-nen (ib. 1, 4)

[hieroglyphs], m-nen-neb — in ogni modo.

[hieroglyphs], r-nen-t-neb

3) — La stessa cosa, altrettanto, equalmente, autant, the same; come, siccome (Rit. 17, 26), [hieroglyphs], Thot fece lo stesso colle sue proprie dita.

4) — Equiv. al seg., specialmente nelle basse epoche. — Brugsch dichiara che questo senso si trova anche nelle epoche più antiche, ed il passo citato qui sopra del Rit. è da lui tradotto: Thoth schafft den Typus mit seinen eigenen Fingern.

5) — Var. di [hieroglyphs] nn. Confr. il vocab. [hieroglyphs] nnuu, nel senso attribuitogli da Brugsch e da Maspero.

[hieroglyphs] nen (Goodw. Z. 1867, 82 e seg.; De Roug., Ét. sur une Stèle, 150 e seg.), esser simile, rassomigliare, rassomiglianza, rassomigliante. — Equindi: — ritratto, statua, figura che rassomiglia; forma, tipo, ⲛⲁ, typus. Confr. anche ⲛⲁ tamquam, sicut.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 145, 31) nen, legare attorno, avvolgere: vestire, rivestire, ornare.
— Sost: Fettuccia, nastro, legaccio, legame; abito, vestito, veste.
— Pierret trad. il gruppo del Rit.: un insigne.
Brugsch confr. con ⲗⲟⲟⲩ (T.) vestis, vestitus; ⲗⲱⲱⲩ (M.) fimbria, margo, ⲗⲟⲟⲩⲉ (T.) teniae vel simile muliebre ornamentum capitis.

2) — Nascondere, celare, velare.

[hieroglyphs] (D. Z. J. 79, 27) [hieroglyphs] (Descr. V, 124) [hieroglyphs] (J. de Roug. Edf. 52, x) [hieroglyphs] (P. Mor. di Bul.) [hieroglyphs] sost.

nen, tralasciare, desistere da un'operosità od attività; cessare di far qualche cosa; prender riposo, riposare; riaversi, rimettersi; sedere per riposare, stare inattivo, rilassarsi, oziare, stare inoperoso.
ⲛⲟⲛ relaxatio, ⲁⲛⲟⲛⲓ,

vitam mollem et luxuriosam ducere.

2) — Far riposare in seguito a stanchezza; esser stanco, esausto, affaticato, bisognoso di riposo.

— In senso medic.: essere esaurito, fiacco, consumato. — Stern (E) traduce stupefactio, ⲛⲱⲓⲛⲓ; ma Brugsch dichiara quest'interpretazione inammessibile.

נוח stancarsi, affaticarsi, soggiacere, soccombere.

3) — I sost. corrisp.: inoperosità, scioperatezza, sciopero, inattività, rilassatezza, negligenza, riposo, oziosità, inazione, stanchezza, ecc.

4) — (Rit. 7, 2) Colui che è inoperoso, che si riposa, che è immobile, designa il morto, che è condannato ad inazione, inattività ed immobilità eterna nella sua tomba.

— Maspero e Chabas traducono: être un débris; débris.

— V. il seg.

5) — (E. 99, 20 e seg.; alibique) pronome equiv. a [geroglifici].

[geroglifici], nen, equiv. al prec., all. 4.

[geroglifici] nenu (R. di Boul. I, e 15?) } forme plurali. — Secondo Maspero
[geroglifici], nenu-tu }

(Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 158), questo plurale designa le persone, ordinariamente donne, che si vedono in alcune pitture sepolcrali, accosciate alla porta di una tomba.

— Secondo Lefébure (Le Mythe Osir., 69), equiv. anche a [geroglifici] mkt.

[geroglifici], nen (D. T. T. I, 10, 3 e 4), il tempo del riposo (V. [geroglifici] nn), l'ora del giorno, nella quale l'uomo si riposa dal lavoro e si ristora; la sera, il vespro.

— Anche la notte, לַיְלָה, לַיִל (costr. לֵיל).

[geroglifici], nen, V. [geroglifici] nini.

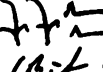
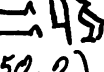
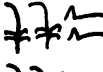
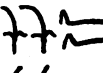
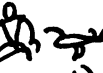
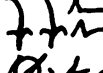
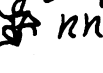
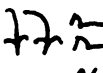
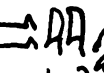
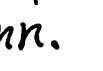
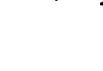
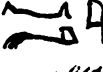
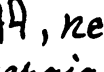
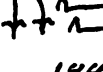
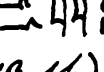
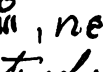
[geroglifici], nen (Inscr. Ueta, 229), ora.
V. [geroglifici] nnnu.
— Forse equiv. al seg.

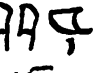
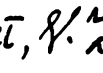
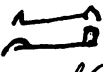
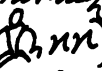
[geroglifici], nen? (Dend.; Z. 1865, 6), nome della prima ora del giorno; letteralm.: la raggiante (V. il seg.).
— V. sotto ubn.

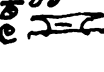
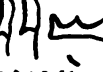
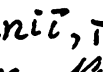
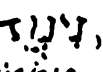
[geroglifici], nen? (Z. 1872, 36), raggiare, raggiante, nell'espressione:
[geroglifici], nen(?)-nub-t, la raggiante aurea, nome di Hathor nelle epoche tolomaiche.
— V. sotto ubn.

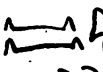
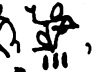
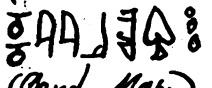
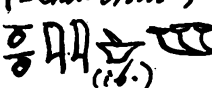
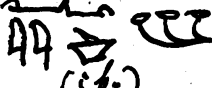
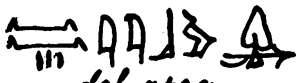
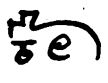
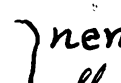
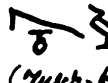
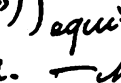
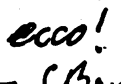
[geroglifici] nen, V. [geroglifici] nnnu.

[geroglifici], nen (op. nennu) (Inscr. Unas,

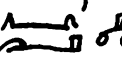
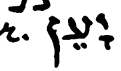
289), secondo Masp. (Rec. de trav. III, 209), Var. di [hieroglyphs] nu.

[hieroglyphs] } nen (Rit. 145, 16), un vaso particolare, sopratutto vaso contenente un unguento, un vaso d'unguento.
ⲛⲟⲩⲣⲁⲱⲉ [(Brugsch) [hieroglyphs]] vas latum, χυψέλη
2) — l'unguento stesso in generale, od un unguento speciale.

[hieroglyphs] } nen, il cubito, V. sotto rmn.
2) — Segno puramente sillabico equiv. a [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs]; per lo più preceduto dal complemento fonetico indicatore [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 50, 2) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (E.) } nenàu, Varianti di [hieroglyphs] nn.

[hieroglyphs] (An. VI, 2, 3; I, 20, 5) [hieroglyphs] (Dict. géog. 896) [hieroglyphs] (Dend.) } nenī, equiv. al prec., spec. come sost. — Nel senso dell'all. le, plur. [hieroglyphs] V. [hieroglyphs] nn.

[hieroglyphs], nenīu (Rit. 149, 39), Var. di [hieroglyphs] nn.

[hieroglyphs], nenī, (L. 1871, 91) la forza, la energia primitiva o primordiale.
2) — equiv. a [hieroglyphs] nn, cubito.

[hieroglyphs], nenī, Masp. (Journ. As. 1883, 14) trad.: graines, grani, granelli.

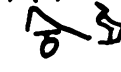
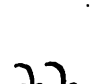
[hieroglyphs], nenī, V. [hieroglyphs] nnuī.

[hieroglyphs], nenī (J. de Roug. Edf. 46, 27), l'acqua dell'inondazione che riposa (confr. [hieroglyphs] nn) dopo la piena; la più alta piena, l'inondazione.
— Il Nilo, come lo chiamano gli Arabi ancora oggidì.
— V. [hieroglyphs] nnnu.

[hieroglyphs], neniī, נינוה, Νινευή, Νινευΐ, Νινος, Ninive, il paese di Ninive.

[hieroglyphs], nenīu, plurale di [hieroglyphs] nn (V.).
Secondo Maspero (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 158), questo vocabolo designa le persone, ordinariamente donne, che si vedono in alcune pitture sepolcrali, accosciate alla porta di una tomba.

(D. T. T. I, 32, 5) (Dend. Mar.) (ib.) (ib.) nenīb, una specie di albero, la cui gomma o resina era impiegata in profumerie, unguenti, balsami, ed in molte maniere in medicina. — La gomma o resina medesima.

Confr. לִבְנֶה, لُبْنَى, styrax, pioppo bianco; ⲚⲀⲘ arbor similis tamarisco; ⲚⲞⲘ (?), myrica salsuginosa vel alba; ⲚⲀⲘⲚⲞⲒ cinnamomum.

, nenību, variante del prec.

nenu, Var. di nn, all. 1 e 2.

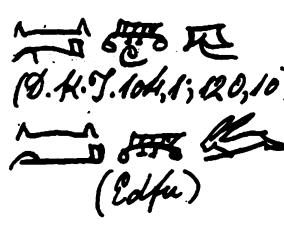
(Inscr. Pepi I, 318) (l. c.) m-nenu, equivalente a m-nnnu. — Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII, 155) trad. ecco!

2) — (Brugsch) Var. di nn-nu.

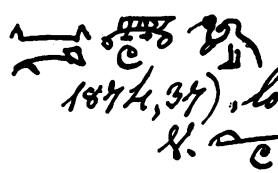
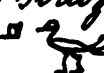
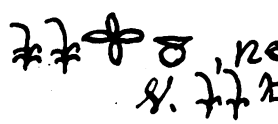
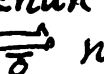
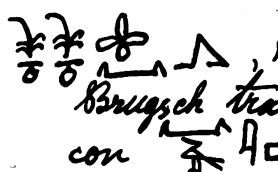
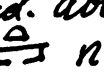
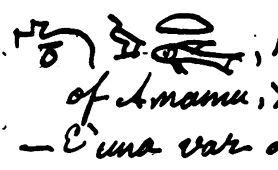
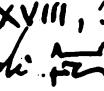
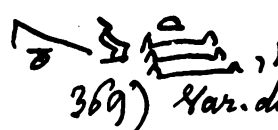
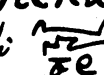
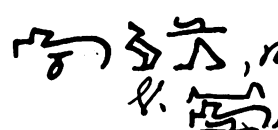
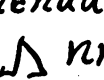
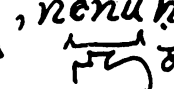
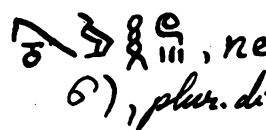
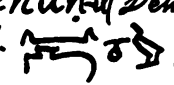
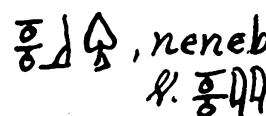
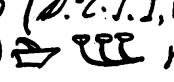
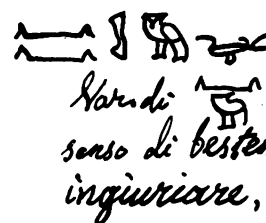
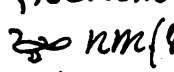
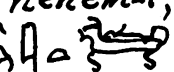
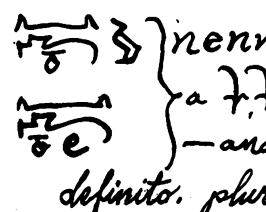
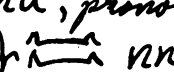
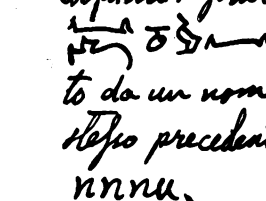
, nenu (Denkm. II, 6) Var. di nn.

, nenu (D. T. T. 87, 3), l'anello od altra parte di forma rotonda della serratura di una porta.

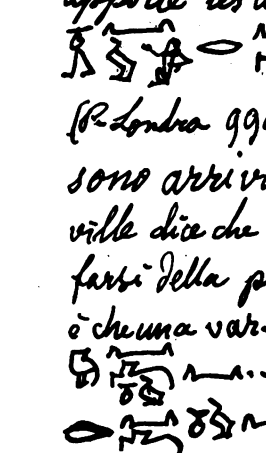
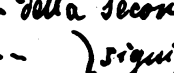
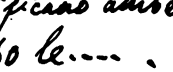
2) — (NI) ⲖⲈⲞⲚ, inaures, armillae (manuum).

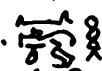
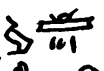
, nenu (Z. 1873, 147), nome di un dio.

, nenu, una specie di ibex. — Equiv. a nnuu.

, nenu, (E) lo struzzo.

Confr. יָעֵן, יַעֲנָה, allocco o struzzo; רְנָנִים pavone o struzzo.

, nenuī (Inscr. Pepi I, 391). V. nnu.

nenuī, g. m. (D'Orbin. 5, 5, 9; 6, 2, 4), arma, ferro, spada, coltello.

, nenu-īt-u, plurale di nn (V.).

, nenuu (Rit. 125, 4), (Brugsch) die Mannes losen, quelle che sono senza marito, cioè le vedove; (Masp.) la vedova. — (Birch) persons; (Reinisch) die Untergebenen; (Pierr.) mes proches.

(D. H. T. 104, 1; 120, 10) (Edfu) nenuu, stambecco, opp. una specie di ibex, V. nāa (Z. 1880, 12).

, nenuu (Goodw. Z. 1874, 37), lo struzzo. V. nnu.

, nenun (D. H. T. 100, b, 15), V. nn.

, nenun (D. H. T. 101, 10), Brugsch trad. abitare e lo confr. con naā-t.

, nenur, (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XVIII, 3ª, 9) terrify. — È una var. di nnnur.

, nenu-t (Inscr. Egypt. I, 369) Var. di nnnu.

, nenud (C, 107, Louvre), V. nnd.

, nenuḥ (Edfu), Variante di nnnuḥ.

, nenuḥu (Denkm. II, 99, b, 6), plur. di nnnuḥ.

, neneb (D. Z. T. I, 64, 2), V. nnīb.

, nenem (P. Prisse, 7, 11). Var. di nm (V.); nel l. c. nel senso di bestemmiare, parlar male, ingiuriare, calunniare, ecc.

, nenem-t, Var. di nmmā-t.

nennu, pronome equival. a nn (V.), — anche semplicemente articolo definito. plurale, i, gli, le.

, nennu n.... (seguito da un nome) (Rit. 106, 3) ha lo stesso precedente significato del semplice nnnu.

, (Rierr.) qui apporte les aliments.

(P. Londra 9905; P. Sotimes, Parigi), io sono arrivato verso le isole. (Naville dice che la stessa traduzione deve farsi della prop. precedente che non è che una var. della seconda; cosicchè

.... } significano ambedue: verso le.....

[hieroglyphs], nennu (Rit. 98, 5), Var. del pronome plur. precedente.
— (Birch) the ropes (Confr. [hieroglyphs] nnnuh-u), or forms (confr. [hieroglyphs] nn); (Pierr.) les cordages.

[hieroglyphs], nennu, designa un ordigno o strumento di metallo (per lo più di ferro), di cui si servivano i sacerdoti nell'operazione simbolica dell' [hieroglyphs] e àp-ro, apertura della bocca del defunto (già imbalsamato e fasciato in figura di mummia), o della sua statua, prima di rinchiudere per sempre l'uno e l'altra nella camera sepolcrale.
Questo strumento è comunemente chiamato [hieroglyphs] nennu-ànp, strumento od ordigno di Anubi.
V. Schiap. Lib. dei Fun. p. 100 e seg. dove sono citati i seguenti altri strumenti adoperati nella stessa operazione, ed aventi tutti la stessa forma [hieroglyphs]:
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs],
[hieroglyphs] (Var. [hieroglyphs]),
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs],
[hieroglyphs],
[hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs] nennu (Edfu), V. [hieroglyphs] nn.

[hieroglyphs], nennu (Rit. 145, 16; 149, 30), Var. di [hieroglyphs] nnu.

[hieroglyphs] nennu (Chab. Voy. 272; Mél. II, 203), V. [hieroglyphs] nn.

[hieroglyphs] nennu, q. f. (Harr. I, 48, 9), derivato dal prec. e perciò letter. l'acqua agitata dell'inondazione, la corrente dell'inondazione; oppure deriv. da [hieroglyphs] nn, l'acqua dell'inondazione che si riposa dopo la piena;
— La più alta piena, l'inondazione.
— Il Nilo, nel senso che dànno a questa parola gli Arabi odierni.
— Stern, in Z. 1873, 130, trad.: oceano; — ed in (E): lacus.

[hieroglyphs], nennu op. nen? V. sotto nn.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 110, 2 [hieroglyphs] nennu, deriv. da [hieroglyphs] nnu nel suo signif. fond. di: sprecare, consumare il tempo che scorre, passare il tempo in...; quindi equiv. a [hieroglyphs] nu (V.): l'ora, l'ora precisa, il tempo, il tempo attuale, il tempo opportuno; l'ora conveniente, l'occasione; la durata, l'e-

poca opportuna
[hieroglyphs] tempo stabilito, tempo determinato, tempo.
[hieroglyphs] (D'Orb. 13,7). egli passò il tempo a cercarlo.

[hieroglyphs], ogni tempo, ogni ora, cioè: sempre, continuamente, equival. a
[hieroglyphs] (P. Morale di Bul.) in ogni ora, à toute heure, in ogni tempo, in tutti i tempi, sempre, continuamente, perpetuamente.
[hieroglyphs], durante la notte, durante il giorno in ogni tempo: espressione equiv. alle precedenti, signif. cioè: sempre, continuamente.
[hieroglyphs] r-nennu-s (Rit. l.c.) alla sua ora, al suo tempo

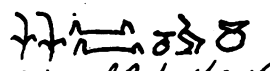
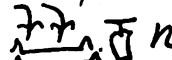
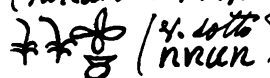
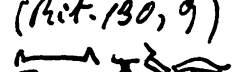
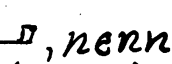
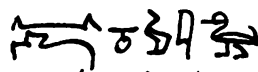
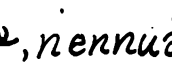
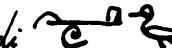
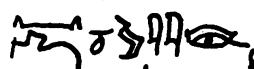
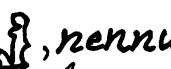
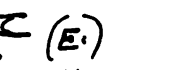
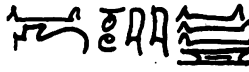
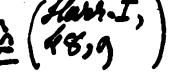
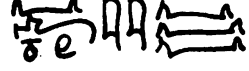
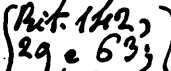
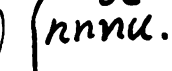
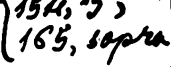
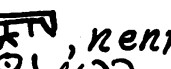
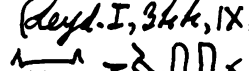
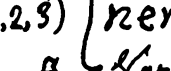
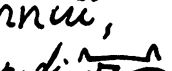
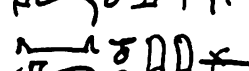
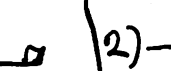
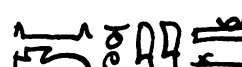
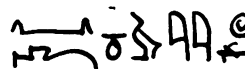
[hieroglyphs], nennu, (E) pastillus. Confr. [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs], nnu.
— Brugsch dichiara però erronea questa traduzione, e che il determinativo è ☉ e non ⊖, e che perciò questo gruppo è identico al prec.

[hieroglyphs], nennu (Z. 1875, 147), nome di un dio.

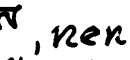
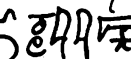
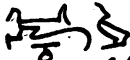
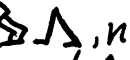
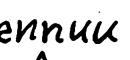
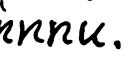
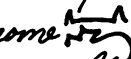
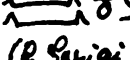
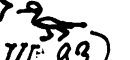
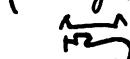
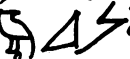
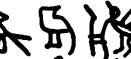
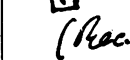
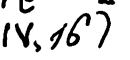
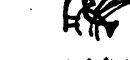
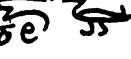
[hieroglyphs], nennu, V. [hieroglyphs] nn.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 93,1) plur. nennu, V. [hieroglyphs] nn.
Il 2° è tradotto da Chab.: débris humains; da Leféb.: défaillant; da Pierr.: immobilité.

[hieroglyphs], nennu (Rit. 149,19), V. [hieroglyphs] nn.

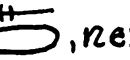
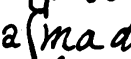
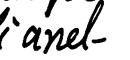
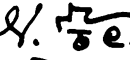
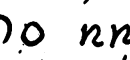
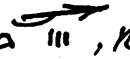
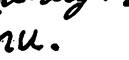
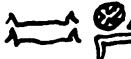
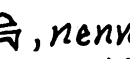
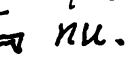
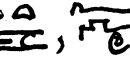
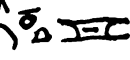
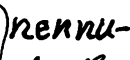
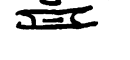
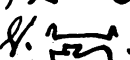
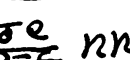
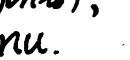
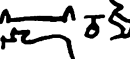
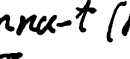
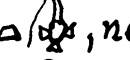
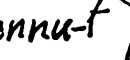
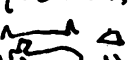
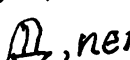
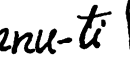
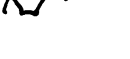
[hieroglyphs], nennu (Rit. 13,2), signif. fond.: circolare, girare; muoversi in cerchio, in giro; volgersi, rivoltarsi; — volgere, rivoltare, girare.
2) — passeggiare, far passeggiare, condurre a passeggio.
3) — Condurre, portare, spingere, spingere avanti; cacciare avanti, incitare sia animali che uomini (Louvre C, 26)
4) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] nnnuh.
5) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] nn.
— Nel Rit. l.c. ha il senso dell'all. 3, cioè significa condurre; però altri egittologi traducono diversamente:
(Birch e Pierr.) seguire;
(Brugsch) treiben;
(Wiedemann) schreiten.
Lepage Renouf lo ritiene una variante erronea invece di [hieroglyphs] nnnu, e però traduce vedere, to see, come avea tradotto (schauen) dapprima anche Brugsch.

(Var. al Rit. 145, 16) (V. sotto nnun) nennu, V. nn.

(Rit. 130, 9) (Var. del prec.) nennu, vedere, accorgersi di; osservare, guardare, considerare; — badare a..., guardar dietro a... (op. ....), (An. IV, 2, 8); — cercar collo sguardo. — Visibile. ⲛⲁⲩ (T. M.), ⲛⲉⲩ (B.), videre, visus, visio. — עַיִן (costr. עֵין) occhio, vista; rabbin. עַיֵּן mirare, considerare; נצר vedere, osservare, guardare. (Sall. III, 4), guardar indietro, di dietro; (Brug.) guardar d'ogni intorno, cercare d'intorno. — In An. IV, 2, 6, questo vocabolo è scritto (erroneamente) invece di nn, cacciatore.

, nennuau (dato da Chab.), Var. di nnnu.

, nennuà, (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XXXI, 8) specie di oca. — È una var. di nnu.

, nennuī, Var. di

, nennuī (Chab.), derivato dal prec.; la sorvegliante, designa una donna incaricata di fare la spia dei funzionari egiziani.

(E.) (Harr. I, 48, 9) (Rit. 142, 29 e 63; 154, 3; 165, sopra) nennuī, V. nnnu.

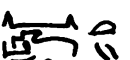
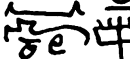
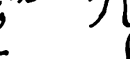
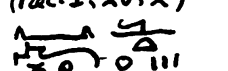
, nennuī, V. nn. — (Chab.) cerimonia religiosa che avea luogo la sera.

(Leyd. I, 344, IX, 2, 3) nennuī, Var. di nn. 2) — equiv. al seg.

, nennuī, sost. derivato dal prec.; conduttore, lavorante, operaio; — cacciatore.

(P. Leyd. I, 344, IX, 2 e 3), nennuīu, V. il prec.

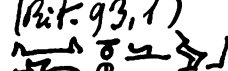
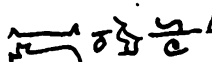
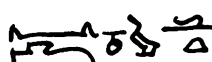
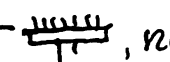
, nennuīu (ibid.), Var.

di [hieroglyphs] nn e del prec..

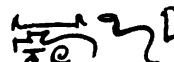
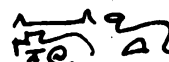
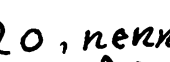
[hieroglyphs], nennu-it (Chab. Mél. 1873, 126), V. [hieroglyphs] nnnut.

[hieroglyphs], nennuu (C. 26, Louvre), Var. di [hieroglyphs] nnnu.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 24, 4; 149, 30; P. Londra 9900) [hieroglyphs] (P. Londra 9900) [hieroglyphs] (P. Luigi, III, 93) nennuv. Secondo Naville (Z. 1882, 186 e 187), questi gruppi sono forme equivalenti al pronome [hieroglyphs] nnnu, quello, quello che, colui che. [hieroglyphs], colui che crea gli Dèi (Il Rit. di Torino, 24, 4 ha invece: [hieroglyphs]. — Al Rit. di Tor. 149, 30, corrisponde il gruppo [hieroglyphs] nnnu [V.]).

[hieroglyphs], nennus (Rav. Stat.). [hieroglyphs], nennusa (Harr. I, 40, b) nome di un peso in forma di anello, con cui erano pesati metalli, nobili e ignobili. — V. [hieroglyphs] nnu. Confr. λεος (M.), rotulae, circuli, inaures, τροχίσκοι, affine con λεον (M.); [Hebrew] anello, pendente, monile, orecchino.

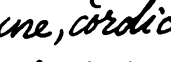
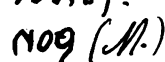
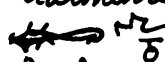
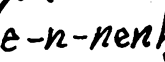
[hieroglyphs], nennu-t (P. Leyd. I, 344, III, l. 11). Var. di [hieroglyphs] nu.

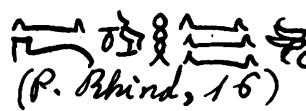
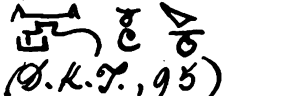
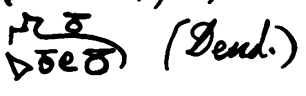
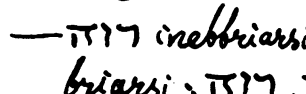
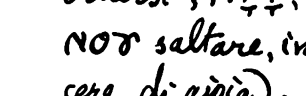
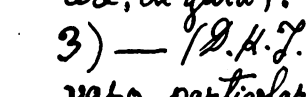
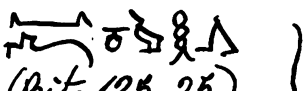
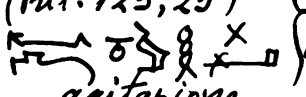
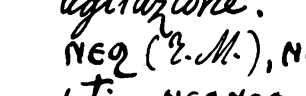
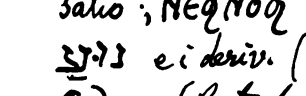
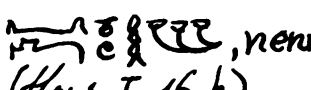
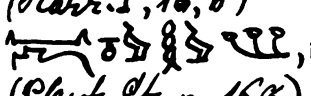
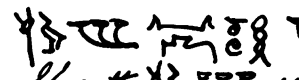
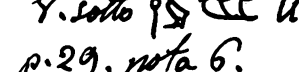
[hieroglyphs], nennu-t (Dend.), Var. di [hieroglyphs] nu.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] nennu-t, (list. dei Nomi e del Nilo), V. [hieroglyphs] nnnu.

[hieroglyphs], nennu-t (Rit. 124, 3), V. [hieroglyphs] nnnu.

[hieroglyphs], nennu-t (Rec. IV, 16) [hieroglyphs], nennu-ti cuocere (cibi, unguenti, balsami, ecc...). 2) — Equiv. al seg..

[hieroglyphs], nennu-ti (Dend. Mar.), deriv. dal prec.; il cuoco, il preparatore di unguenti; sopratutto il cuoco di un tempio.

[hieroglyphs] (Stat. di Pa-Khonsu, Torino) [hieroglyphs] (Dict. géog. 347, 1224) nennud, velare, coprire, celare, nascondere; λωσ, occultare, [Hebrew] coprire, nascondere, [Hebrew] involgere, coprire. 2) — Sost. g. f., [Hebrew], coperta, velo.

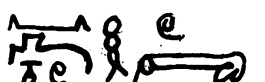
[hieroglyphs] (Rec. I, 26, 2) [hieroglyphs] } nennud, unguento o balsamo cotto (confr. [hieroglyphs] nnnut). Sopratutto detto dei balsami (per es. del Kyphi) dei templi.

[hieroglyphs], nennud (Rit. 93, 1) [hieroglyphs], nennudu (E) } volgersi, stornarsi, allontanarsi (da...., ...), volgere il dorso (a.... ....); schivare (costr. pur qualchevolta con); separarsi da...; essere allontanato, stornato, separato.
— (Birch) to escape; (Pierr.) s'agiter.
— Confr. ebr. נוד, arab. ندّ, vagare; התנודד muoversi, agitarsi; dileguarsi, fuggire; נד fuggitivo, errante, vagabondo; ניד fuga, vagamento; נוד moto.

[hieroglyphs], nennudu-sepesu (E.), nome di una pianta ignota. Secondo Brugsch, probabilm. identico al copto ⲗⲉⲯⲉ, (ⲡ), sorbillum.

[hieroglyphs], nennud-t, v. [hieroglyphs] nnnud.

[hieroglyphs], nennuza (Green, Inscr. di Medin-Abu, Ramesse III). storpiare, esser storpiato, identico significato di [hieroglyphs] nadaza (V.)
— Il Chab. lo ritiene var. di [hieroglyphs], nnnud, nel senso di incitare, eccitare, נוד, נוע. nutare, agitare, commovere, movere.

[hieroglyphs], nennuzi (Bon., 6, C, col. 22), nome di un serpente mitologico del mondo sotterraneo.
Forse deriv. dal prec. o da [hieroglyphs] nnnud.

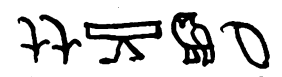
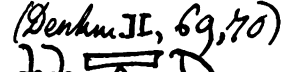
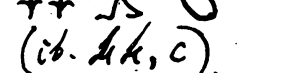
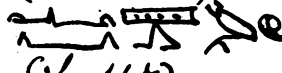
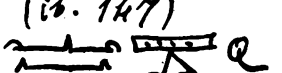
[hieroglyphs], nennuz-t. (E.), Var. di [hieroglyphs] nnnud.

[hieroglyphs], nennuh (Bonom.; Rit. 133, 3), corda, fune, cordicella, cordame, canapo, gomena.
Plur. [hieroglyphs] (Rit. l. c.), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 133, 5).
ⲛⲟϩ (M.), ⲛⲟⲩϩ (T.) (ϥ, ⲡⲉ, ⲡⲓ), funis.
[hieroglyphs] (Levi, Cassa mummiforme di Brera), la corda dell'alzaia nella barca.
2) — la corda agrimensoria, specialmente nei gruppi:
[hieroglyphs] } χe-n-nenh (L. 1865, 98), ϣⲉⲛⲛⲟϩ (M.) σχοινισμα, portio terrae dimensa (σχοινω).
Secondo Lepsius (l. l. c.) questa misura, lo σχοινιον, la corda agrimensoria, ha la lunghezza di
10 orgye = 40 braccia = Metri 21,21.
opp. 12 orgye = 48 braccia = M. 25,32.

[geroglifici] (P. Rhind, 16) [geroglifici] (D.H.T., 95) [geroglifici] (Dend.) [geroglifici] (ib.) — nennuḥ, essere ubbriaco, ebbro, ubbriacarsi, inebbriarsi. 2) — In senso figurato: esser ebbro di gioia, di piacere.

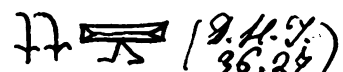
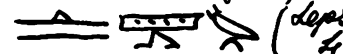
— רוה inebbriarsi, רִוָּה inebbriare, inebbriarsi; רָוֶה, רָוָה, ebbrezza, ebbro. ⲚⲞϭ saltare, insilire (specialm. di piacere, di gioia).

3) — (D.H.T. 109, col. 12) nome di un vaso particolare.

[geroglifici] (Bit. 125, 25) [geroglifici] — nennuḥ, scuotere, dar scosse, dimenare, agitare; scotimento, agitazione.

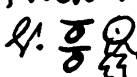
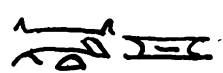
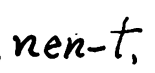
ⲚⲈϨ (T.M.), ⲚⲞⲨϨⲈ, excutere, quassatio; ⲚⲈϨⲚⲞϨ (T.) agitari, concuti. נוע e i deriv. (V. [geroglifici] nn).

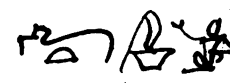
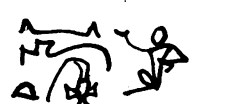
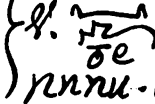
2) — (Bit. l.c.) equiv. a [geroglifici] nnnuḥu,

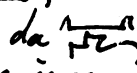
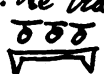
3) — (Bit. 93, 6) Rierr. traduce il 2º gruppo: essere incatenato, incatenare; (Birch) to twist, torcere, avvolgere, attorcigliare.

[geroglifici], nennuḥ (Harr. I, 16, b) [geroglifici], nennuḥu (Ebers. Et. p. 168) — una specie di pianta che Brugsch confr. con ⲖⲞⲞϨⲈ bdellium.

Il 1º si trova nell'espressione:

[geroglifici] ut-nennuḥ, V. sotto [geroglifici] ut e Masp., gens. ep. p. 29, nota 6.

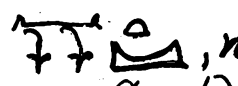
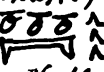
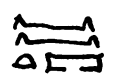
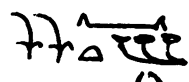
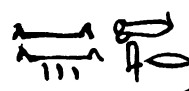
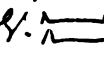
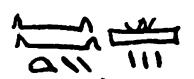
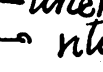
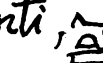
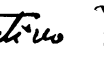
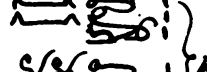
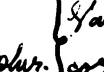
[geroglifici] (Bit. 133, 3) [geroglifici] (ib. 133, 5) — nennuḥ-u, plurali di [geroglifici] nnnuḥ.

[geroglifici] (Bit. 93, 6) [geroglifici] (Brug. Dict.) — nennuḥu, V. [geroglifici] nnnuḥ

[geroglifici], nennuḥu, commettere o praticare la masturbazione, l'onanismo, masturbarsi: — onanismo, masturbazione.

2) — (Brugsch, da una var. al Bit. 125, 25), commettere o praticare la pederastia; pederastia, pederaste.

[geroglifici] (Denkm. II, 69, 70) [geroglifici] (ib. 44, c) [geroglifici] (ib. 147) [geroglifici] (ib. 146) [geroglifici] (Gurnah) — nenšem, ⲚⲞⲈⲒϢ (T.), ⲚⲀⲒϢ (M.), Π, ΠΙ, σπλήν, la milza.

In Denkm. II, 130, al di sopra di un uomo che spara il davanti di un bue scannato, si legge [geroglifici].

lo sventrar della milza.

(B. M. P. 36, 27) (Leps. Aelt. Text., 10) (Denkm. II, 150) (Leps. l. c., 40) nens'em, varianti del prec.

, nen-t (opp. ubn-t), V. nn (op. ubn).

, nen-t, V. nnnu.

nen-t, V. nnnu-ti.

, nen-t (Mar. Abyd. I, 40, a), deriv. da nn (V.), designa una regione o un distretto da caccia.

, nen-t (Inscr. Unas, 239), Masp. (Rec. de trav. III, 209) lo ritiene var. di nu.

, nen-t (L. 1881, Taf. II, col. 10, VI Dinast.), la dea Nen-t, femminile di nu.
2) — (Masp.), var. del prec..

nen-t (B. M. T. 1, 13; 9), deriv. da nn, signif.: il luogo del riposo, la tomba.

, nen-t (Masp., Rec. de trav. V, 14), designa i legumi, di cui non si mangia che la parte nascosta sotto terra; in oppos. a tun. ⲚⲞⲨⲚⲒ (M), ⲚⲞⲨⲚⲈ (T), radix. Secondo Maspero, questo vocabolo è derivato da nn.

, nentàr (Tomb. di Rams. V) V. nntr.

, nenti-u, nell'espressione (L. 1876, 102) nenti-u-unenti-u, equivalente a nti-ànti. V. sotto ànti, nti.

, nentu (Rit. 98, 7) (Birch) food; il Pierret non lo traduce. Probabilm. è una var. del pronome dimostrativo nn, quelle cose.

plur. nenter (Trans. VIII, 202), var. di ntr, che occorrono nei testi enigmatici di Bib. el Moluk.
Lepage Ren. (Trans. l. c.) riferisce queste

forme al copto ⲚⲞⲘⲦⲈ, ⲚⲞⲘϯ (V. sotto (ntr).

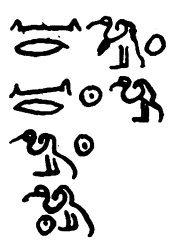
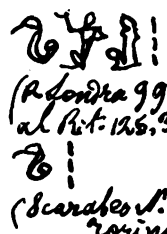
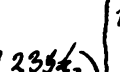
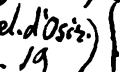
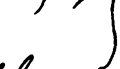
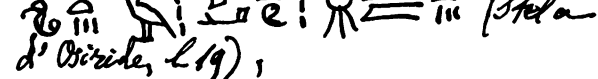
) nenter-it-u, varianti plur. del prec. (trans. l. c. prec.).

, nentet (Z. 1876, 102) nell' espressione equivalente a , V. sotto ànti.

, nend (Stel. 41, Bul.), V. nnnud.

, nenḥ, V. nnnuḥu.

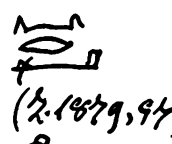
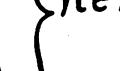
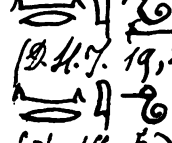
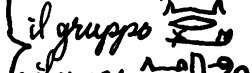
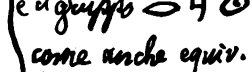
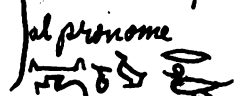
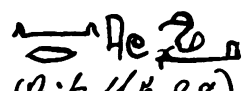
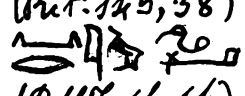
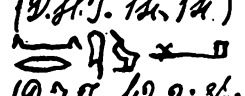
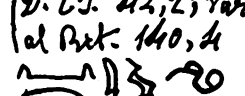
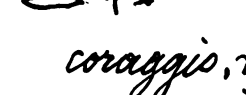
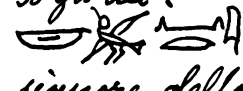
(Rec. IV, 10, col. 68) (Edfu) Z. 1865, 98 (B. H. T. 61, 3) nenḥ V. nnnuḥ.

, nenḥ (Dend.; D. H. T. 109, col. 12), V. nnnuḥ.

, nenek (P. Nebseni, 14, 1), rara forma equiv. a nuk, io.

, nenek (D. H. T. 8, 4), esser la causa di una fornicazione, far fornicare; cagionare, occasionare il coito.
Forma derivata da nk, e probabilmente anche a questo equivalente.

, ner (Inscr. Sepi I, 396), Masp. trad.: mandriano, pàtre.
— Forse equiv. a nr-u (oppure rt-u).

b. e.) ner, 1) equiv. a nràu, in tutti i suoi significati.
2) — (forse a leggersi rnp). equiv. a nr op. rnp, anno.
(Z. 1871, 59), il principio dell' anno.
3) — (forse a leggersi rt) frequente nelle b. e. equiv. a nr-u (opp. rt-u).
4) — Var. di nràu, l'avoltoio.

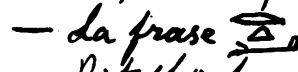
, ner (D. H. T. 101, a, 4), V. nràu.
2) — Var. del prec., all. 1.

ner (Z. 1871, 59), l'anno; Var. di rnp (V.). àp-ner (oppure -rnp) il principio dell'anno.

(P. Londra 9905, al Rit. 125, 38)
(Scarabeo N. 2334, Torino)
(Stel. d'Osir. l. 19)

ner-u (opp. ret-u), h. e. Secondo Naville (Z. 1882, 149) varianti omofone ed equiv. di ret-u, l'uomo, gli uomini.
Si confrontino i due passi paralleli:
(P. Leyda V),
(Stela d'Osiride, l. 19),
ret-u, rexī-u pātu-u àmm-u, nomi delle quattro razze o classi di uomini.
Confr. però il sanscr. nara, greco ἀνήρ, umbro ner, uomo, eroe.
— Confr. anche l'ebr. נער giovine, fanciullo, servitore, fante.

(Z. 1879, 94) (D. T. T. II, 49, 10) ner
(D. H. T. 19, 25) (ib. 18, 5) nerà

Varianti del seguente. Naville (Z. 1882, 186) dà il gruppo e il gruppo come anche equiv. al pronome

nnnur (V.).

(Rit. 145, 38)
(D. H. T. 14, 14)
(D. T. T. 42, 2; Var. al Rit. 140, 4)

nerâu, esser virile, bravo, coraggioso, valoroso. — temuto, paventato (D. H. T. 18, 5); venerato, rispettato.
2) — Il sost. corrisp., g. m. (D. H. T. 4, 35; 14, 14), virilità, bravura, coraggio, valore. — Rispetto, stima, considerazione, timore, tema, terrore, paura o venerazione; in generale il sentimento che la bravura, il valore, ecc. inspirano o possono inspirare. — Rispetto, venerazione ecc. verso gli dèi.
(D. H. T. 14, 14), il signore della venerazione, colui che è pieno di venerazione, cioè che infonde, inspira molta venerazione, che impone rispetto e venerazione.
— Confr. ערץ temere, rispettare, הערץ incutere timore, spaventare; עריצה timore, riverenza, venerazione, rispetto; נערץ venerabile, temuto, terribile, tremendo.
3) — Vincere, superare, sormontare, trionfare di...; conservare la superiorità su (i nemici) (D. T. T. 42, 2); (Brugsch) übermannen; (Pierr.) inspirer la crainte (Rit. 145, 38); (Birch) to vanquish (ib.).
— la frase del Rit. 140, 4 è tradotta da Birch: he

has placed victory; da Pierret: il rend redoutable; da Lefébure: il devient redoutable. Io credo si debba tradurre: colui che diede la vittoria.
4) — Capo, duce, principe, ⲛⲟⲩⲗⲏ (?) dux, praefectus. — Certamente in derivazione e connessione dei significati precedenti.
5) — Nelle b.e. equiv. a [hierogl.] nr.
6) — Naville (Z. 1882, 186) dà il gruppo [hierogl.] nrȧu come anche equiv. al pronome [hierogl.] nnnur.

[hierogl.] } nerȧu, l'avoltoio.
[hierogl.] } — V. [hierogl.] nnuu.
Confr. ⲛⲟⲩⲣⲉ, ⲛⲟⲩⲣⲓ (ϯ ⲉⲡⲓ), gryphus.
— Confr. il 2° col prec., all. 6.

[hierogl.], nerȧu (D. Z. T. I, 48, 9), il maschio (animale).
2) — Var. di [hierogl.] nrȧu, specialmente nel senso degli all. 1, 2 e 3.

[hierogl.], nerȧu-t, V. [hierogl.] nrȧu, all. 1.

[hierogl.], nerā (P. Neb-qed, Parigi). Naville (Z. 1882, 186) lo dà come erroneamente scritto invece di [hierogl.] nr nel senso dell'all. 2:

[hierogl.], colui che riscalda i primi degli dèi.

[hierogl.], nerī (Sarc. Petisis, Berl.) / [hierogl.] (Stel. Uaptmes, Berl.) / [hierogl.] (P. Leyda, V) } neru / [hierogl.], neruī (D. H. T. 4, 35) } Var. di [hierogl.] nerȧu.
2) — Il 3° gruppo è dato dal Naville (Z. 1882, 186) come equivalente a [hierogl.] nr, all. 2.

[hierogl.] / [hierogl.] } neruu (E. Stern legge [hierogl.], [hierogl.] in luogo di [hierogl.] e [hierogl.] letto da Brugsch), V. [hierogl.] nnuu.

[hierogl.], nernes (Z. 1874, 49), un negro.

[hierogl.], ner-t (D. Z. T. 95, 12), V. [hierogl.] nr.
2) — Equiv. al seg.

[hierogl.] / [hierogl.] } ner-t (E.), V. [hierogl.] nrȧu, all. 1.

[hierogl.] nes, 1) — equiv. al seg.
2) — Equiv. a [hierogl.] ns.

nes. Sillaba iniziale che entra frequentissimamente nei nomi di persona. Confr. il copto ca, syllaba praefixa quae artifices notat artem antiquam exercentes; tum metaphorice (Peyron). Trascritto nelle iscrizioni greche per lo più solamente per σ, come nes-paut-taui trascritto Σποτους.

— Altri esempi:
, nes-àmen,
, nes-ḥor,
, nes-neb-ānχ,
, nes-χensu,

ecc, ecc.

Il significato di questo nes pare sia, come avea già congetturato Champollion (Grammat. p. 131): être attaché à ...., attaché à ....; appartenere, spettare a .... (P. D'Orb. 11, 5), essere proprietà di (Stel. Alessandro II, l. 8).

2) — Quindi: preposizione che indica la connessità, l'appartenenza, la prossimità, la vicinanza (Chab. Spol. 122); e signif.: relativamente a ..., appartenente a ..., essere di ....; corrisp. all'ebr. ....לְ־שֶׁ, ...לְ־שֶׁ.

— Ed i sost. corrisp.: appartenenza, connessità, vicinanza, ecc.

Chab. (l. c.) legge her-nes-sā e trad.: a guisa di un libro, come un libro. Ma io credo che e , nes, siano varr. di e che la preposizione her-nes abbia lo stesso significato della predetta semplice prep. nes, relativamente a ecc.

3) — לשון, لحس, ܠܚܟ, λας, porre in rapido movimento, specialm. la lingua nel leccare; e quindi: leccare, leccar su, leccar via; consumare, λεc. conterere, elidere. λHC extremum.

Confr. דָּקַק, assottigliare, consumare, dimagrare, דָּקַק esser consunto, dimagrato, consumato; דַּק, דַּק, fem. דַּקָּה, macilente, magro, scarso; ed i sost. corrisp.: magrezza, consunzione; דֹּק idem.

4) — la lingua, ebr. לָשׁוֹן, cald. לִשָּׁן, assiro lišanu, lišan, copto λας (T. M., π1), grec. γλῶσσα.

5) — (Z. 1870, 21) parola, favella, canto, ecc.: lo stesso significato hanno pure le precedenti voci לָשׁוֹן, לִשָּׁן, lišanu, lišan.

Sinonimo di

nes, equiv. al prec. all. 1, 2, 3.

, , , , , nes, equivalente a ns, all. 4.

, nes-s'e, (E.) nomen seminis herbae, letter.: lingua di lago, lingua lacustre.

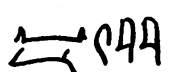
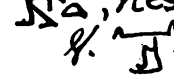
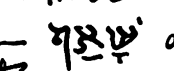
2) — Talora equiv. a ns, all. 5.

[hieroglyphs], nes (An. VII, 11, 3; Sall. IV, 19, 7), deriv. da [hieroglyphs] ns, all. 3, significa: il fuoco, la fiamma.
Confr. ניצוץ fiamma o lingua di fuoco (Isaia, 5, 24); ebr. אֵשׁ, cald. אֶשָּׁא, assiro isu, fuoco.

[hieroglyphs] nes, deriv. dal medesimo [hieroglyphs] ns, all. 3; quasi divorare o leccar su la via, significa: fare la via, percorrere la via; giungere alla meta, pervenire, giungere, arrivare.
נסע partire, venire, muovere; andarsene; esser rimosso; נסע allontanarsi, passare, esser passato; esser trasferito; נוס fuggire; נוד dipartirsi.
— Brugsch confr. λΗC (M., π1) extremum.

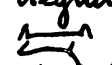
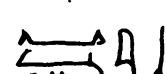
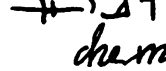
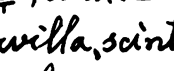
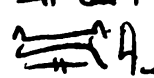
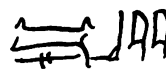
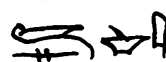
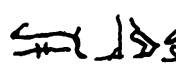
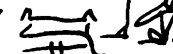
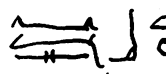
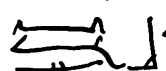
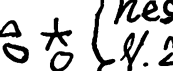
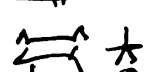
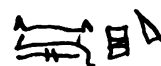
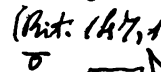
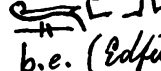
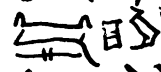
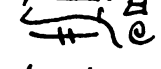
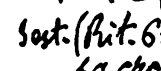
[hieroglyphs], nes (Dend.), schermeggiare, giocolare; — e quindi: la schermeggiante, cioè la spada.

[hieroglyphs] nes, deriv. da [hieroglyphs] ns, all. 4, propr.: la lingua alla casa; designa un sedile o panco, in pietra od in mattoni, che gli Egiziani odierni chiamano mastabah.
Conservato nel copto CW (T.) suppedaneum? scannum? marchepied? estrade?.
2) — Seggio reale, trono. È il segno della potenza e potestà reale, e quello della proprietà privata.
— Seggio o sedile qualunque.
[hieroglyphs], nes-u-ta-ui, i troni delle due terre, designa ordinariamente la città Karnak.
[hieroglyphs], nes-t-ta-ui } trono o troni delle due terre (Trans. VIII, 200; Inscr. del regno di Taraqa), nome di una dea.
[hieroglyphs], nes-u-ta-ui }
[hieroglyphs], neb nes-u-taui, signore dei troni delle due terre, signore di Karnak, frequente titolo di Ammone.

[hieroglyphs], nes (Rit. 108, 1), misura di lunghezza: pertica, נס; (Birch) cubito.

[hieroglyphs] nes (Edfu)
[hieroglyphs], nesat (Chab. Voy. 37)
} nome di una malattia. Chab. confr. col greco νόσος, morbus, calamitas, malum, aerumna.
— Brugsch confr. אָנַשׁ, נשׁ, ammalarsi fortemente; ammalato; essere affetto da grave morbo; — ET-λΑC (M.) contusus, θλαδίας contusus (testiculis.

[hieroglyphs], nes-àmu, v. sotto [hieroglyphs] àmu.

[hieroglyphs], nesi (D'Orb. 11, 5), equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ns, all. 1.

[hieroglyphs], nesib, Variante di [hieroglyphs] nsb.

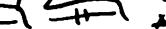
[hieroglyphs], nes-it, (E.), V. [hieroglyphs] ns.

[hieroglyphs], neseb (Rit. 149, 21), mangiare, cibarsi, divorare, ingoiare, rodere, inghiottire. λⲁⲡⲥⲓ, mordere, morsu apprehendere; — שָׁאַף assorbire, inghiottire, deglutire.
[hieroglyphs] .... (Rit. l.c.), spalancare la bocca contro qualcuno, per divorarlo.

[hieroglyphs] } nesbī (Z. 1865, Tav. III, 5) la fiamma, il fuoco che divora che morde (V. il prec.).
λⲱⲃϣ (Z), λⲟⲡϣ, λⲡϣ (Z), ardere, urere, urendo purgare; ardens, candens.
שְׁבִיב, cald. שְׁבִיב, fiamma, vampa, favilla, scintilla; רֶשֶׁף, bragia, ardore, fiamma, scintilla.

[hieroglyphs] } nesbī (Dend.; Z. 1865, 5) nome della 5ª ora del giorno; letter.: la fiamma.

[hieroglyphs] } nesb-it, Varr. del prec.

[hieroglyphs], nesbu (Rit. 133, 2e3), V. [hieroglyphs] nsb.

[hieroglyphs] } nesb-t, V. [hieroglyphs] nsbī.

[hieroglyphs], nesb-t-χeper, nome dell'11ª ora del giorno.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 147, 17), [hieroglyphs] b.e. (Edfu), [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1866, 90), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] sost. (Rit. 64, 14) } nesp, nespu, recidere, segare, troncare, tagliare in pezzi, mettere in pezzi, spezzare, tagliuzzare, trinciare, frastagliare.
— Annichilare, annientare, massacrare.
— I sost. corrisp.: un pezzo tagliato, reciso, trinciato; pezzo, frammento; taglio, recisione, massacro, distruzione, annichilamento, annientamento.
Brugsch confr. λⲁⲡⲥⲓ frustum, frag-

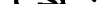
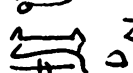
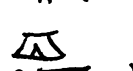
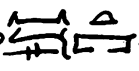
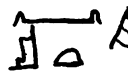
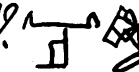
nentum; λεϕ (T.) amputatum.
Confr. anche שָׁבַר, שְׁבַר, שֶׁבֶר, spezzare, rompere, frangere, infrangere, sbranare, lacerare; passivo נִשְׁבַּר essere rotto, franto, infranto; שֶׁבֶר frattura, rottura; — שְׁבָבִים schegge, frammenti, pezzi.

[hier.], nespu (Rit. 64,20), gruppo erroneo invece di [hier.] nsbu.

[hier.], n-sen-āmī, V. sotto [hier.] āmī.

[hier.], nesnes (An. I, 16,5), forma raddoppiata ed intensiva di [hier.] ns, nel senso dell'all. 3, ed equiv. al copto λες (T. M.) conterere, contundere, frangere, elidere.

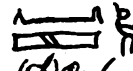
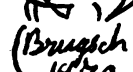
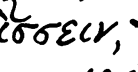
[hier.], neser, Non ricordo dove l'ho preso e ne ignoro il significato.

[hier.] Var. di [hier.] (Rit. 149,10) [hier.] (ib. 99,4) [hier.] (De Roug. Descr.) neser, neser-t, g. f., il fuoco, la fiamma; — la fiamma del sole, cioè i suoi raggi che abbruciano, distruggono, annientano (Rit. 99,5). נָשַׂא abbruciare (Giobbe 7, 13).

2) — (De Roug. l. c.) equiv. al seg.

[hier.] (L. 1868,53) [hier.] (P. 9900, Londra) [hier.] (L. l. c.) neser, neser-t, deriv. dal prec., nome della dea personificazione del fuoco e della fiamma; la Fiammeggiante, l'Irradiante fuoco. — Forse un epiteto della dea Hathor.
2) — (L. l. c.) diadema.

[hier.], nesru (Tomba di Ramesse VI), probabilm. derivato dai precedenti; costellazione.

[hier.], neser-t (op. nes-t) (Mar. Dend. IV, 80), sost. equiv. a [hier.] ns.

[hier.], nesseq (E, 66,12), V. [hier.] nasaqu.

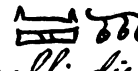
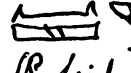
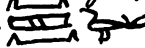
[hier.]; nes-se, V. sotto [hier.] ns.

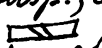
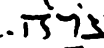
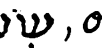
[hier.], nes-t (Chab. Spol. 122), sost. equiv. a [hier.] ns, all. 2; appartenenza, connessità, vicinanza.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 251) (ib. 255) nes-t, V. ns. 2) — Pierret (Et. I, 151), traduce *dimora* il gruppo.

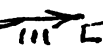
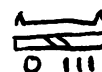
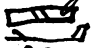
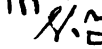
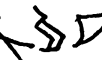
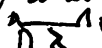
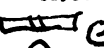
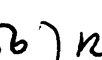
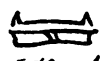
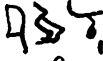
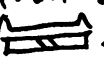
nes-t, V. ns.

nes-t (Esneh) — nes-ti (E.) — specie di lotus.

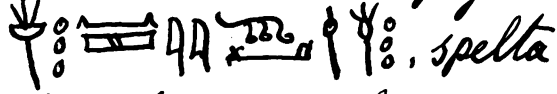
nes-tt' (P. 9900, Londra) Var. di nsr-t.

nesq (E. De Roug. Christ. 100), Var. di nasaqu.

(D'Orb. 14, 1) (Brugsch, Z. 1879, 7) (Pict. 13, 2) — nes', detto dei capelli, dei peli, del capo: drizzarsi, farsi irto, irsuto, rizzarsi; farsi irrigidito, intirizzito, ecc.; per paura, spavento, terrore, ambascia, angoscia, sorpresa, ecc. — intirizzire, irrigidire, ecc., horrere, φρίσσειν, שער, inorridire, tremare; — sentire, provare orrore, terrore, raccapriccio, palpiti, spasimi. — Esser commosso, agitato; Spasimare, agitarsi in ispasimi; smaniare, infuriare, tempestare, imperversare — Rizzarsi come intirizzito, istupidito; fremere. — muoversi rigidamente, automaticamente, inconscio di se stesso.

— Sost., g. f., terrore, angoscia, raccapriccio, orrore, paura, spavento, ambascia, spasimo; fremito, smania, agitazione, sobbalzo, furia, palpito, palpitazione; — intirizzamento, irrigidimento, stupore, sbalordimento, rigidezza, stupidità. ⲟⲛⲱϣ (T.), ⲱⲛⲱϣ (T. M.) attonitum esse, attonitus respicere, attonitus stupor; ⲱⲛⲱϣ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ (T.) stupor mentis, stupiditas; ⲛⲟⲩϣⲧ consternatio, pavor, terrere, terreri, obstupescere, consternari, torpefacere, torpescere; — ⲛⲥⲁ..., terrorem incutere alicui.

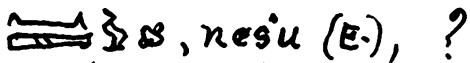
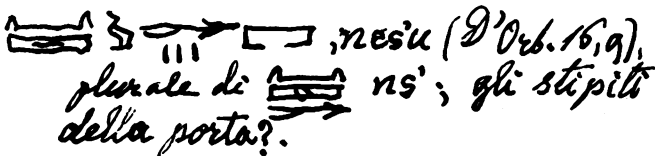
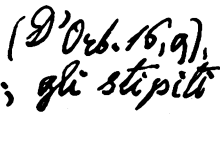
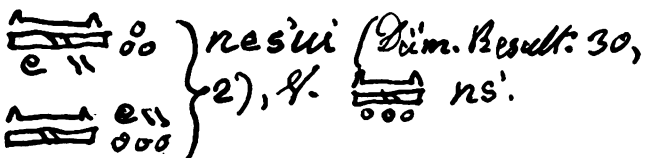
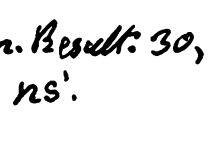
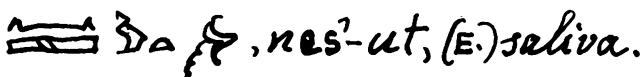
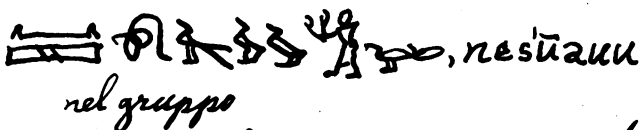
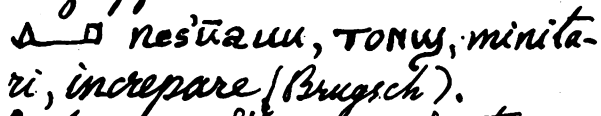
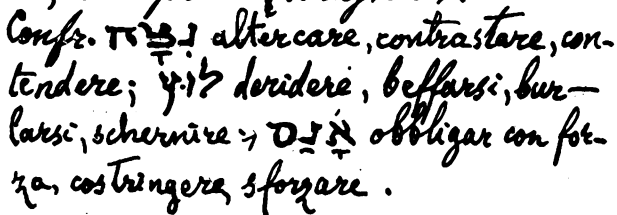
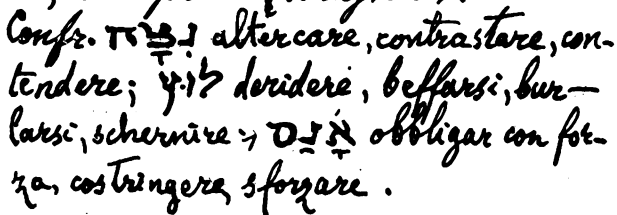
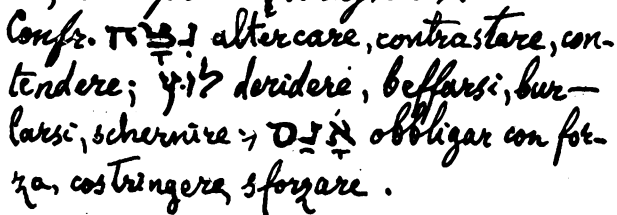
ערץ angoscia, angustia; נשׁה desolare, mancare, venir meno; נוע agitarsi.

2) — , g. f., significa anche i capelli disordinati, sciolti, irsuti; — ed anche in generale: i capelli, la capigliatura (P. D'Orb. 3, 2).

(Prisse 10, 3; 15, 7; Chab. Mel. II, 86) (P. Leida, I, 2) — nes', Golenischeff (Z. 1876, 108) trad.: cercare di perdere qualcuno. — Brugsch è di parere sia più esatta la traduzione:

infondere, inspirare angoscia od affanno; — e che quindi questi gruppi siano equiv. al prec. ed a ... ns'n.

..., nes' (Nav. Myth. d'Hor. IX), il tifonico ippopotamo, la bestia che desta orrore, l'orrido, l'orrendo, il terribile (Confr. ... ns').

..., nes' (Inscr. Pepi I, 502), ?

..., nes' (Stel. etiop. Nastosenen), secondo Masp., erroneamente scolpito invece di ... s'n (V.), accosciarsi, prosternarsi, inclinarsi (...., davanti....).

... (J. de Rougé, Edf. 20, 9) ... (E.) nes', letter. la pianta irsuta (V. ... ns'). Confr. ..., orzo, così detto per le spighe irsute (...).

... (Chab. Mél. 1873, 49) ... (Sarc. Baiset, Berl.) nes', una parte determinata all'esterno di una casa ed ai due lati di una porta; lo stipite della porta? ;— Forse una parte speciale che sovrasta o sporge. — Chab. (l. c.) trad.: porta maggiore, portone. — È di g. f.

Plur. ... nes'u (B. Dorb. 16, 9).

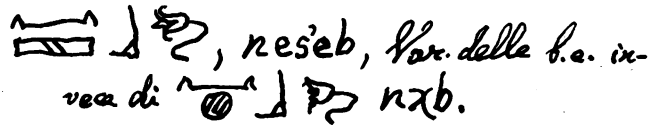
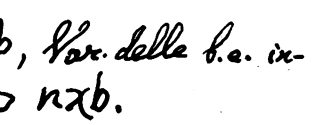
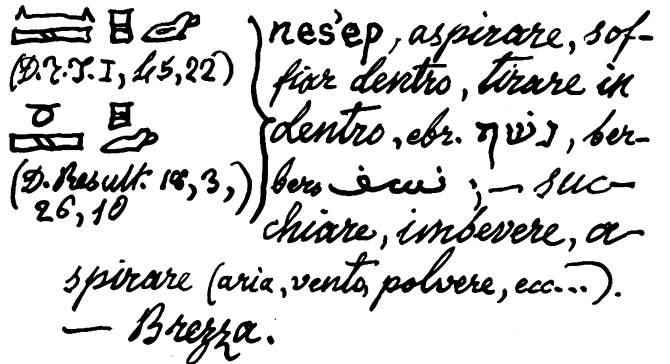
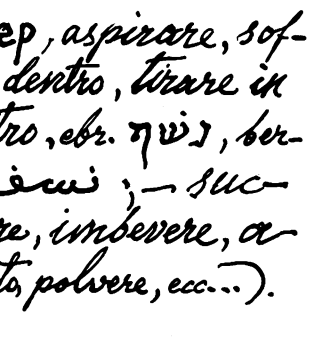
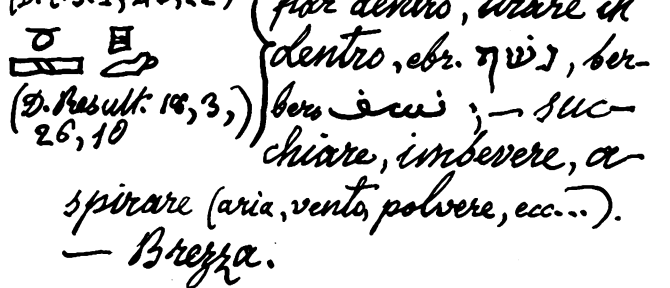
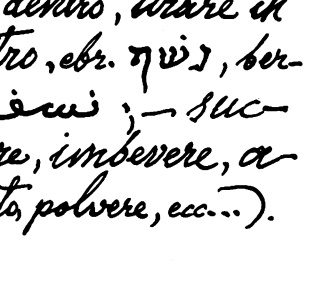
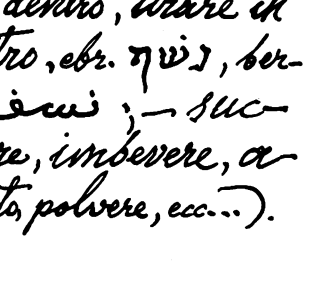
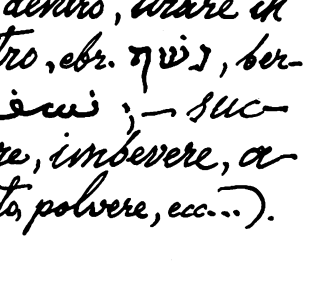
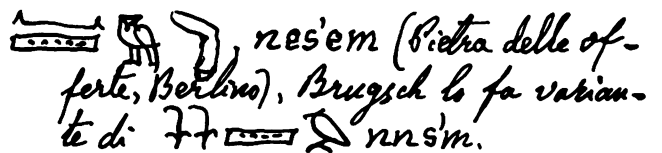
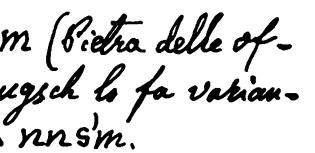
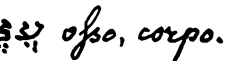
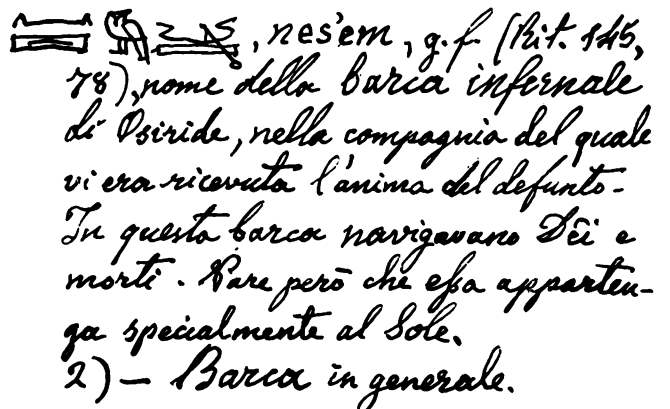
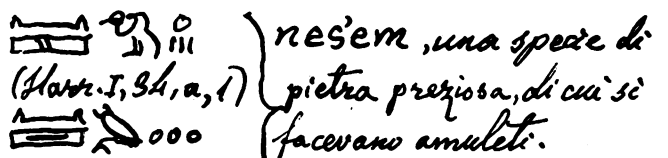
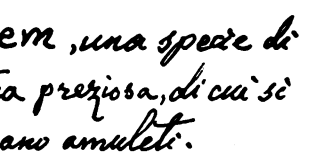
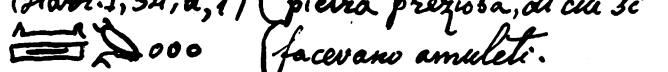
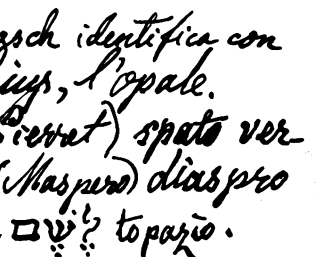
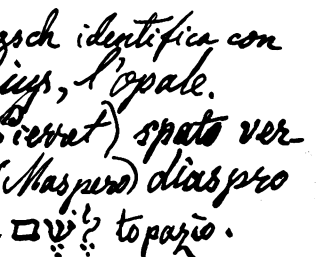
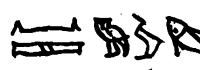
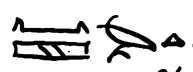
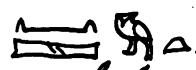
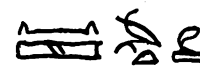
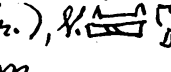
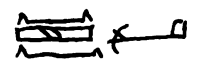
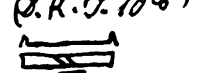
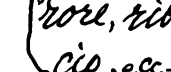
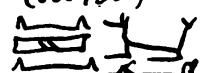
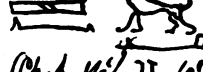
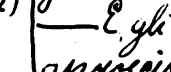
... nes' (D. T. T. 79, 32; 80, 6), sabbia, ghiaia, rena. ... ās' r nes', più numeroso che la rena. Frequentissimamente in parallelismo con ... s'ā.

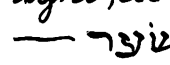
..., nes'au (E), V. ... ns'.

..., nes'au (Naville, Z. 1873, 90) nome di uno strumento ignoto, probabilmente di bronzo. — V. ... nāus'-t.

... (Dorb. 3, 2) plur. nes'au, V. ... ns'. Nel Rit. 122, 3, v'ha l'espressione: ... nes'au s'enu, rizzator di capelli; (Birch) Curler of Locks; (Brugsch) Haarstarre; (Pierr.) hérissement de la chevelure.

... (Rit. 58, 3) ... (ib. 17, 27) nes'ī, nes'i, V. ... ns' e ... ns'n. Il gruppo del Rit. 17, 27 è tradotto da Birch battle, da De Rougé

tempêtes, da Pierret désordres; da Brugsch Grauen oder Finsterniss. —
Nel Rit. 58,3 v'ha l'espressione [hieroglyphs], spelta chiomata e spelta bianca; (Birch) plaited white Corn (barley); (Pierr.) blé des horripilants, blé blanc.

[hieroglyphs], nes'u (E.), ?
Verosimilmente affine con [hieroglyphs] ns'.

[hieroglyphs], nes'u (D'Orb. 16,9), plurale di [hieroglyphs] ns'; gli stipiti della porta?.

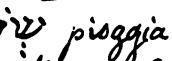
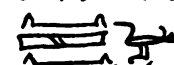
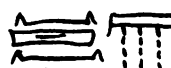
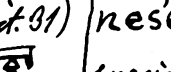
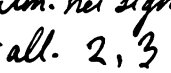
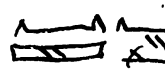
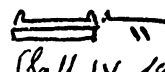
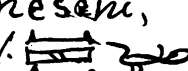
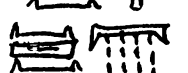
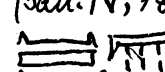
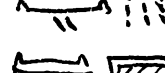
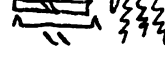
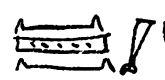
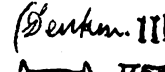
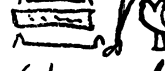
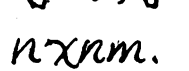
[hieroglyphs] (Düm. Resul. 30, 2), V. [hieroglyphs] ns'. — nes'ui

[hieroglyphs], nes'-ut, (E.) saliva.

[hieroglyphs], nes'ūauu nel gruppo
[hieroglyphs] nes'ūauu, ⲦⲰⲚϢ, minitari, increpare (Brugsch).
Confr. [Hebrew] altercare, contrastare, contendere; [Hebrew] deridere, beffarsi, burlarsi, schernire; [Hebrew] obbligar con forza, costringere, sforzare.

[hieroglyphs], nes'eb, Var. delle b. e. invece di [hieroglyphs] nxb.

[hieroglyphs] (D. T. I, 45,22) [hieroglyphs] (D. Resul. 18,3,) 26,10 — nes'ep, aspirare, soffiar dentro, tirare in dentro, ebr. נשף, berbero [Arabic]; — succhiare, imbevere, aspirare (aria, vento, polvere, ecc...). — Brezza.

[hieroglyphs], nes'em (Pietra delle offerte, Berlino). Brugsch lo fa variante di [hieroglyphs] nns'm.
— Confr. però עצם osso, corpo.

[hieroglyphs], nes'em, g. f. (Rit. 145, 78), nome della barca infernale di Osiride, nella compagnia del quale vi era ricevuta l'anima del defunto. In questa barca navigavano Dèi e morti. Pare però che essa appartenga specialmente al Sole.
2) — Barca in generale.

[hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 34, a, 1) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 159, 2) — nes'em, una specie di pietra preziosa, di cui si facevano amuleti. Brugsch identifica con λιγύριον, ligurius, l'opale. (Champ., Birch e Pierret) spato verde, feldspato; (Maspero) diaspro verde. — Confr. ישפה? topazio.

, nesemu (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XXVII, 2), sorta di pesci.

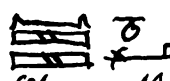
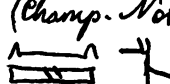
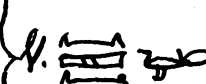
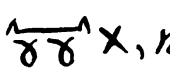
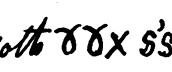
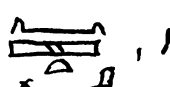
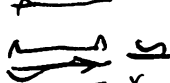
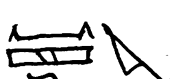
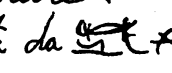
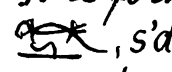
, nes'mer leggono alcuni egittologi il gruppo che altri con Brugsch leggono (V. col. prec.).

, nesem-t. Var. di ns'm.

, nesem-t (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XII, 12), ? Forse equiv. a ns'm. Birch (l. c.) traduce leave.

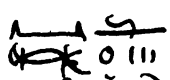
nes'em-t (Rit. 145, 10 e Var.), V. ns'm.

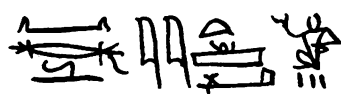
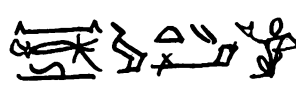
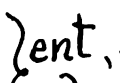
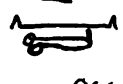
(S. K. T. 108) (ib. 100) (D. H. T. 15) (Chab. Mél. II, 102) nes'en, molto affine con nes' (V.); fare rizzare i capelli per angoscia, pena, nausea, orrore, ribrezzo, raccapriccio, ecc. — e questi stessi sost. — Fare cose terribili, spargere il terrore, incrudelire, sevir, crudeltà, rigore, malignità.
— E gli aggettivi corrisp.: angoscioso, penoso, nauseante, orribile, terribile, raccapricciante; crudele, rigoroso, maligno, ecc.
— שׂער, tempestare, infuriare, imperversare, in oppos. ad hotep, calmare, placare (Edfu, Combattimenti di Horo).
2) — Il terrore, il raccapriccio, ecc. che desta l'eclissi di sole o di luna, od un fenomeno qualunque meteorologico od astronomico; — onde
3) — l'eclissi di sole o di luna, o un fenomeno straordinario qualunque astronomico o meteorologico (Leps. Aelt. Text. 31; Denkm. III, 256, 7). — Anche il Chamsin degli Arabi (Krall, Rec. de trav. II, 69).
4) — Calamità qualunque, come siccità (Rec. l. c.), mortalità, uragano, ecc.
— Confr. שַׂעַר turbine, tempesta; שְׂעִירִים pioggia minuta.
— Si noti l'espressione:
, nes'en-n-pe (Edfu), il tempo aspro, burrascoso, tempestoso; l'influenza nociva della temperatura; letter. calamità del cielo.

(Leps. Aelt. Text. 31) nes'en, Varr. del prec., specialm. nei significati degli all. 2, 3 e 4.

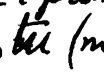
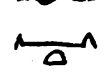
[hieroglyphs], nes'en (Karn.), (Brugsch) strappare le penne, le piume (confr. נוצה, נצה, piuma, penna), spennare; — mettere in mostra ciò che noi diciamo la pelle d'oca.
— V. il prec., all. 1 e 2.

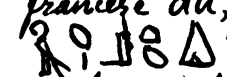
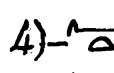
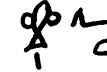
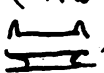
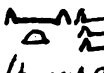
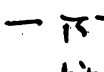
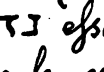
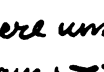
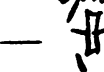
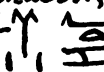
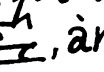
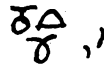
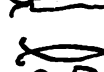
[hieroglyphs], nes'en, Var. delle b. e. invece di [hieroglyphs] nχn.

[hieroglyphs], nes'enàm (Rec. IV, 85, B, col. 5), Var. di [hieroglyphs] ns'nm.

[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. IV, 11, b), [hieroglyphs] (Sall. IV, 18, 5), [hieroglyphs] (Aelt. Text. 31, 29, Var. al Rit. 17, 28), [hieroglyphs] (Rec. de trav. II, 69) — nes'eni, V. [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs] ns'n.

[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. III, 147), [hieroglyphs] (ib. II, 145, d) — nes'enem, Varianti di [hieroglyphs] nχnm.

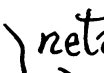
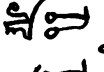
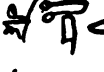
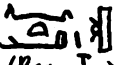
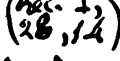
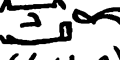
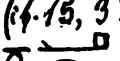
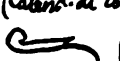
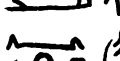
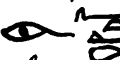
[hieroglyphs], nes'enu (E.), deriv. dal seg.; il vento aspro, procelloso, il Chamsin; — uragano.

[hieroglyphs], nes'ennu (Champ. Not. Man. 192), [hieroglyphs], nes'en-ti (Denkm. III, 193, a) — V. [hieroglyphs] ns'n.

[hieroglyphs], n-s'ess'es, V. sotto [hieroglyphs] s's's's'.

[hieroglyphs], nes't, [hieroglyphs], nes'd (Dend. Mar.) — Varr. delle b. e. invece di [hieroglyphs] nχt.

[hieroglyphs], nes'ed (D. G. I. I, 98, b), tagliare, scavare, creuser (Masp.); — rompere in scheggie, scheggiare, frantumare.
Forse forma derivata da [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], s'd (V.), ϣⲉⲧ, ϣⲱⲧ, ϣⲁⲧ, exscindere, abscindere, secare, amputare.
2/ — ⲗⲁϣϫ, ⲗⲉϣϫ, concutere, vexare, turbari.
— נשד segare, tagliar colla scure, spezzare; רצץ spezzare, fiaccare, opprimere, vessare, assalire; spezzarsi, andar in pezzi; רץ frammento, pezzo.

[hieroglyphs], nes'ed (Statuetta d'Iside, Torino), scalpello o un quid simile. Confr. il prec. ed il copto ⲉⲛϣⲟⲧ, securis, bipennis (secondo Peyron, quasi ⲉⲛ-ϣⲱⲧ, inferre incisionem).

2) — (Brugsch, Z. 1880, 14), equivalente al seg.

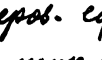
[hieroglyphs], nes'ed-it-u (An. IV, 16, verso), derivato dai prec.; signif. letter.: incisori, intagliatori, scultori, tagliatori o scavatori. Designa una classe o specie particolare di artisti, artefici od operai, dei quali non si sa però qual fosse precisamente il mestiere. Nel P. Wilbour si trova questo vocabolo in una enumerazione di lavoratori di metalli (oro, argento e bronzo).

[hieroglyphs] } nes'du; Maspero lo fa equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ns'd, all. 1, tagliare, scavare, creuser, ecc.
2) — Equiv. al prec.

[hieroglyphs], nes'du-ti, (P. Wilbour), equiv. al precedente, all. 2, singolare.

[hieroglyphs] } ent, equiv. ad [hieroglyph] n, nei signif.: 1) — pronome relativo qui, quae, quod, che, ⲚⲦⲈ, quod pertinet ad. Questo relativo segue quasi sempre, almeno nelle migliori epoche, un nome femminile (al singolare) od un nome collettivo femminile (al plurale) (V. Trans. II, 303).
2) — Seguito dagli affissi pronominali, forma i pronomi personali:
[hieroglyphs], tu (m.); [hieroglyphs], tu (f.);
[hieroglyphs], egli, esso; [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], essa;
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], voi; [hieroglyphs], essi, esse.
Spesso preceduto da [hieroglyph], collo stesso impiego, ma in tal caso il pronome così formato precede sempre il verbo:
[hieroglyphs] tu, tu stesso;
[hieroglyphs] essa, ecc.
(V. Z. 1868, 47).
3) — Equiv. all'articolo partitivo francese du, de la, des:
[hieroglyphs], Hor-se-Isis donne de l'eau (Denkm. V; Mél. d'Arch. II, 123, Masp.).
V. sotto [hieroglyph], n.
4) — [hieroglyphs] } nt-pu (Masp., Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 140), ce qui est, c'est que..., ce sont ceux-là que...; Onde l'interrogativo:
[hieroglyphs]..... àn-nt-pu (ib. 141), est-ce que c'est qu'il y a que....?
5) — (Masp. Rec. de trav. III, 202)
[hieroglyphs] } nt
[hieroglyphs], r-nt
[hieroglyphs], her-nt
} congiunzione che ha il valore di: imperciocchè, giacchè, car.

[hieroglyphs] } net (D. K. T. 104, col. 3; Z. 1877, 99), la corona inferiore dei re e delle divinità dell'Egitto; la corona reale del

Basso Egitto, la corona del Nord, la corona rossa (V. dšr).
2) — (Bulaq, Stela di Rā-shtp-àb; Z. l. c.), il re del Basso Egitto.

seten-net (Sharpe, Eg. Inscr. pl. 97), Var. di ..., re del Sud e re del Nord, re dell'Alto e del Basso Egitto.

(Z. 1877, 99) (V. sotto sxt) net, equiv. al precedente, all. 2.
2) — Il Basso Egitto; il Nord. (V. sxt).

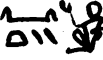
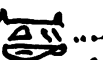
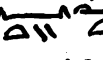
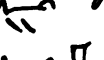
(dis te del Nilo) (ib.) (Z. 1873, 86) (Dend.) net, 1) Signif. fond.: scorrere, colar fuori, colare, scolare, stillare, fluire; distillare.
2) — Flusso, corso, efflusso, effondimento, sbocco.
3) — (Stela Metterni.) umore, umidità, l'umido.
4) — saliva, sudore.
5) — l'acqua in generale, l'acqua corrente, il liquido.
6) — (Brugsch, Z. 1880, 12) l'acqua del Nilo, l'acqua dell'inondazione del Nilo.
— נטף essere umido, colare, נבע scaturire le acque; נָטַךְ versarsi, colare, spandersi, far liquido.
— àm-u-net, V. sotto àm.

net (Nav. M. d'H. XX), in affinità con ... e ... ntt, signif. legatura, legame, benda, fascia, cingolo, legaccio, nastro, bandella.

(Denkm. II, 8) net, la dea Neith, la divinità particolarmente adorata a Sais.

net, la vacca sacra Neith, nutrita e adorata nel Nômo Saitico.

netà op. ntà (Tomba di Ti; Ins. Pepi I, l. 438), variante antiquata invece di ... nti.

ntà op. netà, Brugsch li fa varr. del seg.

netàr (Tomba di Ramesse V), Varr. di ... ntr.

(Rec. I, 28, 14) (ib. 15, 3) (Calend. di Esneh) (ib.) (L. 1863, 27) plur. — netā, ΝΕΑΤ (M.) termini, fines, extremitas; significa: tutto ciò che è limitato o determinato da legge, da precetto, da religioso canone, da statuti, regolamenti, prescrizioni o trattati. Ciò che è legale, che è secondo il precetto, la legge, la regola, ecc.; ciò che è stabilito.

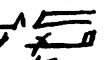
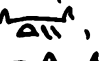
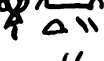
àr netā (D. H. J.), fare ciò che è prescritto dalla legge.

àr àru mà-nti netā (Calend. di Dend., 13 Epiphi), facere facienda sicut est praescriptum.

2) — ϩπ, legge, editto, decreto, prescrizione; determinazione, ordine, regolamento, regola, uso, ordinanza, disposizione, statuto, trattato; precetto, rito, obbligazione, dovere; precetto o canone religioso.

nti, equiv. a nt, in tutti i suoi significati, cioè:

1) — prepos. equiv. a n.

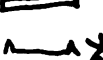
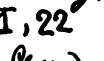
2) — pronome relativo che (Per l'uso di questo relativo con preposizioni, V. la Prefazione, p. XVI, d)).

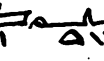
3) — Specialmente nelle iscrizioni etiopiche, equiv. al partitivo francese du, de la, des:

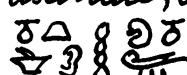
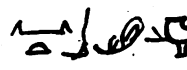
(Denkm. V, 52), Anubis, il donne du vin.

— 4) — Cogli affissi pronominali forma il soggiuntivo:

..., nti-à..., che io,..., affinchè io...;

..., nti-k..., che tu..., affinchè tu...;

5) — Equiv. al seg., all. 2:

nti-ànti, ciò che vi è e non vi è, cioè: checchessia, tutto senza eccezione.

V. sotto ànti.

— Avanti ad un verbo forma il participio presente, o il nome d'agente:

nti-nekem, salvante, salvatore; letter.: (colui) che salva (V. all. 2).

nti, r-nti, r-ntt, her-nti — congiunz.: poichè, perchè, giacchè, car, imperocchè, imperciocchè (V. es. in Z. 1871, 51).

— Le forme r-nti ed r-ntt sono anche espressioni usate ordinariamente per cominciare l'esposizione di un fatto, ed equivalgono ad: est quod, accadde che, gli è che, ecc.

(Mar. Abyd. I, 22) (Bergm. Gram. Hieroy. S. 41) plur. (Nav. Totb. des hom., 3) p. plur. — nti (plur. nti-u), equiv. al relativo nt ed nti (V. il prec. all. 2), ed ai loro plurali: quello che, quella che, quelli che, quelle che.

2) — Ciò che è, ciò che esiste; l'ente, l'essere; l'esistenza;

equiv. all'espr. dell'art.

prec., all. 3:
[hieroglyphs] (Inno ad Osiride), l'essere e il non essere è in te, cioè: tutto è in te.
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 17,10), io sono l'organizzatore delle cose e degli esseri;
(Birch) I am the Former of beings and existences;
(E. de Rougé) Je suis la loi de l'existence et des êtres; (Pierret) idem;
(Brugsch) Ich bin der Erdenker dessen was da ist;
(Wiedermann) Ich vereinige Alles was da ist;
(Goodwin) I take account of things which are not, and things which are (V. [hieroglyphs] nnti).

[hieroglyphs] } nti (P. di Berl. I, l. 174), deriv. dal prec., all. 2; colui che è, l'essere.
[hieroglyphs] plur. }

[hieroglyphs] (Liste del Nilo), [hieroglyphs] (id.), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 105,2), [hieroglyphs] (id. 79,5) } neti, V. [hieroglyphs] nt.
I gruppi del Rit. significano propr. umore, ed in Rit. 79,5: umore cattivo (Birch e Pierret traducono veleno).

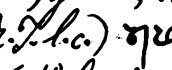
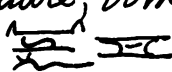
[hieroglyphs], neti (D. H. T. 104, col. 2), Var. di [hieroglyphs] nt:
[hieroglyphs], la corona rossa e la corona bianca (cioè la corona del Basso Egitto e la corona dell'Alto Egitto, la corona del Nord e la corona del Sud) sono riunite sul suo capo.

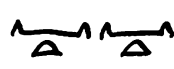
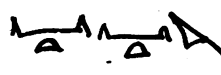
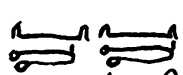
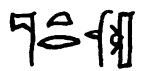
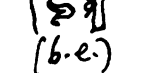
[hieroglyphs] ntiu (P. di Berl. I, l. 174), forse si deve leggere [hieroglyphs] nti (V.).

[hieroglyphs] } ntu, equiv. a [hieroglyphs] nt, all. 2, anch'esso frequentemente preceduto da [hieroglyphs]:
[hieroglyphs], m-ntu-f, egli, quello;
[hieroglyphs], m-ntu-u, essi, esse.
2) — (Brug. Gramm. 45) plurale del relativo [hieroglyphs] nt, [hieroglyphs] nti.
3) — Equiv. ad [hieroglyphs] ed [hieroglyphs] nti.

[hieroglyphs], netuu (dato da Stern), secondo Brugsch, falsamente trascritto invece di [hieroglyphs] NYUU.

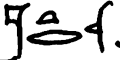
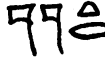
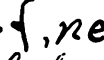
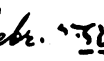
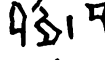
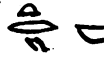
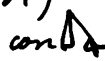
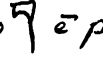
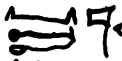
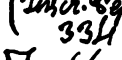
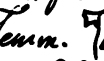
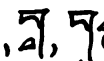
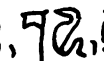
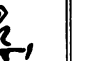
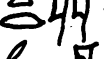
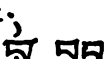
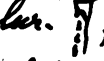
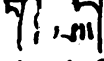
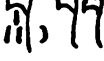
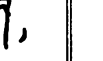
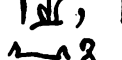
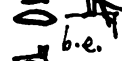
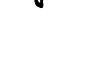
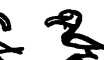
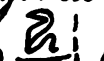
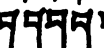
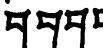
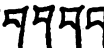
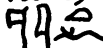
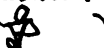
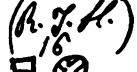
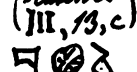
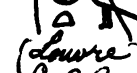
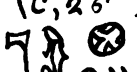
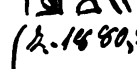
[hieroglyphs] (Dend. Mar.), [hieroglyphs] (Miramar), [hieroglyphs] (b. e.) (D. H. T. I, 20, 19) } neteb, derivato da un radicale ntb, conservato nel copto ⲚⲈⲦϤ (?), ⲚⲈⲦⲂ (?), ⲚⲈϤⲦ (M.) flectere (id est audire), propr.: flectere aurem, signif.: prestar orecchio, tender l'orecchio, udire,

ascoltare, origliare, intendere.

[hieroglyphs], neteb heken-u, udire laudi.

[hieroglyphs]... neteb mā...., spiare, origliare a....

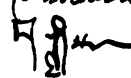
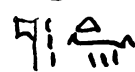
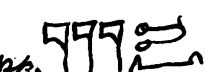
[hieroglyphs], dut netebu (P. Rhind 2,7), causativo o fattitivo di ntb; far udire, lasciar udire.

[hieroglyphs], netebu (P. Rhind, 2,7). V. il prec..

[hieroglyphs] (Chab. P. Mag. 126) [hieroglyphs] (D. T. 78,13) netef, (Chab.) délier, mettre en liberté; dispensare, sciorre, slegare, slacciare.
2) — (D. T. l. c.) נטף, gocciolare, stillare; (all' hiph'il) far sgocciolare; — Onde
3) — Sputare, vomitare.
V. [hieroglyphs] ndf.

[hieroglyphs], netef (Stela Mendes), una delle designazioni del sacro ariete di Mendes.

[hieroglyphs], netnet (Mar. Abyd. testo p. 44), forma raddoppiata di [hieroglyphs] nt, collo stesso significato.

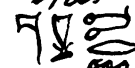
[hieroglyphs], netnet (Mar. Dend. IV, 80), quasi: sciogliere in umido, in liquido (Confr. il prec.); signif.: stemperare, struggere, sciogliere.

[hieroglyphs], netnet, Birch (Z. 1870, 67) lo assimila a ⲚⲞϬⲚⲈϬ, ⲚⲞϪⲚⲈϪ e traduce derisione. Confr. נאץ deridere, beffarsi, burlarsi, schernire.

[hieroglyphs] (b. e.) neter, crescere, germogliare perpetuamente, fiorire continuamente; prosperare continuamente, perpetuamente.
— Essere stabile, imperituro, senza fine, immortale, eterno.
— Detto sopratutto della natura eterna dell'io dopo la morte.
2) — Rinnovare.
3) — Secondo Lepage Renouf (Trans. VIII, 201) la traduz. rinnovare (ammessa dai più illustri egittologi) è erronea, ed il significato fondamentale di questo neter è: forza, vigore, possanza, potere, potenza, facoltà; forte, robusto, vigoroso, poderoso, gagliardo, potente, fortificare, afforzare, rinforzare, rinvigorire; e quindi: proteggere, difendere, riparare [È questa, osserva Lep. Ren., è la ragione per cui nei testi delle ultime epoche si trovano comuni le varr. [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (V. pag. 159)]. — È questo vocabolo si trova in parallelismo con [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs], ed anche come loro sinonimo.

Confr. ⲚⲞⲘⲦⲈ, ⲚⲞⲘϮ, δύναμις, ἰσχύς, ἰσχυρόω.
I Greci Alessandrini inventarono una parola barbara ἐνταφιάζω che essi ed i loro seguaci usavano esattamente come l'egiziano [hierogl.].
[hierogl.] neter men mà pet (Mar. Karn. pl. 35) forte e durevole come il cielo.
[hierogl.], neter neter, espressione equivalente all' ebr. אֵל שַׁדַּי, Dio onnipotente.
[hierogl.] (Mar. Mon. div., 63, f.), possa io esser fortificato (o protetto) da settanta purificazioni (Confr. l'all. seg., fine).
4) — Frequentemente in parallelismo con [hierogl.] χu (V.), signif. sacro, santo, divino, puro; — santificare, divinizzare, purificare, nettare, mondare (da..., [hierogl.]....)
5) — Il segno [hierogl.] è più frequentemente usato come equiv. al seg.

[hierogl.] (Inscr. Pepi I, 331), [hierogl.] (freq.), [hierogl.], [hierogl.], [hierogl.] b.e., b.e., b.e. — neter, deriv. dal prec., signif. Dio, il dio.
— Divino, sacro, santo (V. il prec. all. 4).
Femm. [hierogl.], dea.
plur. [hierogl.] (Bon. Sarcofago 16, 25) [hierogl.] (b.e.), [hierogl.], gli dei;
fem. plur. [hierogl.], le dee. (D. R. I. 71, col. 3).
V. sotto paut i plurali [hierogl.] e [hierogl.].
— Confr. ⲚⲞⲨⲦⲈ (T.), ⲚⲞⲨϮ (M. B.), ⲚⲞⲨⲦⲒ (M.), ⲡ, ⲫ, deus; ⲧ, ϯ, dea.
— Con questo vocabolo (quasi sempre col solo ideogramma [hierogl.]) si formano molti composti, in cui esso sta sempre al primo posto, sia nel significato di aggettivo, sia anche come semplice honoris causa. — Eccone alcuni esempi:
[hierogl.], [hierogl.] (Leps. Canop. 3) divino padre, santo padre, designa un sacerdote di grado secondario, il grado inferiore del sacerdozio.
[hierogl.], [hierogl.] sacro purificatore, prete entrante nel santuario, prete della sacristia.
[hierogl.], V. sotto ūas.
[hierogl.], la potenza divina, il potere divino, l'onnipotenza di Dio.
[hierogl.] neter menχ, dio benefico, dio Evergete,
[hierogl.], duale.
Sono titoli dei Tolomei.
[hierogl.], divina madre, titolo di alcune regine dell'epoca tolomaica.
[hierogl.], neter nem (Brugsch Rev. égypt. I, 142), dio del patibolo, dio del ceppo, epiteto di Horus.
[hierogl.] (Inscr. Pepi I, 166) divino pilone (Masp. Rec. de trav. V, 183).

[hieroglyphs], neter mer (?) (Inscr. Pepi I, 334), lago divino (Masp.).

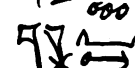
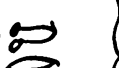
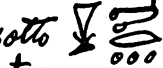
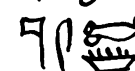
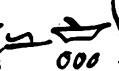
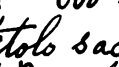
[hieroglyphs] } neter-nu

[hieroglyphs] (R. J. H. 16) [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. III, 13, c) [hieroglyphs] (Louvre C, 26) [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1880, 24) } neter-nuti

} Naville (Z. 1880, 24) [Ed Erman (Z. 1881, 47) concorda con lui] rifiuta la traduzione di Brugsch heile Wohnstätte, sacra dimora; — e dice che il senso letterale sarebbe il dio della città o della località (il che avea dichiarato prima il Biehl). Ma questo gruppo ha, secondo il Naville, un senso speciale, e designa un genio, qualchecosa di analogo al [hieroglyph] qa, il doppio, un secondo esemplare del corpo in una materia meno densa della corporea, una proiezione (sic) colorata ma aerea dell'individuo in esso riprodotto in ogni tratto; — in altri termini: un' ombra, un genio, un δαίμων intimamente legato all'individuo. — Per cui si potrebbe forse applicare al neter-nu il senso del latino lar, quella specie di genio o spirito, di cui si avevano diverse specie. — E quindi Naville traduce neter-nu: lare, genio protettore; Ermann: il dio domestico.

Il neter-nu è pel vivo ciò che è il qa pel morto; ed il lare, che protegge l'individuo sulla terra, diventerà il suo qa dopo la sua morte (V. però sotto [hieroglyph]).

— Biehl però sostiene (Z. 1880, 62) che dio della città op. di città è non solo il senso letterale, ma il significato comunemente attribuito dagli Egiziani ed il vero significato di neter-nu; ed egli riguarda questo gruppo come una designazione di Osiride, analoga alle altre xent-āment, un-nefer, àp-heru (op. — mātennu), ecc., e nega che esso significhi mai lare o genio protettore, e tanto meno statua o figura, come il Naville asserisce fosse il suo senso nelle epoche posteriori, soprattutto all'epoca saitica (Conf. Sharpe, Eg. Inscr. I, 33).

— Questo gruppo è spesso accompagnato da un pronome personale, il quale frequentemente è intercalato fra [hieroglyph] e [hieroglyph] (o una sua var.); come per es.:

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs],

[hieroglyphs] opp. [hieroglyphs]

(Sharpe, l. c., II, 63, 2; 94).

Questi ultimi due gruppi, letter.: i vostri neter-nu-ti, renderebbero poco accettabile l'interpretazione ed assimilazione di Biehl, e più probabile quella di Naville ed Erman.

[hieroglyphs] neter-sepṭ, la divina Sothis.

[hieroglyphs], e varr. [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } V. sotto [hieroglyphs] sntr.

[hieroglyphs], titolo sacerdotale affine a [hieroglyphs]; letter.: il sacro letterato (V. sotto sb).

..., paßaggio divino, designa un corridoio qualunque di un ipogeo.
..., nome della piramide di ..., Mencheres degli scrittori greci, faraone della V dinastia.
..., neter-ti (Schiap. L. d. F., Tav. LVII, b; Resto, p. 100 e seg.) nome di uno strumento uncinato adoperato nella operazione mistica dell' āp-ro, apertura della bocca del defunto.
..., neter-tef, V. qui sopra l'equival. ....
..., neter-dua (Inscr. Lepi I, 309), la divina stella del mattino.
..., la casa divina o del dio, il tempio.
..., ... / ... / ... (L. 1882, 161) neter-hon, servo di Dio, profeta, grado elevato del sacerdozio egiziano, la cui funzione però non aveva alcun rapporto con quella dei profeti Ebrei.
... / ... proscinema, offerta sacra, oblazione presentata agli dèi; — dotazione dei templi. — Il plurale, scritto anche ..., signif. anche: le proprietà divine, le cose appartenenti ai templi ed al culto degli dèi.
..., neter-heh (Louvre, Caßa funeraria N. 4011), sacro cercatore od ordinatore, titolo sacerdotale.
..., neter-ku, in L. 1872, 54 è considerato sinonimo di ... gli dèi.
..., neter-xamer (?), titolo sacerdotale.
..., ... / ..., plur. neter-xer, parola divina, il geroglifico.

..., ... / ... neter-xer, il divino sotterraneo, il mondo sotterraneo, l'inferno (come lo intendevano i Latini), la regione dei morti xu, l'Hades, Ἀΐδης dei Greci; 2) — I gruppi ... e ... sono anche equiv. al seg.
... (Reddesieh) / ... / ... (An. V, 22, 1) / ... (Stel. litt. Torino) / ... (Liebl. Dict. Nom. prop. 705, 455) / ... / ... (Wadi-Maghara) / ... / ... (Brell. Mon. div. Tav. 45) (id. Resto, V. II, 176) / ... sacro operaio; scultore in pietra, scarpellino, lapidario di Dio o di un Dio. Operaio specialmente addetto alla costruzione ed al ristauro degli edifizi religiosi e dei monumenti regi. — muratore (Goodw. e Chab., L. 1872, 20; Mél. III, 199). — (Schiap. L. d. F. 12) scavatore di tombe, addetto ad una necropoli. V. ... xrti.
plur. ... (Liebl. l. c. 202) / ... (id. ib. 456, 455) / ... (Radesieh) / ... (Besieh)

— Causativo ... s-neter (Sharpe, E. 1; II, 28) (Lep. Ren. Transl. l. c.) dare forza o potenza. — Far crescere, germogliare, fiorire, prosperare, ecc. continuamente, perpetuamente; rendere stabile, imperituro, immortale,

eterno; — render sacro, puro, santo, divino; purificare, santificare.

[hierogl.], neter (Tomba di Ramesse V), var. del prec.

[hierogl.] neter (Rev. égypt. I, 41), frequente nelle epoche tolomaiche, ed equiv. al prec. [hierogl.] ntr, spec. nei sensi degli all. 3 e 4: sacro, santo, puro, divino; — forte, vigoroso, ecc.

[hierogl.], āa-t-u neter (D. T. I, 9; Denk. III, 20 e IV, 75) (Lep. Ren.) pietre poderose.

2) — Var. di [hierogl.] neter, dio.

3) — (Bergm. Buch v. Durchwandeln der Ewigkeit, p. 16 e 38), variante di [hierogl.] ntr.

[hierogl.], neter (Brug., Oasen) deriv. dal preced. nel senso di purificare, nettare, mondare, ecc.; signif.: il sale lissivio minerale, sale di purificazione, Natron.

נֶתֶר, nitro, sapone; νίτρον, λίτρον.

[hierogl.], neter (Inscr. Pepi I, 334) (Masp.) lago divino.

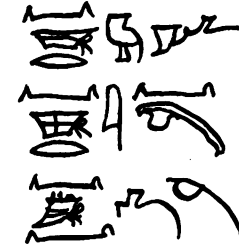
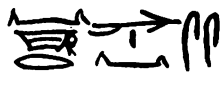
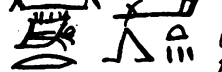
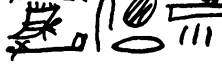
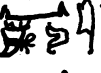
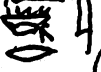
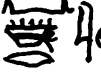
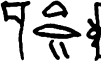
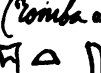
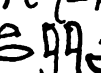
[hierogl.], neter (Edfu), g. f., v. [hierogl.] ntr-t.

[hierogl.] (Stel. C, I, Louvre) (Inscr. Pepi I, 468), [hierogl.] a. Tomba di R. [hierogl.] (Bon. 11), [hierogl.] (Louvre, C, 232), [hierogl.] (Edfu), [hierogl.] (Brit. Mus. E, 5, 379), [hierogl.] (Z. 1866, 100), [hierogl.] neter, ⲛⲟϫ, ⲛⲟⲩϫ, ⲛⲟⲩϫⲉ, jacere, conjicere, projicere, injicere, iactus; ⲛⲉϫ, jacere, projicere; ⲛⲏϫ, jacere, decumbere; ⲉⲧⲛⲏϫ, jacentes, projecti; — נָטָה sollevare, alzare, elevare; נָטָה stendere, tendere (per es. la mano), distendere, piegare, inclinare, volgere, declinare, condurre; — volgersi, voltarsi dalla parte di qualcuno; essergli affezionato, divoto.

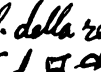
[hierogl.], [hierogl.] (sic) (Bergm. B. v. D. p. 16 e 38), [hierogl.] (ib.), [hierogl.] (Inscr. Pepi I, 309), neter-dod, dirigere o stendere la mano.

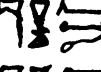
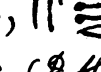
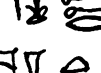
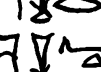
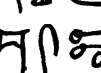
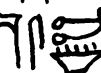
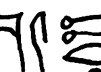
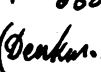
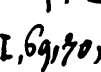
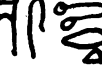
[hierogl.] ...... (Inscr. Pepi I, 468), stendere una mano soccorrevole a......

2) — Lepage Ren. (Trans. VIII, 227 e seg.) rifiuta la connes. con נטה e נטה data da Brugsch ed accettata da altri egittologi; e traduce questo vocabolo: overpower, sopraffare, vincere, superare, predominare, prevalere, soggiogare, sconfiggere; do-

minori; — aggettivo: che sopraffà, overpowering, soverchiante, irresistibile; che ha la padronanza, il comando, la signoria.
3) — Atterrare, gettare a terra (un animale, un nemico), stenderlo morto; battere, colpire per uccidere (Masp., Storia di Sineha, p. 137; Wilkins. Mann. and Cust. I, 221).
4) — I due ultimi geroglifici rappresentano una specie di ascia ricurva (herminette) impiegata dai falegnami e legnaiuoli; — ed anche un lisciatoio, un brunitoio, — lo stesso strumento designano il terzultimo ed il quart'ultimo gruppo. Questo però specialmente designa anche una scure od accetta.
Confr. ⲁⲛⲑⲏⲣ, ⲡⲓ, mallus, incus.
5) — in deriv. coll'all. prec.: battere, colpire con uno strumento da lavoro, lavorare di legname, maneggiare (B. H. T. 28, 3; Nav. M. d'H. IV), formare, affazzonare, (Pierr. 94) façonner un object avec un util, (Masp. a Denkm. II, 131) fourbir (un arc, une arme).
Confr. נְגַר (cald.) scuotere, recidere, tagliare; (cald.) נְגַר, ebr. נגר, tagliare, segare in pezzi; נגר fare, formare, lavorare, operare; tagliare, sacrificare, offrire; נגר formare, onde נגר formatore, artefice, נגר formarsi; esser formato, esser fabbricato.
6) — Derivato dall'all. prec.: lavorator di legnami, falegname, menuisier.

— [geroglifici] lavorar col lisciatoio, col brunitoio o coll'ascia.
— (Chab.) falegname.
[geroglifici], lavorare l'albero in una trave.
[geroglifici], colpire i buoi.
7) — Ficcare, imprimere, stampare le pedate, le orme (C, 26, Louvre); premere, stringere (Schiap. L. d. F. p. 148, 149).
[geroglifici] (Louvre, l. c.), premere le orme, cioè seguire le orme, le pedate, i passi (di qualcuno).
8) — Dirigersi (a...., [geroglifico]....) (Dend. Pronaos); — trattare, operare, fare (secondo...., [geroglifico]....) (C, 232, Louvre) (V. es. all. seg.).
9) — l'esecuzione, la costruzione di un fabbricato (Esneh); concepire un disegno, un progetto:
[geroglifici] (Louvre C. 232, Pierr. Et.), concevoir des desseins, le travail incessant de l'esprit sur une même idée, corr. au français: rouler des projets.
10) — Misurare, quasi battere la corda agrimensoria.
11) — I tre primi gruppi, colla lettura n-ter, costituiscono una preposiz. ed una congiunz.:
V. sotto [geroglifico] tr.

neter (Denkm. II, Tav. 66; Schiapar. L. d. F. 148, 149) mungere. Forse a leggere neter-àrt, letter.: spremere il latte (Confr. il prec. all. ...).

, netrà, Var. di ntr.

(Denkm. II, 131) netrà
(B. H. T. 28, 3)
, neteràu (Sch. L. d. F. 148, 149)
neteràui (Sch. l. c.)
Varr. di ntr.

, neterī (Mar. Abyd. I, 7). Lepage Ren. (Trans. VIII, 228) inclinerebbe ad approssimarlo al copto ⲛⲟⲙϯ consolari.

neteri, V. ntr.

(Tomba a Med. Ab.)
(Cal. di Med.-Abu)
neterī (-heb), V. neter-īt (-heb).

, neter-īt, dea, fem. di ntr.

, neter-īt (-heb), festa della dea, designa la festa che ai 25 del mese di Chojak, nella notte precedente il solstizio d'inverno, era solennizzata per festeggiare l'anno sothiaco.

, neterer (Obel. della regina Hatàsu), forma derivata da ntr, collo stesso significato.

(Denkm. II, 129)
(B. H. T. 35, 2)
(Harr. I, 7, 7)
(Sarc. sait. Torino)
(Insc. Pepi I, 342)
(Denkm. II, 87, 98)
(Inscr. Pepi I, 469)
(Denkm. II, 69, 70, 147)
(ib. 98)
neter-sent, neter-sonter, neter-set, neter-seter; V. sotto sntr.

neter-t, dea, fem. di ntr.

neter-t (Museo dell'Ermitage, Pietrob.), var. del prec. — Liebl. trad. dama divina, titolo di una regina della dinastia bubastide.

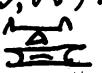
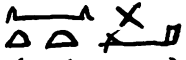
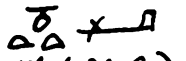
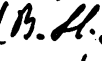
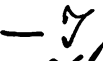
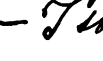
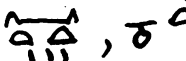
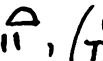
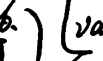
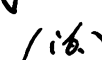
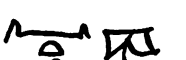
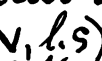
neter-t (Inscr. di Ahmes) Lepage Ren. (Trans. VIII, 228) trad.: letter. l'ora dominante (Confr. ntr, all. 3), cioè l'ora del mezzogiorno.
— De Rougé lo connette con NOϪ recumbere, come esprimente il tempo della siesta.

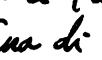
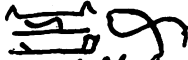
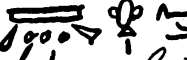
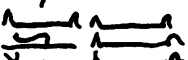
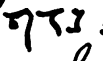
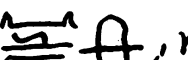
neter-t, Schiap. (L. d. F. 43) lo dà come una forma convenzionale abbreviata di neter-sonter (V. col. prec.).

neter-t (duale neter-ti), (Lepag. Renouf, Trans. VIII, 229) propr. la pupilla o il bulbo dell'occhio; — quindi comunemente: l'occhio, gli occhi; generalmente applicato a quelli del sole; — ma anche l'occhio della luna.
(Dendera) (duale) (idem)

Secondo Lep. Ren., il signif. letterale è: il protetto, il difeso (Confr. ntr, all. 3), come sembra provarlo il seguente passo (Mar. Dend. III, 22, c): io ti do le tue due pupille degli occhi, protette contro il male.

netse (J. de Roug. Edfu, 49, 5), designa l'acqua dell'inondazione.

netes', bagnare, umettare, innaffiare, inumidire, ammollare, spruzzare, aspergere, — aspergersi; ⲧⲱⲥ. — Spruzzo.
(Stel. Piânχi, faccia, l. 13) (E.) (P. Med. Berl. 7, 3) (Levi, P. del Tirau, 0, Brera)

ntet, equiv. a nt, nti, spec. come pronome relativo.
(Inscr. Pepi I, 365), dire ciò che è, tu non dire ciò che non è.
(ib. 345), dire ciò che è e far esistere ciò che non è.
r-ntt (Z. 1871, 51), equiv. a (V. sotto nti).

2) — (Z. 1873, 86) net-t, Var. di nt.

netet, legare, fasciare, bendare, annodare, riunire, attaccare; legare, riunire insieme. (Rit. 23, 1) (Bon. 14) (D. H. T. 60) (B. H. T. 55). — נתד, legare, tener avvinto.
— I passivi corrispondenti;
— I sost. corrisp. V. il seg.

, netet (Edfu), sost. deriv. dal prec., nel l. c. la corda della fiocina. — Ma in generale: legame, legaccio, corda, fune, benda, nodo, entrave, vincolo.

netet, derivato da ntt, significa pelle, cuoio, e precisamente una striscia di pelle adoperata per legare (aratri, scuri, archi, ecc.). (Nav. M. d'H. IV) (ib. III) (B. H. T. 28, 3)

, net-t (Z. 1873, 86), V. nt.

, netet-u (Nav. M. d'H., Tav. XIV, l. 5), deriv. da ntt; lett. littori (Nav. l. c., Introd. p. 18, nota).

, nedara (Tomba di Ramesse VI), Var. strana di ntr.

, nedā (D. H. T. 91), Var. delle l. e. invece di ntā.

, nedebu, nell'espress.: , ta her nedebu, la terra nella sua curvatura o piegatura (confr. ⲚⲈⲦϤ flectere, inflectere), cioè tutto il mondo.
— V. anche la var. nzb

nedef, sputare o vomitare.
2) — Inumidire, ammollare; bagnare, annaffiare, umettare. (Karn. tempio di Apet, lato Sud)
נדף sospingere, cacciare, scacciare (per es. lo sputo dalla bocca);
— נטף stillare, sgocciolare, gocciare, — goccia, stilla.

, nedem, sedia, letto, banco di riposo.
Deriv. da nezem (V.), nel senso di riposarsi (Brug.).

, neder (D. Rec. IV, 74, 11), Var. di ntr.

, neder (?, op. seder invece di dsr ?), (Pierr. I. d. Louvre, 110) modifier ?.

, nedes (Canop.), Var. di nzs.

(Rec. III, 93) neded, Varr. di ntt.

(Inscr. Sepi. I, 450; Descr. V, 40) (Rit. 72, 1; Var.) (Navil. Lit. d. Sol. 23) (P. Med. 6, 4) (Abyd. Mar.) (Bul. N. 53) (Chab. Voy. 134) (Birch. Tav. Stat. 24) (Edfu) (continua

nez, 1) — Tritare, stritolare, pestare, sminuzzare. — Macinare, ⲚⲞⲨⲦ, molere; macinar farina; — onde: ciò che è macinato, cioè la farina. — Tritar fregando; ridurre, mettere in piccoli pezzi, sminuzzolare, pestare, macinare, ecc. (colori, ingredienti, ecc.) (P. Med. 6, 4). 2) — In senso figurato, detto delle membra del corpo, che sono come pestate da colpi; signif. quanto il franc.

(continuazione) moudre de coups, battere totalmente, abbattere (i nemici, gli empi) (Chab. Voy. 134; De Roug. Descr. V, 40).

Confr. נתץ rovinare, distruggere, disfare, demolire, atterrare; נצה essere devastato, rovinato; רצץ fiaccare, spezzare, opprimere, rompere, tritolare, schiacciare; דרס stritolare, abbattere, demolire, atterrare; עסס pestare, calpestare, conculcare, pigiare (il mosto). 3) — (Nav. Lit. d. Soleil, 23) fabbricare; fare, creare un lavoro, un'opera, in parallelismo con ms; — onde: formare, modellare, figurare; produrre, trarre (V. anche Trans. 1882, 129). — Lavorante, operaio (B. H. T. 71).

4) — Rendere, consegnare, dare, cedere, trasmettere, e simile (Stel. Mettern. Rit. 147, 27). נתן, siriaco ntal, diede.

nez-her, rendere o prestar omaggio; presentare i suoi omaggi, i suoi rispetti, onorare. — Tributo (Erman Z. 1881, 65); omaggio, omaggio a...! esclamazione frequente nelle formole stereotipe di omaggio agli dèi.

5) — Difendere, proteggere, salvare, scampare, preservare, guardare, guarentire, riparare;

— Vendicare; salutare.
— Difensore, protettore, guardiano (Nav. M. d. Sl. IV), vendicatore, ultore (Louvre C. 26; Denkm. II, 136; e freq.); — saluto.
נצר custodire, conservare, guardare; הושיע salvare.
[hieroglyphs], vendicatore del padre, titolo di Horo.
[hieroglyphs] } nez-xet (Canop. 15, 35 e 36), letter. difendere una cosa, prendere una cosa in difesa, in protezione, in custodia, signif.: accudire, curare una cosa, un affare, interessarsene, applicarvisi; — accudire gli affari, gli interessi.
— Anche equiv. a [hieroglyphs], V. sotto [hieroglyphs] nz; — e quindi
6) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] nz, in tutti i suoi significati:
[hieroglyphs]; [hieroglyphs] (Tav. Stat.); [hieroglyphs] (Vienna, Stel. 55, l. 3 e 4) } nez-ro, V. [hieroglyphs] sotto [hieroglyphs] nz.

[hieroglyphs], nez (Sarc. Horemheb. Vien.) Var. del prec., all. 1, 2, 3, 4.
[hieroglyphs] = [hieroglyphs] (V. ib. all. 4).

[hieroglyphs] } nez, equiv. al prec. all. 5.
2) — persuadere, convincere, ragionare, argomentare, discutere.
— Persuadibile, ragionevole.
[hieroglyphs] (Sall. II, 1, 10); [hieroglyphs]; [hieroglyphs] (An. V, 8, 3; I, 1, 1); [hieroglyphs]; [hieroglyphs] (An. V, 23, 4) } nez-ro, neznez-ro, ro-nez, ro-neznez, tener consiglio, conferire, abboccarsi; ragionare, trattenersi in conversazione, conversare, discorrere; disputare, discutere. — (Chabas) essere eloquente, eloquenza.
— (Masp. Rec. de trav. II, 31) consiglio, consiglio di guerra.
[hieroglyphs] (Sall. II, 12, 9; An. I, 2, 3; V, 20, 6), ponderare gli affari, prendere in considerazione gli affari, discutere gli affari; — consigliare, dar consiglio; — consiglio. —
V. anche [hieroglyphs] sotto [hieroglyphs] nz.
— Il decreto di Canopo traduce quest'ultimo gruppo βουλευτής vocabolo greco che corrisponde al nostro consigliere, senatore, membro del consiglio.
— יעץ, יָעַץ, tener consiglio, consigliare, prender consiglio, יוֹעֵץ consigliere, עֵצָה consiglio.
— [hieroglyphs], nez-xer-t-u (Chab. Mél.) rendere i doveri; render omaggio, salutare; formola di cortesia ordinaria della corrispondenza epistolare degli antichi egiziani.

(Birch, Zav. Stat. 24) (ib. 30) (An. IV, 17, 4) nez, derivato da nz, all. 1; ciò che è macinato, tritato, pestato, polverizzato, e specialmente la farina.
ⲚⲰⲒⲦ (M.), ⲚⲞⲈⲒⲦ (T.), π, farina, simila.
2) — (Trans. 1882, 129), i prodotti.

(An. I, 19, 9) nez, equiv. a nz, all. 1 e 2.
2) - equiv. al prec., all. 1.

, nez (Dict. géog. 686; Trans. 1882, 129), i prodotti.
2) — Equiv. a nz.

(Rec. IV, 82) (ib. 94, 15) nez, equiv. a nz, all. 1. nel senso particolare di tritare, macinare colori.

(Tomba in Menfi) (Pleyt. Ét. 52, 112) nez, tessere, tessuto, stoffa tessuta.
ⲚⲀⲦ (T. M.), ἱστός, textorium, textrina, textor. — confr. il lat. netum.

, nez; questo gruppo si trova solamente nelle scritture delle b. e. e sempre quasi legato cogli affissi pronominali, nel qual caso ha, secondo Brugsch, il significato di: tutto, intiero, totalità, integrità. Così in D. Z. T. II, 4, l. 14: àti-t m ta her nez-f, (Hathor) la regina della terra nella sua totalità, cioè regina di tutta la terra.
— V. sotto nzb.

nez, affine con nz. all. 1; tritare, sminuzzolare, polverizzare, triturare, sbriciolare. — E quindi: consumare, usare, diminuire. — Onde:
2) — Esser piccolo, insignificante, di poca importanza, minuto, minimo, infimo; impiegato in opposizione ad ūr ed āā.
Var. di nzs (B.).
דקק assottigliare, consumare; דקק esser consumato, consunto, dimagrato.

nez (E. de Rougé), deriv. dal prec. all. 2; essere sottomesso, soggetto, essere sotto la dominazione di....
— Soggetto, suddito, vassallo, sottoposto, subalterno, inferiore. (Stela Piānxi), i sudditi del palazzo, i sudditi.

[hieroglyphs], *nez* (Dict. géog. 399), nome di un albero e del suo frutto.
Probabilm. identico a [Hebrew] nocciuolo, mandorlo.

[hieroglyphs], *neza*, V. [hieroglyphs] *nz*.

[hieroglyphs], *neza* (D. Z. T. I, 45, 25), λαϭ, λαϫι, impudenter petere; bramare, volere, pretendere con violenza, con furia.
— Desiderio, cupidigia, avidità, ingordigia, brama.
2) — ⲛⲟⲩϭⲥ, indignatio, ira, collera, stizza, sdegno; [Hebrew], adirarsi, sdegnarsi, disprezzare; [Hebrew], oltraggiare, far disprezzare, bestemmiare; [Hebrew] disprezzo, bestemmia, ingiuria, oltraggio, affronto.

[hieroglyphs] (Mar. Karn. 44, col. 44)
[hieroglyphs] (Liste del Nilo)
[hieroglyphs] (J. de Roug. Edf. 56, 21)
[hieroglyphs] (E.)
[hieroglyphs] (ib.)
[hieroglyphs] (ib.)
} *neza-t*, *nezaza*, significato verbale fondamentale: posarsi a terra, precipitare, precipitarsi; — coprirsi di melma, di limo. — Onde 2) — sost.: il precipitato, il sedimento, il fondaccio; la melma, il limo che si depone; il risultato, il residuo dell'inondazione; ciò che lascia sul terreno l'inondazione quando questa si ritira.
Brugsch confr. con λαϫι latrina navis, λαϫτε coenum, lutum; ⲉⲧ λⲟϫⲧ adhoerens, agglutinatus.
3) — L'acqua dell'inondazione.
V. [hieroglyphs] *zaza*.

[hieroglyphs], *nezā* (Calend. di Edfu), Var. di [hieroglyphs] *ntā*.
[hieroglyphs], fare ciò che è prescritto per legge.

[hieroglyphs], *nezī* (Edfu), V. [hieroglyphs] *nz*.

[hieroglyphs], *nezī* (Mar. Edfu, Ricetta del Kyphi), Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] *nz*.

[hieroglyphs], *nezī* (Canopo)
[hieroglyphs], *nez-īt* femm. (Stela funer.; S. Prisse)
} V. [hieroglyphs] *nz*.
— Il 1° nel l. c. è equiv. a [hieroglyphs] *nz*.

[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs]
} *nezu*, V. all'art. [hieroglyphs] *nz*.

[hieroglyphs], *nezu*, V. [hieroglyphs] *nz*.

[hieroglyphs], nezu, V. sotto nz.

[hieroglyphs], nezu, V. sotto nz.

[hieroglyphs], nezeb (Edfu), ascoltare, origliare; Var. di [hieroglyphs] ntb (V.). [hieroglyphs]....., spiare, origliare a.....

[hieroglyphs] ([hieroglyphs])? nezeb, varr. delle epoche tolomaiche invece di [hieroglyphs] ndbu (V.), la curvatura, o meglio: la terra, il mondo. [hieroglyphs] ta her nezeb-f, letter.: la terra nella sua curvatura, signif.: tutta la terra, tutto il mondo.
— V. [hieroglyphs] al fonetico nz.

[hieroglyphs] nezeb (?), (Piehl, Rec. de trav. III, 30), parlare, dire; parola.

[hieroglyphs] ([hieroglyphs])? nezeb-t, V. [hieroglyphs] nzb.

[hieroglyphs] nezeft, equiv. a [hieroglyphs] nz.

[hieroglyphs] (Stat., Serapeum) [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II, 7d) [hieroglyphs] (Coffin of Amamu, XXVII, 23, Londra, Ediz. Birch) [hieroglyphs] (Dugsor) [hieroglyphs] (b.e.) (Edfu e Dend.) [hieroglyphs] (Green, fouil. à Théb.) nezem, 1) — Signif. fondam.: esser dolce, grato, soave, aggradevole, piacevole, dilettevole pel gusto e per l'odore — Gli aggettivi stessi ed i sost. corrisp.. 2) — In senso traslato: dolce, piacevole, amabile ecc, di carattere; mite, benigno, gentile, grazioso, umano, pio.
— I sost. corrisp.: dolcezza, delizia, piacevolezza, amabilità, gentilezza, ecc., diletto, ecc — [hieroglyphs] bener-ro nezem-zed (Green, l.c.) soave di bocca, dolce di parola.
— Confr. ⲚⲞⲦⲘ (T.), ⲚⲞⲨⲦⲈⲘ (?-M.) dulcis, suavis, jucundus, hilaris, benignus, mitis fuit.
In ebraico abbiamo il radicale נעם e i suoi derivati, cogli stessi significati di questi gruppi geroglifici.

[hieroglyphs] (Pit. 64, 6) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 147, 13) [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II, 73) [hieroglyphs] (Birch, l.c.) s-nezem, forme causative: far dolce, render dolce, addolcire, raddolcire; rendere piacevole, aggradevole, amabile; — farsi piacevole, amabile, ecc.; (Birch, l.c.) to be pleased. — 2) Equiv. al causativo

[hieroglyphs] dell'all. 4.

3) — (comunemente in unione con [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] àb, cuore), esser contento, soddisfatto, godere; contentezza, soddisfazione, godimento, diletto.

[hieroglyphs], letter. gode il suo cuore, il suo cuore è contento, cioè: egli gode, egli è contento. — Ma anche: egli è gentile, affabile, benigno, ecc.; — quindi:

[hieroglyphs], m-nezem-àb, d'animo lieto, giocondo, piacevole, allegro, contento, soddisfatto; con letizia, con allegria, con contentezza, con soddisfazione, con piacere; lietamente, allegramente; — ma eziandio: di animo, cuore o carattere amichevole, affabile, grazioso; con gentilezza, con affabilità, con cortesia; amichevolmente, affettuosamente, affabilmente, graziosamente, gentilmente, cortesemente.

[hieroglyphs], r-nezem, ha gli stessi significati.

4) — esser tranquillo, essere in riposo, in pace.

[hieroglyphs], nezem-mu, acqua stagnante.

[hieroglyphs] (An. I, 4, 6), [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II 153, 19), [hieroglyphs] (Stat. Vatican), [hieroglyphs] (l. c.) (Q.K. I. 82) — s-nezem, forme caus.; riposare, sedere, accomodarsi, adagiarsi, fare i suoi comodi, riposarsi; prendere riposo, ricrearsi; être à son aise; — se reposer sur...., c'est-à-dire: confier à.... . — 2) — Anche equival. al caus. di [hieroglyphs] nzmu.

[hieroglyphs] (Rec. I, 36, 1), [hieroglyphs] (E.), [hieroglyphs] (L. 1879, 100) — nezem, pianta che entrava nella preparazione del balsamo heken (L. l. c.).
Confr. ΝΟΥΤΕΜ mandragora.

[hieroglyphs], nezem, derivato da [hieroglyphs] nzm, signif. (Chab.): faire des amours, suivre les affections de l'amour (érotique), être amoureux; attendere alle cose piacevoli dell'amore, ai dolci affari erotici.
— Voluttà, libidine, godimento del coito, il coito, il piacere dell'amor carnale.
— Il seguente passo sembra provare che questo nezem ha anche il significato di praticar l'onanismo, la masturbazione, masturbarsi.
[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 466), (Masp.) il empoigne son membre dans son poing et en travaille. Detto nel l. c. di una forma di Tum [hieroglyphs] sa-ur.

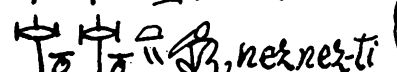
[hieroglyphs], nezemà (P. di Berl. I, 141), secondo Maspero che traduce: se réjouir.
— Brugsch legge [hieroglyphs] nmà (V.).

[hieroglyphs], nezemu (Goodw. Trans. II, 259 e seg.), povero; basso.

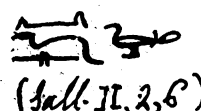
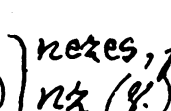
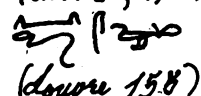
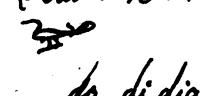
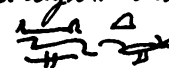
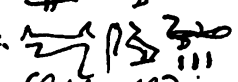
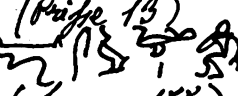
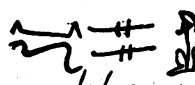
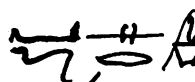
[hieroglyphs] s-nezemu, forma causativa: umiliare, opprimere; self-abasement.

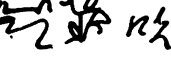
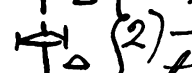
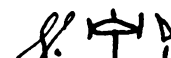
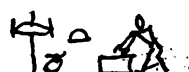
— l'umile grido di supplicazione; supplicazione.

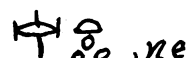
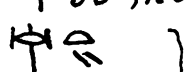
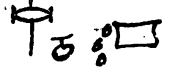
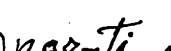
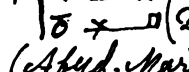
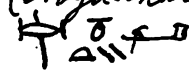
[hieroglyphs], nezemui (Stela Thotmes III, l. 2), piacere, esser piacevole, aggradevole. V. [hieroglyphs] nzm.

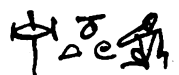
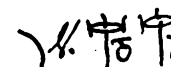
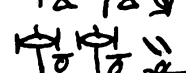
[hieroglyphs] nezem-met (Inscr. Pepi I, 466).
V. [hieroglyphs] nzm.

[hieroglyphs] (Bit. 136, 14) [hieroglyphs] (Leps. Ausw. 16, 16) — nezemnezem, forme raddoppiate di [hieroglyphs] nzm, cogli stessi significati.

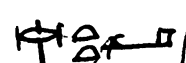
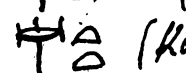
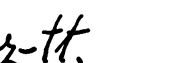
[hieroglyphs] (Harr. 500, III, 8; An. V, 8, 3; I, 1, 1) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Erisse V) — nezneӡ, forme raddoppiate di [hieroglyphs] nz,

1) collo stesso significato, onde le espressioni: [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] V. sotto il predetto nz. [hieroglyphs] (Bit. 145, 34), impersuadibile, inesorabile; (Chab.) non raisonnant; (Pierr.) qui ne rend pas hommage; (Birch) no salvation.

2) — (Harr. 500, l.c.; Erisse l.c.), affannare, angustiare, affliggere; affannarsi, inquietarsi (V. anche V. Mor. di Bul. p. 3); — affanno, cura (ib. p. 5) (Brugsch). — Il Chabas però traduce l'espressione [hieroglyphs] del P. di Bul. p. 8, per parlare dei tuoi affari, e la frase del l.c. p. 7: [hieroglyphs], il ragionamento della moglie trascina suo marito; il ragionamento dell'uomo dipende dalle sue occupazioni. E perciò il Chab. non ammette in questi due passaggi i significati di questo secondo allinea, e li riferisce all'all. 1.

3) — (Harr. I, 22, 11), curatore, protettore, difensore.

4) — Brugsch (Z. 1872, 53) ammette anche i significati: beffare, dileggiare, ⲚⲞϬⲚⲈϬ, irridere, ludificari. Confr. [Hebrew], [Hebrew], deridere, beffarsi, burlarsi, schernire, beffare, farsi beffe; [Hebrew] idem.

[hieroglyphs], neznezt
[hieroglyphs], neznez-ti (Z. 1872, 53).
} Varr. del prec.

[hieroglyphs], nezeri (Bergm., Buch v. Durchwand. d. Ewig., p. 16 e 38).
Var. di [hieroglyphs] ntr.

(Sall. II, 2, 6) (Louvre 158) nezes, forma di nz (V.) cogli stessi significati: esser piccolo; piccolo, insignificante; giovane. — Piccolo, basso, di grado, di dignità o di posizione.
fem. nezes-t.
plur. (Prisse 13) (Louvre 155) nezes-u. Il 2° signif. nel l. c.: i giovani.

, nezeses (Rit. 145, 30), nome del guardiano dell'ottavo pilone (sebex-t) della Campagna di Aanru nel regno dei morti; — forse identico al prec., il piccolo.

, nezser-t (Rit. 17, 36), fuoco, fiamma.

, nez-t (Med.-Abu), femminile di nz, subalterno, suddito, ecc.

nez-t, nome dello strumento (2) — Sost. equiv. a nz, vendicatore, difensore; difesa, ecc.

, nez-t, V. nz.

, nez-t, V. sotto nz.

, nez; nez-ti; V. nz.

(Louvre, C. 26; Denkm. II, 136) (Abyd. Mar.) (D. H. T. 7, 4) (Trans. 1882, 129) (Berl. N. 72) nez-ti, equiv. a nz in tutti i suoi significati; ma più frequent. nel senso di protettore, vendicatore (V. Erman. Z. 1881, 51).

, nez-titi op. nznz-ti? (B. H. T. 71) var. del prec., nel l. c. col signif. speciale di lavoratore, operaio: — o forse anche qui protettore?

, nez-tu (Abusimbel, Stela di Ramesse II), V. e nz.

, neznezt; neznezti; V. nznz.

(Nav. M. d'H. N) (Karn.) nez-tt, V. nz-ti

[hieroglyphs], nezeḥ (Mar. I, 53, 2), dente; sopratutto dente d'elefante, avorio.
ⲛⲁϫϩⲉ (T.), ⲛⲁϫϩⲓ (T. M.), ⲛⲁⲥϩϫⲉ (T.), ⲛⲁϫⲉ, ⲛⲁⲁϫⲉ, ⲧ, dens.
Nel l.c. scritto [hieroglyphs] àb-nzḥ.

[hieroglyphs], nezḥāzḥā-t, (Stern, E.) grana quaedam.
— Brugsch trova però dubbiosa questa interpretazione anche nella sua generalità.

[hieroglyphs], nezḥu (Z. 1876, 105), dente, i denti, V. [hieroglyphs] nzḥ.
— V. sotto znḥu.

[hieroglyphs], nezeḥnezeḥ, (E.) ⲗⲉϫⲗⲱϫⲓ, ⲗⲟϫⲗⲉϫ, aegrotare, infirmum esse, ⲗⲟϫⲉϫ, ⲗⲁϫⲗⲉϫ, infirmitas, languor.

[hieroglyphs], nezeḥnezeḥ (?), Var. di [hieroglyphs] ḥerḥer (Rit. 17, 39).

[hieroglyphs], nezeḥ-t (Cav. Stat. di Karn.) V. [hieroglyphs] nzḥ.

[hieroglyphs] } neh, signif. fond.: protezione, difesa, patrocinio, appoggio. — Cura, attenzione, sollecitudine; — sollecito di..., attento a....

2) — Difesa, bastione; — luogo di rifugio, asilo, ricovero.
Confr. ⲗⲟϥ cura; [Hebrew] difendere.
— [hieroglyphs], àr neh n..., aver cura di..., difendere....

[hieroglyphs], ḥer-neh
[hieroglyphs], m-neh
[hieroglyphs]..., m-neh-t n...
[hieroglyphs], m-neh-ḥa...
[hieroglyphs], m-neh-t-ḥa...
} per la difesa di, come (rimedio) preservativo di.... (op. contro...).

— Caus. [hieroglyphs] s-nha (?).
3) — Il segno [hieroglyph] è anche usato per designare una misura di capacità, equiv. a $\frac{1}{2}$ hn, cioè a litri 0,23.

[hieroglyphs], neh, equiv. al prec., all. 2; luogo di rifugio, asilo, ricovero.

[hieroglyphs], neh (Mar. Dend. I, 51), g. f., ⲛⲟⲩϩⲉ (T.), ⲛⲟⲩϩⲓ (M.), ⲧ, ϯ, sycomorus.
— Freq. in senso di albero in generale (Mar. l.c.; Rec. I, 36; IV, 66; e testo p. 49).
[hieroglyphs] neh-t nt àš'd (Düm. Result. Taf. 40), l'albero dell'àš'd (persea? sicomoro?).
[hieroglyphs] (Pap. Bayle e Bossi; Masp. Journ. As. 1883, 12) le sycomore à figues, l'albero dei fichi, il fico (albero).
Plur. [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs].

, neh, la terra del sicomoro (V. il prec.), nome speciale dell'Egitto.

, neh, disgiungere, separare, distinguere, fare una speciale scelta, scegliere, trascegliere; — dividere, segregare.
2) — Disgiungersi, separarsi, dividersi, segregarsi, sottrarsi, ecclissarsi, ritirarsi pian piano, andarsene furtivamente; — disertare (Beni-Hassan).
ⲚⲈϨ (T. M.) separare, secedere; ⲚⲈϨ ⲈⲂⲞⲖ separare, eligere, destinare; ⲈⲦⲚⲈϨⲈⲂⲞⲖ seorsim positus, separatus.
Forme causative: , s-neh, s-neha, s-nehau, s-nehi, V. sotto snh ecc...

, neh (Var. del Rit. 145, 34), , neha (An. IV, 7, ult.; 4, 2) 1) — equiv. al prec. all. 2. 2) — Ciò che è speciale, particolare, separato; qualche, alcuno, qualchecosa, poca cosa, poco (sost.) (Canop. 22), pochezza, qualche poco, piccola quantità.
— Aggett.: particolare, speciale, singolare, poco.
(Rollin); forme plurali: pochi, alcuni, alcuni pochi, un picciol numero (V. E. de Roug. Chrest., S. 226).

, neha (L. 1876, 78), V. nh.

, neha, V. nh.

, neha, V. nh.

, nehau (An. IV, 4, 3), V. nh.

, nehap (Denkm. II, 105, 6), V. nkp.

(R. Rhind) (Sall. II, 14, 2) (Chab.) forme plur., sost. sing. neham, nehamu, V. nhm.

, nehani (Chab.), equiv. a nh.
Confronta ... arbusto, arboscello.

, neharina (Tomb.

d'Ahmes, El-Kab), V. naharina.

, nehàs (Var. al Rit. 145, 38), sollevarsi, alzarsi, rizzarsi su, levarsi su, ecc. V. nhs.

, nehàs (Rit. 144, 24), V. nhs.

, nehī (Géog. I, 372), V. nh.

, nehī, V. nh.

, nehī (Géogr. I, N. 372), V. nh.

, nehimaa (E, 16, 15). identico ad ànrhamaa.
— Loret (Rec. de trav. VII, 109) identifica questi due gruppi, e le loro varianti ànhmn, ànhmāni, ànhamaa, con רמון, رمان, ερμαν, ϩερμαν (T), ῥοά, malum punicum, grénadier, grenade, melagrano, melagrana, pomogranato.

, neh-īt, Var. di nh.

, nehi-t-u (De Roug. Chrest. 226), plur. di nh.

, nehu (Tomba a Beni-Hassan) equiv. a nh, nel l. c. nel senso di disertare ; — onde

, nehu (ibid.), deriv. dal prec.: disertore.

, nehep, andar avanti, procedere (E, 85, 13); intraprendere, cominciare; cominciare a venire.
2) — Alzarsi o giungere presto, di buon mattino, di buon'ora. (Confr. nhp).
— Spesso in parallelismo con àn e con rr.
— Caus. e var., cogli stessi significati (V. sotto snhp).
3) — Equiv. a nhp;
4) — " " ";
5) — " " ".

, nehep (Champ. Gram. 282) spingere, mandare, mandare innanzi, cacciar innanzi, menar via, cacciar via, distornare, frastornare; allontanare (da alcuno) tutto ciò che è dannoso, nocivo.; ΝΟΥϢΠ, abigere, avertere. — Condurre a...; spingere cacciare o dirigere verso...

Confr. נדף, נָדַף, menare, separare, muovere.

2) — (Chab.) afferrare, prendere, impadronirsi per forza.

3) — Proteggere, difendere, guarentire (עָרַב), sorvegliare, vegliare su alcuno.

4) — Equiv. a [hierogl.] nkp.

[hierogl.], nehep (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, p. 6) to lament; lamentarsi, dolersi, lamentarsi di; compiangere. — Ed i sost. corrisp.

[hierogl.], nehep, equiv. a [hierogl.] nkp, all. 3.

2) — Equiv. a [hierogl.], all. 1 e 2.

[hierogl.], nehep, equiv. ai precedenti coi determinativi [hierogl.] e [hierogl.].

2) — (Inscr. Tetà, 286; Inscr. Unas, 241) equiv. al seg. (V.).

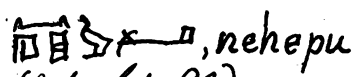
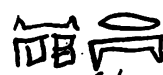
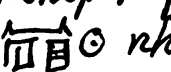
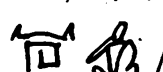
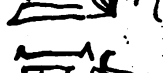
[hierogl.] (Inscr. Pepi I; Denkm. II, 47) [hierogl.] — nehep, coitum facere, coitum facturus, giacere (carnalmente) (con — [hierogl.]); — eiaculare, emettere lo sperma, ingravidare, fecondare; generare (Inscr. Unas, 241).

— Lo accoppiarsi (delle bestie) (Denkmäl. II, 105, 6).

2) — Nelle inscrizioni di Tetà (286) e di Pepi I (Rec. de trav. V, 20) è detto dell'accoppiarsi uomo con uomo, commetter atto di pederastia, di sodomia.

— Confr. נאף, נָאַף, adulterare, commettere adulterio; נֹאֵף (fem. נֹאֶפֶת) adultero.

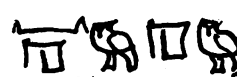
[hierogl.] (E. 34, 11) [hierogl.] (Rit. 145, 45) [hierogl.] (ib. 130, 8) — nehep, corrisp. a [hierogl.] nkp, all. 2: esser mattutino, di mattino; passare il mattino a... (Düm. Result. 22).

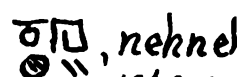
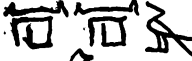
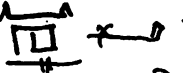
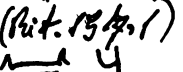
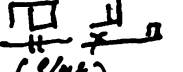
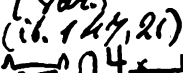
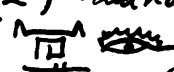
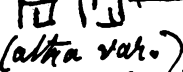
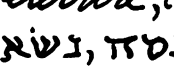
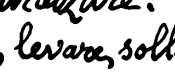
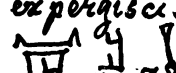
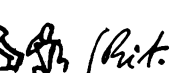
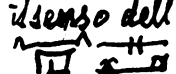
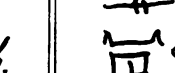
Forma caus. [hierogl.] s-nehep (V.), collo stesso significato.

2) — Il mattino, il tempo del levar del sole, la mattina; — l'alba, l'aurora (נֶשֶׁף).

Lo stesso significato ha la predetta forma caus. s-nekep (V.).

— Il giorno, la giornata; il chiarore o la luce del giorno (confr. נגה risplendere); in opposizione all'oscurità della notte.

[hierogl.] (Rit. 145, 45) [hierogl.] (P. Tdl. I, 139) [hierogl.] (E. 108, 16) — nel mattino, alla mattina, di buon'ora, in sulla prim'ora (del mattino); (Brug.) aus dem Tageslicht.

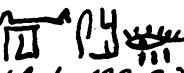
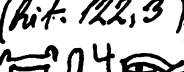
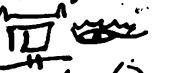
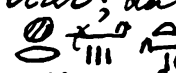
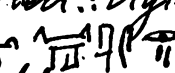
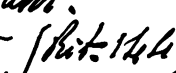
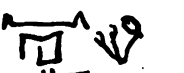
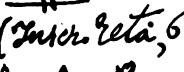
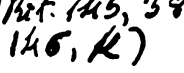
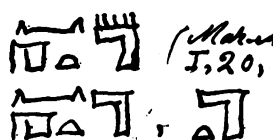
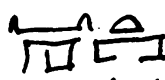
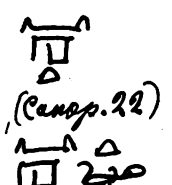
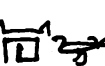
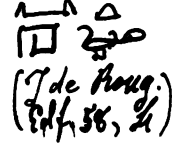
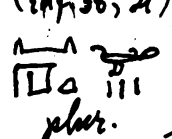
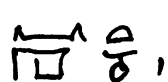
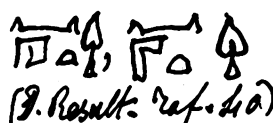
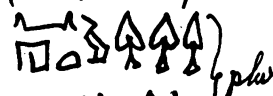
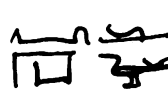
[hierogl.], nehepu (E, 108, 16). V. il prec.

[hierogl.], nehepu (Rit. 143, 66) } V. [hierogl.] nhp.
[hierogl.], nehepui (ib. 40, 3)

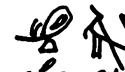
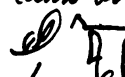
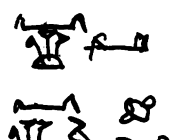
[hierogl.], neheper opp. nehep-r-pe (Z. 1879, 4), equiv. a [hierogl.] nhp. all. 2.

[hierogl.] (Inscr. Pepi I, 349), [hierogl.] (Rit. 140, 2), [hierogl.] (Denkm. III, 235, i), [hierogl.] (Rec. I, 42, 3), [hierogl.] (Dend.), [hierogl.], [hierogl.], [hierogl.] (Phil.), [hierogl.] (D. Z. Z. II, 3, 45) b. e } nehem, manifestare, esprimere la sua gioia emettendo grida o suonando uno strumento musicale; — rallegrarsi, se réjouir. — Festeggiare, far feste, allegrie, (Masp.) salutar con gioia, con letizia. — Gioia, giubilo, allegrezza, allegria, felicità, divertimento, festa. — Acclamazione, saluto, ecc.
[hierogl.] .... (Chab. Spoliat. 110), ar nehem m...., faire amusement de quelqu'un, se gausser de quelqu'un.
— In ebr. abbiamo נאם parlare, dire; נהם fremere, gemere, ruggire: Confr. ελϩημ (P.) rugire, rugitus.

[hierogl.], nehemaui (Chab. Mél.) } Var. del preced.
[hierogl.], nehemu

[hierogl.], nehemhem (Rit. 39, 4) forma radd. del preced., col medesimo significato rafforzato. giubilare, tripudiare, far baldoria, schiamazzare, ruggire, vociferare (Birch: to roar), strepitare. — Ed i sost. corrisp.: giubilo, tripudio, forte acclamazione, grido, ruggito.

[hierogl.], nehemhem (Inscr. Unas, 235), Masp. (Rec. de trav. III, 208) trad.: trad. esser ricco in provvigioni.
Lo stesso gruppo (Inscr. Pepi I. 304) è tradotto dallo stesso egittologo (Rec. de trav. VII) défiler.
— Verosimilmente esso è equiv. al prec.

[hierogl.], neheru (P. Mor. di Bulaq., p. 5), plur. di [hierogl.] nh. (Br.). Chab. (Egypt.) legge nel l. c. [hierogl.] nhani-u (P.).

[hierogl.], nehneh, opp. neh-neh (Düm, Z. 1879, 109), a poco a poco, pian piano, nach und nach, allmählig. — ⲛⲉϩ seorsim.

[geroglifici], nehneha (Denkm. II, 130, a). Trovarsi in moto, in agitazione, in eccitazione; esser agitato, eccitato (per es. per timore).
ΝΕϤΝΟϤ agitari, concuti; — נוע agitarsi, התנועע essere agitato; נענע agitare, scuotere.

[geroglifici]
[geroglifici] (Karn.)
[geroglifici] (Abyd.)
[geroglifici] (Champol.)
} Varianti di naharina.

[geroglifici] (Rit. 137, 1)
[geroglifici] (Var. ib. 147, 21)
[geroglifici] (altra var.)
} nehes. sollevarsi, alzarsi, levarsi su, rizzarsi su; 2) — Quindi equivalente a [geroglifici] nhs. 3) — sollevare, alzare, elevare, innalzare. נשא, נטה, levare, sollevare, alzare, innalzare; innalzarsi; התנשא innalzarsi.
ΝΕϤϹΕ (T.), ΝΕϤϹΙ (M.), suscitare, excitare (praesertim a somno), excitare se, expergisci.
[geroglifici] (Rit. 147, 21) alzare, elevare la voce; (Br.) die Stimme erheben. — (Birch) exciter of words; (Pierr.) surveillance (conf. il senso dell'all. 2) des paroles.
[geroglifici] (ib. 137, 1) sollevando la sua triste fronte; (Birch) lifting up his evil forehead; (Pierr.) (il) a fait face au malheur.

[geroglifici], nehes (Stela Nahi), equiv. al prec. ed al seg. nei signif. di: svegliarsi, destarsi, alzarsi, ecc.

[geroglifici] (Rit. 122, 3)
[geroglifici] (Abyd.)
[geroglifici] (Champ.)
} nehes, equiv. ai due preced. nel senso di: destare, svegliare, aiutare qualcuno ad alzarsi.
2) — Destarsi, svegliarsi, aprir gli occhi; — esser svegliato, destato.
3) — Vegliare, veglia (Rit. 122, 5); Il 1° gruppo è tradotto da Birch: exciter; da Pierr.: vigilant.
[geroglifici] (Rit. 144, 24) vegliate!; (Birch) pay ye attention.

[geroglifici] (Inscr. Zeta, 65)
[geroglifici] (Rit. 145, 38; 146, k)
} nehes, equiv. ai due prec.: destare, suscitare, eccitare; Il 1° è tradotto svegliarsi da Masp. (Rec. de trav. V, 11).

[geroglifici] (D. T. I. I, 11, 46)
[geroglifici] (Edfu)
[geroglifici] (Rit. 136, 5)
} nehes, il ribelle; propr. colui che si leva, che si rivolta (V. i prec.).

(Mar. Abyd. I, 20, b), ; neh-t, sost. equival. a nh; difesa, protezione, bastione.

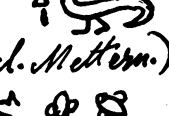
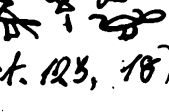
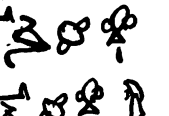
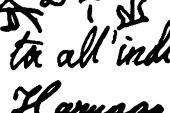
, neh-t (C, 26, Louvre), derivato dal prec.: luogo di rifugio, asilo, ricovero.

(Canop. 22), (J. de Roug. Edf. 58, 4), plur.: neh-t, sost. equiv. a nh; un poco, poco, poca cosa. — plur.: pochi, alcuni, un piccol numero. 2) — Varr. di nhd.

, neh-t, (E) potis?.

, , neh-t (I. Result. taf. 40) id. nh. plur., neh-t-u

, nehed, (E.) deficere; mancare; — poco. Affine con e , nh.

, neheq (E). ?.

(Inscr. Sep. I, 450) (P. T. d. L. II, 113) (Karn.) neḥ, pregare, supplicare, scongiurare per qualunque cosa; invocare adorando o glorificando; ottener qualche cosa colla preghiera; — chiedere umilmente, domandare umilmente; pregare, supplicare alcuno di qualche cosa. — Desiderare, bramare. È costr. con o .
— sost.: preghiera, supplica, orazione; — il supplicante (Tavola votiva del Museo di Torino): anche in Dendera, Hathor è chiamata , sotem-t neḥ, colei che esaudisce il supplicante, accanto all' altro titolo: sotem nȧs, che ascolta l'invocante.
— V. nḥt.

(E.) neḥa
, neḥa-t
(Edf. Lotta di Hor) (ib.) sost. neḥaḥa
essere contrario, pericoloso, rischioso, azzardoso, terribile, spaventevole; — destar ribrezzo, raccapriccio; metter i brividi; spandere od infondere orrore, terrore, spavento.
— Gli aggettivi ed i sost. corrisp..

2) — Scuotere, crollare, conquassare; נוע vacillare, agitarsi; נוע essere mosso, agitato, scosso; נוע muovere, agitare, scuotere. — ΝΟΥϨΕ excutere, quatere.
— ΝΕϨ-ϢΑϨ tremere, horrescere.
— Detto anche relativamente a speciali apparizioni di malattie.

3) — n-ḥa, preposizione, V. sotto ḥa.

, neḥa-ḥer op. n-ḥa-ḥer (Dict. géog. 1390, l. 4), deriv. dal prec.; 1) — viso terribile, spaventevole, ecc.; e perciò anche equiv. al seg.
2) — essere rovesciato, voltato sossopra, sconvolto, stravolto, storto; — e questi stessi aggettivi.

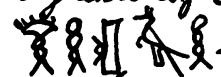
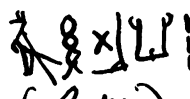
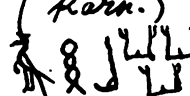
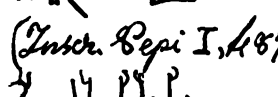
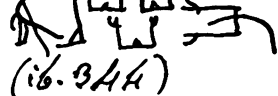
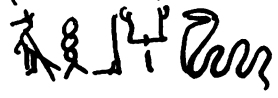
(Stel. Mettern.) (Rit. 125, 18) neḥa-ḥer op. n-ḥa-ḥer, deriv. dal prec., animale tifonico; letter.: dal viso terribile, orrendo, schifoso, ecc. — op.: animale storto, dal viso storto, dal capo torto, dalla faccia volta all'indietro.
Il gruppo del Rit. è il nome del 5º dei 42 giudici od assessori del tribunale di Osiride: il dio dal viso stravolto o orrendo; (Masp.) dieu à la face troublé; (Birch) Foul.

, neḥaḥer (J. de Roug. Edfu, I, 62, XI), deriv. dai prec.; significa la stravolta acqua del canale (tifonico) di Lycopoli nel Basso Egitto.

e , neḥu (Canopo). V. nḥ.

, neḥu, (Chab), ΝΕϨ, ΝΟΥϨΕ, excutere, quassatio; scuotere, scotimento. V. nḥa.

, neḥūr (E.) una specie di uccello.

(Rit. 125) (Stel. Piānxi) neḥeb, portare sotto il giogo, porre il giogo, porre il giogo sul collo, mettere in giogo, aggiogare. — Bardare, harnacher, porre i finimenti, gli arnesi ad una bestia da tiro.
ΝΟϨΕΒ (M.) jungere currum, ΝΑϨΒ-ΕϨΟΥΝ (T.) jugo imposito trahere.
2) — Soggiogare, sottomettere, assoggettare; — esser sul giogo a qualcuno (P. Mor. di Bul., p. 8), mettersi al giogo (Chab.), detto di una donna quando si mette ad allattare il suo bambino.

— Nel Rit. 125, 31, il 40° dei 42 assessori del tribunale di Osiride porta il nome [hieroglyphs], domatore dei piaceri [(Birch) Yoker of Good; (Brug.) welcher anschirrt die Rosse; (Pier.) celui qui associe les splendeurs].
E nel Rit. l. c. 32, il 41° assessore si chiama [hieroglyphs], Colui che sottomette le offerte [(Birch) Yoker of Food; (Pier.) Celui qui associe les offrandes].

[hieroglyphs], neheb (Rec. IV, 10, 6a), deriv. dal prec.; il giogo per attaccare i buoi.
ⲛⲁϩⲃ, ⲛⲁϩⲃⲉ (ϩ, ⲡ), ⲛⲁϩⲃϥ (ϩ.), jugum par boum; نير giogo.
2) — (Leps. Aelt. Text. pl. 38), nome di uno scettro di questa forma:

[hieroglyphs], neheb, deriv. dai prec., g. f., cervice, nuca, collo, giogo, giogaia, omero; ⲛⲁϩⲃ, ⲛⲁϩⲃⲉ (ϩ.), ⲧⲉ; ⲛⲁϩⲃⲓ (M.), ϯ, ⲑ, ⲛⲉϩⲃⲓ (B.) ⲛⲓ, collus, cervix, humeri.

[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs] (Rev. Arch. 1863, 195)
[hieroglyphs] (D. T. T. II, 35, 92)
} neheb, g. f. bottone di fiore, fiore, gemma, boccia.
— Una specie di loto.
— È una forma antica tebana di [hieroglyphs] nxb (V.)

[hieroglyphs], neheb-ât, (Denkm. II, 99, b, 5) V. [hieroglyphs] nhb. all. 2.

[hieroglyphs] (secondo Brugsch)
[hieroglyphs] (secondo Chab.)
} nehebu (S. Mon. di Bul. p. 6), V. [hieroglyphs] nhb.

[hieroglyphs], neheb-t (Sall. II, 6, 6), Var. del prec.

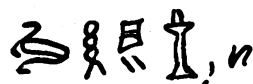
[hieroglyphs] neheb-t (Chab.) sostenere, sopportare.
— Identico od affine al prec.

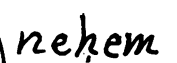
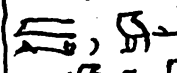
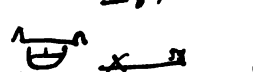
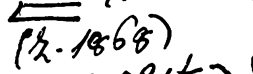
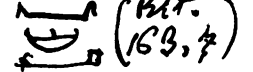
[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 440)
[hieroglyphs] (Tomba delle piramidi)
[hieroglyphs] (Tomb. Chir, El-Kab)
} neheb-t, V. [hieroglyphs] nhb.

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Unas, 207)
[hieroglyphs] (Leps. Aelt. Text. pl. 38)
[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Teta 145)
} neheb-t, V. [hieroglyphs] nhb, all. 2.

[hieroglyphs] (Dend.)
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 19, 14; 42, 4)
} neheb-t, V. [hieroglyphs] nhb.

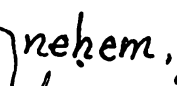
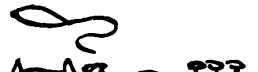
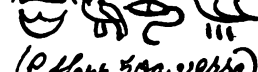
, neḥeb-t (E, 18, 22), nella seguente espressione:

, ūaḥ-neḥb-t, nome di una specie di terra o di pietra; letter.: imposizione del giogo(?).

(Harr.) (Mél. d'Arch. I, 135) neḥeb-qa-u, nome di una festa che si celebrava a Tebe in onore di Ammone, il 1º giorno del mese Toby. Vi si facevano grandi offerte ai defunti.

2) — Varr. del seg.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 487) (ib. 344) neḥeb-qa-u, neḥeb-qa, serpente mitologico: — dio a corpo di serpente.

(Dend. Mar.) (D. T. I, 38, 12) (ib. II, 40, 17) (Philae) (Dend.) (D. H. T. 53, 3) (ib.) (D. T. II. 8, 3) neḥep, propr.: girare il disco del vasaio; onde: formare, figurare, fingere, modellare, in argilla o in creta.

2) — in generale: formare, figurare, modellare; — edificare, costrurre.

3) — Sost., g. m., il disco del vasaio; disco girevole.

4) — il gruppo designa anche il disco del Sole.

, neḥepi (Géog. I, 17, col. 21), equiv. al prec.

(L. 1868) (Brt. 163, 7) (Inscr. Pepi I, 443) neḥem, costrutto con , (Pepi I, l. c.), sp. con , ;

1) — prendere, pigliare, portar via, torre, levare, torre via, levar via, enlever, [da....].

, neḥem-ro (D. H. T. 15, 20 e 21), letter. portar via la bocca di qualcuno, privarlo della voce, signif.: ucciderlo.

2) — Salvare, scampare, liberare (quasi levar via, strappare qualcuno ad un avversario); proteggere, difendere.

ⲛⲁϩⲙ, ⲛⲟϩⲉⲙ (M.), ⲛⲁϩⲙ, ⲛⲟϩⲙ, ⲛⲉϩⲉⲙ (T.), ⲛⲉϩⲙ (B.), salvare, liberare; salvator — ϕ-, salus.

(P. Harr. 500, verso) neḥem, g. f., affine di suono ed equivalente a nḥb (V.), bottone di fiore, gemma, fiore.

— (Masp., Journ. As. 1883, 26) lotus bleu; (Pleyte) le brin d'un palmier.

— Il 3°, sebbene di forma plurale, è preceduto nel l. c. dall'art. sing. [hierogl.], che è anche l'art. dei nomi plurali collettivi, perciò questo gruppo significa probabilmente mazzo di fiori.
— [hierogl.] in un sarcofago di Vienna è usato come var. del prec.

[hierogl.], neḥem (Dict. géo. p. 1112), deriv. da [hierogl.] nḥm; signif.: canale di sfogo, di scaricamento.

[hierogl.], neḥmā-t, uno dei nomi della dea Hathor.

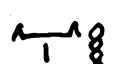
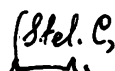
[hierogl.], neḥemi (Denkm. IV, 17, d) b. e.
[hierogl.] (Sall. II, 4, ult.) [hierogl.] } neḥemu } V. [hierogl.] nḥm.

[hierogl.], n-ḥemu (Sall. II, 2, 2), V. sotto ḥmu.

[hierogl.], neḥemui, Variante di [hierogl.] nḥm.
— (Chab.) burlarsi, beffarsi (di [hierogl.] ....).

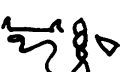
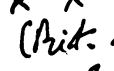
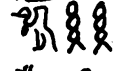
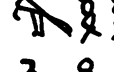
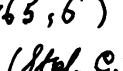
[hierogl.], neḥmen, (Bergm., Inscr. d'un sarcof., p. 79): lodare, glorificare, stimare.
— A Brugsch però pare dubbiosa questa interpretazione; ed egli traduce con riserva: sich beschäftigen (?), occuparsi (?).

[hierogl.] (Dend., freq.) [hierogl.] (Edfu) } neḥer, gruppi delle b. e.; esser simile, somigliare, rassomigliare. — Fare o render simile, rassomigliante.
2) — In Dict. géog. 1395 pare corrisponda a: accostarsi, confinare con, approssimarsi a.

[hierogl.], [hierogl.] (Denkm. II, 85, a; 35)
[hierogl.] (Cretra delle off., Berl.)
[hierogl.] (D. H. T. 35)
[hierogl.], [hierogl.] (Denkm. II, 146, a; 147)
[hierogl.] (Leps. Alt. Text., 40)
[hierogl.] (Denkm. II, 69 e 70)
[hierogl.] (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XVII, 2° 5)
} neḥer, neḥeri, neḥeru, una specie di pane o di focaccia, frequentemente menzionata nelle liste officiali delle offerte.

[hierogl.], neḥes (An. IV, 12, 9) allargare, tendere, distendere, stendere, stirare, נחש.

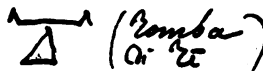
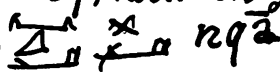
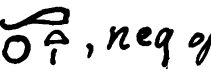
[hieroglyphs], nehes (D. H. T. II, 54, d), נהש, לחש, susurrare, parlare sottovoce, bisbigliare.
2) — Fare incantesimi, scongiurare, esorcizzare; far sortilegi, augurii, divinazioni.

[hieroglyphs], nehes
[hieroglyphs] nehesi
[hieroglyphs]
(Z. 1875, 10), il negro. — V. il seg.

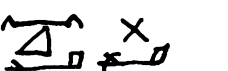
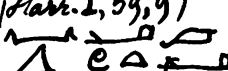
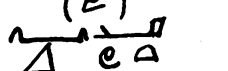
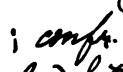
[hieroglyphs] (Stel. C, 1, Louvre)
[hieroglyphs] (ib., secondo Brugsch)
nehesu, Maspero trad.: quelli che sono esposti al freddo. — Confr. il prec.

[hieroglyphs], nehes-t, deriv. da [hieroglyphs] nḥs, all. 2; maga, indovina, esorcista; appellativo della dea Hathor (D. H. T. II, 54, d).

[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. III, 284, k)
[hieroglyphs] (Obel. Rāmāqa, Bul.)
[hieroglyphs] (Leps. Ausw., 16)
[hieroglyphs] (Tavoletta votiva, Torino)
neḥ-t, equiv. a [hieroglyphs] nḥ, specialmente come sost. preghiera, supplica, orazione, invocazione. 2) — (Chabas (Les Maximes du scriba Ani) legge neht, assimila a ⲛⲁϩⲧⲉ, ⲛⲁϩϯ, credere, fidelis esse, confidere; e traduce: credere, confidare, dare credito; — la fede, e quindi come risultato della fede, la preghiera: — il credente, il fedele.

[hieroglyphs] (Stela Piānxi)
[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs] (P. Mor. di Bul.)
neḥ-ti, equiv. al prec., specialm. come participio: (Brug.) supplicante, pregante; (Chab.) il credente, il fedele.

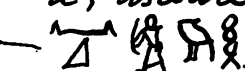
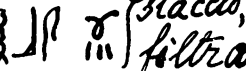
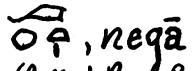
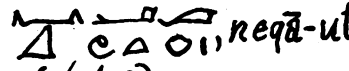
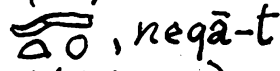
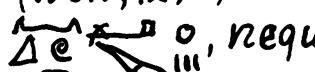
[hieroglyphs], neḥed, (E.) grana quaedam. — Probabilm. equiv. al seg.

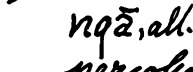
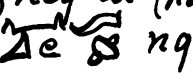
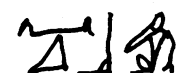
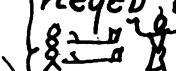
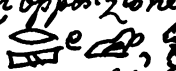
[hieroglyphs], neḥed-t (E)
[hieroglyphs], neḥez-t
V. [hieroglyphs] nzḥ.

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 391)
[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs] (freq.)
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 165, 6)
[hieroglyphs] (Stel. C. 3, Louvre)
[hieroglyphs] (Stel. II, Vienna)
[hieroglyphs]
neḥeḥ, V. [hieroglyphs] ḥḥ; lungo tempo, eternità; eterno; a lungo, eternamente. ⲉⲛⲉϩ (T. M.), ⲉⲛⲉϩ (T. M. B.) saeculum, unquam.
[hieroglyphs], se nt neḥeḥ (Louvre l. c.), il luogo dell'eternità, cioè: la tomba.

[hieroglyphs], neḥeḥ. V. [hieroglyphs] ḥḥ.

[hieroglyphs], nehḥu (C. 26, Louvre), Var. di [hieroglyphs] nḥ.

[hieroglyphs], neḥ-her (-āb) (Inscr. Pepi I, 74), Masper. (Rec. de trav. V, 168) trad. giubilare.

[hieroglyphs] (Tomba di Ti) / [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1881, 33) } neq, Varr. del seg. [hieroglyphs] nqā

[hieroglyphs], neq op. neqā?, V. sotto nqā.

[hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 59, 9) / [hieroglyphs] (E) / [hieroglyphs] (P. Med. Berl. 9, 10) } neqā, neqāut, ⲛⲟⲩϫ, colpire, ferire, piagare, battere, percuotere, urtare, cozzare; — toccare, tastare; — porre le mani addosso a qualcuno. — Onde

2) — afferrare, impugnare, prendere.

3) — Premere, stringere, opprimere, comprimere (in senso medicinale, P. Med. l. c.); confr. [hieroglyphs] nqr.

4) — (Harr. l. c.) detto della preparazione di certe vivande: impastare, formare.

5) — In architettura: brunire, lustrare, lisciare.

— [hieroglyphs] / [hieroglyphs] } passare per lo staccio, colare, filtrare.

[hieroglyphs], neqā (P. Med. Berl. 2, 1) / [hieroglyphs], neqā-ut (ib. 7, 9) / [hieroglyphs], neqā-t (ib. 3, 1; 12, 5) / [hieroglyphs], nequ plur. (Journ. As. 1883, 14) } deriv. dal prec., pare significhi: pasta del pane; — pasta, impasto in generale e detto di (—) diverse sostanze, come per esemp.: di [hieroglyphs], di [hieroglyphs], di [hieroglyphs], di [hieroglyphs]. — Masp. (Journ. As. l. c.) traduce l'ultimo gruppo: graines, grani, granelli.

[hieroglyphs], nequ (E), deriv. da [hieroglyphs] nqā, all. 1; ⲛⲟⲩϫ, piaga, battitura, percossa, ferita.

2) — Efflorescenza, eruzione cutanea, tigna, scabbia; crosta.

[hieroglyphs] / [hieroglyphs] } neq-ut op. neq-tu, V. sotto nqtu.

[hieroglyphs], neq-ut (P. Med. Berl. 8, 9) equiv. a [hieroglyphs] nqu.

[hieroglyphs] / [hieroglyphs] (Stel. Metern.) } neqeb, in opposizione a [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs]; signif.: affliggere, contristare, attristare, accorare, addolorare: colpire di tristezza, di afflizione, di mestizia, di dolore, di affanno, di cruccio, di duolo, di lutto;

riempire, empire di tristezza, ecc.; mettere in afflizione, in lutto, ecc.
— I passivi corrisp.: essere abbattuto, costernato, contristato, oppresso, afflitto, ecc.; — esser dolente; essere in lutto, ecc.
— L'afflitto, l'attristato, il mesto, il melanconico, ecc.
— I sost. corrisp.: tristezza, afflizione, mestizia, dolore, affanno, cruccio, lutto, duolo, oppressione, abbattimento, melanconia, costernazione.
נגף, נקף, نقف, abbattere, percuotere, sconfiggere; נֶגֶף flagello, peste; נקב forare; trafiggere; maledire; כָּאַב addolorare, passivo נִכְאַב.

, negebu, nome di una città al Sud della Palestina.
— Confr. נגב, נֶגְבָּה, il mezzodì, regione meridionale.
— V. ngb.

, neqef (Brit. 27,1), rubare, rapire, togliere, strappare.

(Stel. Metter.) (Brit. 49, 3) (Aegypt. Zt. pag. 82) — negem, affine od equiv. a ngb.
— In conness. con l'ebr. נקם, arab. نقم, vendicare, punire, far vendetta; vendicarsi; vendetta;
— designa però sopratutto colui o lo stato di colui contro il quale si esercita la vendetta.

, neqen (Dend.), ideare, immaginare, inventare, trovare, decifrare.

(L. 1881, 33) (id. 1879, 113; Rec. IV, 82) (Rec. IV, 84) (L. 1881, 31) (L. 1864, 49) (Ä. Z. II, 40, 2) (Rec. IV, 83) — neqer, filtrare, crivellare, vagliare, passare al crivello, allo staccio; — colare, far passare colla pressione d'un torchio.
neqer m zār (ep. tolem. L. 1881, 31), passare nello staccio, passar per lo staccio, colare, filtrare; espressione equiv. a

2) — Ciò che è passato al crivello, al vaglio, ciò che è crivellato, vagliato, cioè le sostanze peste e polverizzate; la polvere — ed anche l'atomo, il polviglio che si vede svolazzare entro un fascio di raggi solari.
— Confr. נגר scorrere, essere proteso, sparso quà e là, spargere, far scorrere (per es. il grano attraverso il crivello, un liquido attraverso un filtro); דַּק, cosa leggera, piccolissima.

, neq-t (P. Med. Berl. 2,1; 5,1; 12,5),

V. [hier.] nqāut.

[hier.], neqt
[hier.] (P. Med. Berl., 5, 8)
[hier.] (Brug. Dict. Suppl., 400) } neqtu. { V. [hier.] nqa. [hier.] [hier.], neqtu m hebes, V. sotto [hier.] nqr.

[hier.], neqtu, V. [hier.] nqāut.

[hier.], neq-tu (op. neq-ut) (P. Med. Berl. 8, 5), V. [hier.] nqu.

[hier.], nok, Var. di [hier.] nuk (V.), io.

[hier.], nek-u, plur. di [hier.] nk-t, cosa, cose, provvigioni.

[hier.], nek (b. e.), Rev. Arch. 1865, 197), V. [hier.] nga.

[hier.] (Insc. Unas, 628)
[hier.] (Rit. 125, 14)
[hier.] Var. delle b. e. } nek, effettuare, consumare il coito, ingravidare una donna. — congiungersi, accoppiarsi (delle bestie). — Fornicare, commettere adulterio.
— Violare, stuprare.
— I sost. corrisp.: coito, fornicazione, adulterio; monta, accoppiamento; violo, stupro.
ⲚⲰⲒⲔ (M.), ⲚⲞⲈⲒⲔ (T.), arab. نكح, adulter, adulterium; Ⲡ-ⲚⲰⲒⲔ, adulterum esse, adulterium committere.

[hier.] (Z. 1865, 44)
[hier.] (b. e.) (D. H. I. 58, a)
[hier.] (dato da Brugsch) } nek, percuotere, colpire (con armi, tribolazioni, affanni, ecc.), colpire per offendere, per nuocere, per danneggiare, per violare; colpire con colpi dolorosi; produrre, cagionare acuti dolori per colpi; produrre un dolore, cagionar dolore, affliggere; colpire per esterminare; — danneggiare, privare, distruggere.
2) — Lesione, offesa, violazione, danno, pregiudizio, scapito, detrimento, male, colpo, percossa; — mancanza, disagio, difetto, penuria, privazione; — distruzione.
3) — Dolore, pena, doglia veemente; — tristezza, afflizione, mestizia.
4) — Colui che è colpito da violento dolore, il condannato, e soprattutto i dannati ad eterno dolore e cordoglio, a pene eterne. V. nkà [hier.].
5) — Toccare, mettere le mani addosso ad alcuno نكث; Confr.

[hieroglyphs] nqā.
6°) — Trasgressione degli usi, delle abitudini, delle prescrizioni, delle regole, degli ordini, ecc....
— ⲚⲀⲀⲔⲈ (T.) dolor (detto sopratutto, ma non esclusivamente, delle doglie del parto); — נָכָה, נכה, colpire, piagare, ferire, percuotere, tribolare; נֶגַע piaga, flagello, battitura; נְכָא, נָכָא, נָכֵה percuotere, ferire, trucidare, flagellare, punire, sconfiggere, rovinare, uccidere, esser percosso, battuto; נָכֶה esser contuso, offeso, percosso; נְכָא, נָכָא, נָכֶה, נְכֵה, percosso, flagellato, abbattuto, battuto; contrito d'animo, afflitto, addolorato, triste, mesto, abietto; — אָנַק, gemere, sospirare; אֲנָקָה, אֲנָחָה, gemito, sospiro.
Confr. ancora grec. νεκύς, νέκυς; lat. neco, noceo, nex.

[hieroglyphs], nek (Dend. e Philae)
[hieroglyphs], neka-ut (Dend.)
} (Z. 1865, 6) nome della settima ora del giorno.

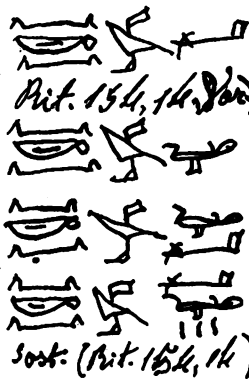
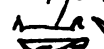
[hieroglyphs], nekä-u, V. [hieroglyphs] nk-u

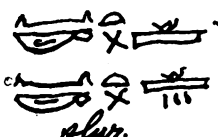
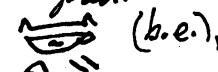
[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs] (Stel. Mett.)
} nekà
[hieroglyphs] (Mel. 15. 36)
[hieroglyphs] (Mél. II, 339)
} nekāu
} Varr. di [hieroglyphs] nk, spec. nel senso dell'all. 4; il dannato; il malvagio, il colpevole.

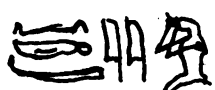
2) — Il 1° ed il 4° anche equivalenti a [hieroglyphs] nk.

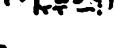
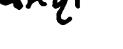
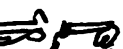
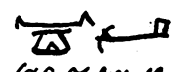
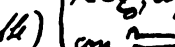
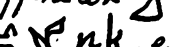
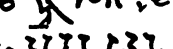
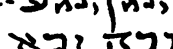
[hieroglyphs], nek-āmī, V. sotto [hieroglyphs] āmī.

[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs]
} nekt
[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs] (Levi; Cassa mummif. di Brera)
} nek-īt
} V. [hieroglyphs] nk. — Il 1° anche equivalente a [hieroglyphs] nkà, all. 1.

[hieroglyphs], nekbatà (P. Harr. I, 16, b), una specie di frutta.
Confr. נְכֹאת aromati.
— Forse a leggersi come il 1° dei gruppi seguenti, oppure una loro variante.

[hieroglyphs], nekpatà (Harr. I, 16, a; 53, 8)
[hieroglyphs], nekpatäti (ib.)
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs]
} nekpet
} denominazione della pianta o dell'ingrediente, chiamati altrimenti [hieroglyphs] āgaī.

Forse una specie di Astragalo, che produceva la gomma dragante o tragacanta.

[hieroglyphs], nekfitär (An. IV,

15,3) nome di una merce liquida importata in Egitto.
— Confr. i due prec.

[hieroglyphs] Rit. 154, 14 (Dor.) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] sost. (Rit. 154, 14) — neken, forma derivata da [hieroglyphs] nk, con gli stessi significati.

[hieroglyphs], nek-t, v. [hieroglyphs] nk.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] nekt; plur. [hieroglyphs] (b.e.), nekti — s. g. m., più frequent. nelle forme plurali: nk-u, nkă-u, nkt-u; si può considerare composto del relativo [hieroglyph] e del vocabolo [hieroglyph] k, [hieroglyph] kt, [hieroglyph] kti, altro, [hieroglyph] kt-u altri, altre; aliud, alia — e significa perciò letter.: quod aliud, quae alia et quae alia; qualche cosa, qualche altra cosa, qualche cosa d'altro.
— Significa in generale e comunemente: cosa, affare; — al plur.: cose, provvigioni.
ⲛ̄ⲕⲁ, ⲉⲛⲕⲁ (T.), ⲉⲛⲇⲁⲓ (M.), τι, aliquid, res, negotium.

[hieroglyphs], nekehi (Philae; Rec. I, 78, l. 6), provar dolore per la perdita di qualcuno, rammaricarsi per la perdita di qualcuno, pianger la morte di qualcuno con gemiti e lamenti.
נאק esclamare, gemere, נְאָקָה esclamore, gemito; נקה esser desolato; אנה, אנק, gemere, sospirare; אֲנָחָה, אֲנָקָה, gemito, sospiro; נוּגָה addolorata.
Brugsch confr. anche col copto ⲛⲁϩⲕⲓ dolor, dolor parturientis.

[hieroglyphs], nekek (P. Leid. 23, Har. al Rit. 125, 25), forma derivata da [hieroglyphs] nk, lasciar praticare su di se il coito, onde, detto dell'uomo: praticare, commettere la pederastia, esser pederasta; espresso anche dalla formola:
[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] nek nekek (Lista dei Nòmi di Edfu, 19° Nòmo del Basso Egitto, secondo le copie di Mariette).

[hieroglyphs] (D. 2. T. 78, 13 e 14) [hieroglyphs] (ib.) [hieroglyphs] (Stel. Hammamat) [hieroglyphs] — neg, affine con [hieroglyph] nq, con [hieroglyphs] nk, e colle radici ebr. נגע, נגף, נגח, נכה, נכא, נכה; sign.:
1) — battere, percuotere, rompere, traforare, perforare, trapassare; aprire rompendo, aprir colla forza o colla violenza, aprire (una porta) atterrandola.
2) — (D. l. c.) il battere dell'acqua; la rottura, lo sgorgamento dell'acqua; — trabocco, inondazione; — il torrente, la corrente.
3) — equiv. a [hieroglyphs] nga.

4) — detto del suono della voce: cominciare a recitare od a leggere (Stela di Hammam., riferito ad un χer-heb).

5) — Equiv. a ... neg̱a.

... (Inscr. Pepi I, 441), ... (Karn.), ... (Denkm. IV, 291b), ... (Rit. 146, d), ... (id. 69, 8) — neg̱, neg̱a, derivato dal prec.; letter.: cornu feriens (confr. נגח ferire col corno, cozzare, corneggiare); designa il bue, il toro.

— (Pierr.) bétail, bestiaux.

... — neg̱a, V. ... neg̱.

... (Nav. M. d'H. pl. V), ... (Dendi) — neg̱a, equiv. al prec., ma specialmente nel senso di: traforare, perforare, trapassare (Nav. l. c.); trafiggere, uccidere, scannare, ammazzare, macellare.

Confr. specialm. נגע e נכה all'articolo seg..

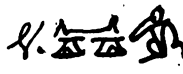
λωϪϥ contundere, frangere, conterere, confringere.

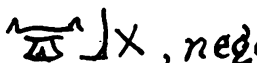
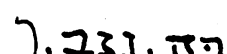
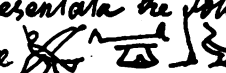
... (An. I, 18, 2), ... — neg̱a, significa lo stato in cui si trova una persona, un animale od una cosa in seguito all'azione designata nei due articoli preced., e quindi:

1) — lo stesso che λεϪλεϪ languor, λεϪλωϪ, λοϪλεϪ aegrotare, infirmum esse.

2) — Sost. (B. H. T. 66) male, piaga, danno.

3) — Ciò che è rotto, spezzato, danneggiato, guastato, colpito, percosso, leso, offeso, violato, V. ... neg̱.

4) — Ciò che è manchevole, difettoso, imperfetto, mancante; e perciò recante pregiudizio.

5) — ΝΕϬⲰ (T.) difformis, turpis, brutto, laido; — spiacevole, critico, nefasto.

... (An. l. c.), un giorno nefasto, (Chab. Voy. 52) à un jour critique.

— Confr. נגע, נָגַע, colpire, piagare, ferire, percuotere, abbattere; נָגוּעַ percosso, tribolato, נִגַּע esser percosso, ferito, piagato, tribolato; נֶגַע piaga, flagello, percossa, battitura. — נכה נָכָה percuotere, battere, espugnare, rovinare; נָכָה essere contuso, offeso, percosso; נָכֶה percosso, battuto, abbattuto, debole, storpiato; נָכֵא, נָכָא, נְכֵא idem, abbietto. — נתק נָתַק essere strappato, staccato.

... , neg̱au (D. H. T. 2, 9), deriv. dal prec.; i soldati, le soldatesche recanti, producenti devastazione, distruzione, desolazione.

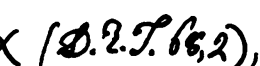
... , neg̱ag̱a (Rit. M. 61),

V. ngg.

, negà (Leps. Ausw. Text. pl. 33, col. 69), Var. del prec.

, negeb (Prisse, 7, 9). ? forse var. di nqb.

, negeb
, negebu } נֶגֶב, נֶגְבָּה, il mezzodì; regione, plaga o contrada meridionale, australe; — la regione del mezzodì della Palestina, il cui popolo fu assoggettato da Thotmes III. È il 56° dei popoli (settentrionali rispetto all'Egitto) ed a questo tributari (Lista di Thotm. III). Nel quadro delle conquiste di Sesonchi in Palestina, questa popolazione è rappresentata tre volte sotto la denominazione p-negbu.

, neger (D. K. T. 37, 6), Var. delle b. e. invece di nqr.

(Rit. 82, 1; 98, 2) } negeg, gridar come un'oca. (Birch) to cackle; (Brugsch) schnattern, quackern; (Pierr.) glousser. — Il grido dell'oca. Confr. נָהַק ragghiare (dell'asino); ruggire, urlare; — נקב maledire, bestemmiare.

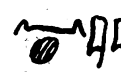
, nex (P. Cadet, al Rit. 113, 8). Secondo Lefébure (Myth. Osir., 41), un passo di Denkm. III, 223. e prova che questo vocabolo poco differisce dal saitico ⲚⲞⲈ reconciliare, placare, e dal geroglifico nh (V.); e perciò questo nex è a tradursi: implorare, invocare, domandar grazia; — ed è sost. corrisp. (g. f.).
— Pierret (É. I. II, 63 e 64; 1a livr., p. 28) trad.: sujet de plainte: ma al Rit. 113, 8 traduce anch'egli implorer.

} nex, Varianti delle b. e. invece di nxn.

, nex (D. T. T. 68, 2), protettore, difensore.
Var. di nxt.

, nex (Bul. N. 78).
V. nxau e nxt citato all'art. prec..

(Leps. Ausw. Text. pl. 24 e 37) } nex, nexa, flagrum, flagello, disciplina, frusta, staffile. È il distintivo di Osiride, re dell'Inferno, del pastore presso il gregge, e del

re presso il popolo: — il segno del protettore, del difensore in generale.
In Leps. Aelt. Text. 10, 27 e 37 si trova di questo distintivo la figura qui accanto.

, nexa (Z. 1873, 90). nome di uno strumento da taglio, con cui erano aggiustate le unghie.

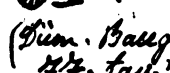
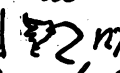
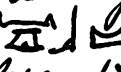
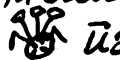
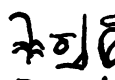
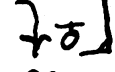
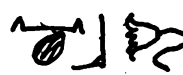
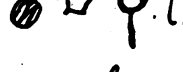
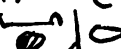
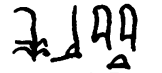
(S. Mayer, A, XII, 21). Questo vocabolo non fu ancora trovato altrove. Ivi si legge l'espressione nexaī r xer, che Goodw. (Z. 1874, 64 e 65) traduce ipoteticamente: discendere.

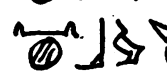
, nexau (Sall. I, 8, 3). V. nxī.

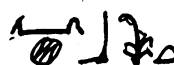
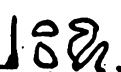
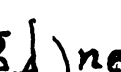
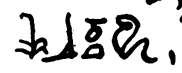
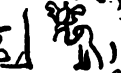
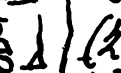
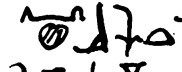
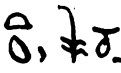
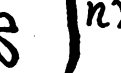
, nexaxa (Denkm. II, 148), nexà } Vars. di nxa.

, nexi (Rit. 113, 8). V. nx.

(Dend.) } nexī, difendere, proteggere, guardare, guarentire. — Difensore, protettore (B. I. T. 68, 2).
ΝΑϢΤΕ (T.), ΝΑϢΤΙ, ΝΑϢϯ (M.), protectio, protector, p—, protegere.

(Stela in Miramar) (Stela Bianxi) } Var. del prec.

(Rit. di Parigi a 113, 8) (Rierr. Et. I, 28) } nex-ui, V. nx, specialmente come sost.

(b. e.) (Dend.) (b. e.) (Stel. Mendes) } nexeb (Denkm. IV, 9, a; Champ. Mon. 137, 4; 132, 2), fissare, determinare per iscritto, mettere in iscritto; — prescrivere, commettere, impugnar per iscritto, registrare solennemente, designare per iscritto. — Descrivere, designare, determinare. — Intitolare, registrare (il titolo).
, àr nexeb, stabilire, determinare, fissare il titolo.
— Sost. g. f., obbligazione, polizza d'obbligo, ricetta, registrazione, documento, titolo, scrittura, scritto, trascrizione di un atto notarile.
נקב dichiarare, prefiggere, significare,

nominare, distinguere.

[hieroglyphs] (Düm. Baugesch. 77. tav. 31) [hieroglyphs] (Edfu) nexeb, piano, pianura; terreno piano, spianata; paese basso, in oppos. a [hieroglyphs] qa-t (V.) 2) — (Düm. l. c.) l'area di un santuario da fondare.

[hieroglyph], nexeb, la regione della pianura (V. il prec.), opp. la regione del loto (V. [hieroglyphs] nxb), designa l'Egitto meridionale (confr. [hieroglyphs] ngb), l'Alto Egitto, il Mezzodì, il Sud. V. all'art. [hieroglyph] ūaz.

[hieroglyphs] nexeb, la dea Nexeb, la dea e la regina dell'Alto Egitto, del Sud, della corona bianca [hieroglyph]. — V. sotto ūazī.

[hieroglyphs] (Edf.) [hieroglyphs] (Dend.) [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. 55, a) nexeb, bottone di fiore, gemma, fiore; varr. di [hieroglyphs] nhb. 2) — la pianta ed il fiore del loto, il Loto rosa, la Nymphoea nelumbo (Linneo).

[hieroglyphs], nexebi (Obelisco Barberini), V. [hieroglyphs] nxb.

[hieroglyphs] (Bol. Stela Nehi) [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. 36) [hieroglyphs] (L. 1468, 15) nxb. nexebī, nexeb-īt, equival. a [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs],

[hieroglyphs], nexebu, (Heyt. Rec. de trav. XI, 59), equiv. a [hieroglyphs] nxb, registrare, ecc.

[hieroglyphs] (P. Harr. 500, verso) [hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 59, 6) nexebu, forme plurali di [hieroglyphs] nxb, i paesi bassi, le pianure (V. Journ. As. 1883, 23, Marzo).

[hieroglyphs], nexeb-t (De Roug. Et., 51), V. [hieroglyphs] nxb, sost.

[hieroglyphs], nexeb-t (Louvre D, 29), V. [hieroglyphs] nxb.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Insch. Regit. 246) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] nexeb-t (L. 1845, 6). V. [hieroglyphs] nxb.

nexefi (P. Mag. Harris, 6,1), abbrustolire, (Chab.) consumer par le feu, griller, calciner.
Brugsch lo connette al copto λωⲃϣ, λοⲃϣ, ardere, urere, urendo purgare.
Confr. [illegible] disseccare.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 428) (Denkm. IV, 44c) (ib.) (a) (Z. 1881, Taf. IV, a, l. 2) b. e. (Düm. Oasen, pl. 6) plur.

nexen, forma derivata da nxt, signific. propr.: quello o colui che si deve proteggere, l'inerme, colui che è senza difesa, — onde: bimbo, fanciulletto, bambino alla mammella, bambino da latte.
— Fanciullo.
— Detto anche delle bestie; la giovine bestia.

nexen (Dict. géog. 1388, XI, 3), nemico, avversario.

nexen, (E) cataplasma (?).

nexeni-u (Rit. 32, 4).
Io credo che questo gruppo designa il nome astratto di nxn, e che l'espressione del Rit. significa nell'infanzia.
— Pierret connette alla propos. prec. e trad. je suis sain et sauf. Questa traduzione mi sembra inaccettabile anche dal punto di vista grammaticale.
— Si potrebbe forse anche leggere questo gruppo n-xeni-u, riferendolo a xen, e tradurre: in o per riposo, ricreazione.

nexenu, V. nxn.

(Leps. Abth. Text, 20) (Z. 1879, 123) (Pietra delle offerte, Bord.)

nexenem (Denkm. II, 69 e 70, 92, 98, 129), designa la quarta delle nove specie di olii sacri.
V. mrh.
— Secondo Brugsch, il più antico fonetico di [illegible] è snm (V.); quindi tutti questi gruppi che contengono il segno [illegible] o una sua variante sono letti dal Brugsch nsnm.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 284)

nexnex, forma radd. di nxt, signif. propr.:

difendersi molto; — Detto di un toro: dar colpi di corno, ..., ..., ..., corneggiare, cozzare.

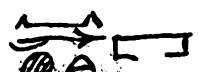
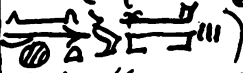
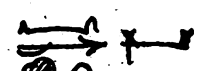
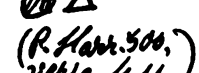
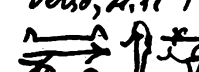
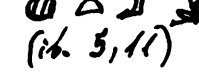
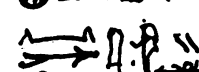
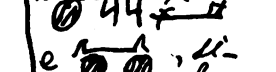
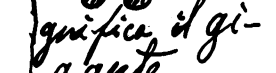
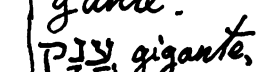
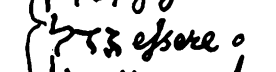
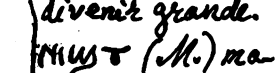
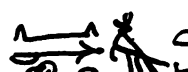
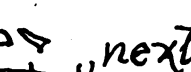
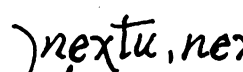
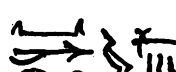
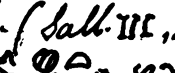
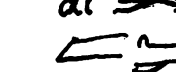
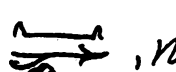
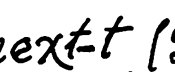
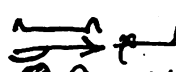
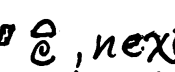
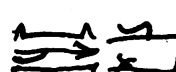
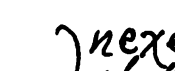
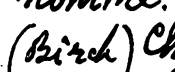
— (Masp., Rec. de trav., VII, 132), s'emporter, adirarsi, infuriarsi, andar in collera: ... (Inscr. Pepi, l.c.), le coeur (de ....) s'emporte.

... (Rit. 164, 6) ... (Nav. M. d'H., 21, 12) ... (ib.) ... (Var. al Rit. l.c.) ... (Inscr. Teta, 25) ... (b.c.) (D. Z. T. I, 110, 7) next, aver la forza di difendersi, esser capace di difendersi; — quindi: essere potente, vigoroso, gagliardo, forte, robusto, grande. 2) — Sost., g. f., potenza, vigore, gagliardia, forza, robustezza, energia; — grandezza; — vittoria, trionfo (Sall. III, 4). 3) — (Chab.) pretesa alla prepotenza, alla dominazione; roideur, entêtement, rudesse, dureté; — duro, prepotente, testardo, soverchiatore, bravo, bravaccio. 4) — Avverb.: bene, benissimo, gagliardamente, fortemente, potentemente, duramente. 5) — Totalmente, tutto, in tutto.

— ... (M. E.) durus, vehemens, asper, magnus, praestans; durum, etc. — esse... esser duro, forte, aspro, inasprirsi; ... violento, duro, caparbio, pertinace, impudente, sfacciato, violento, ostinato, potente; ... asprezza, ostinazione, pertinacia, durezza d'animo. — ... pertinace, forte.

— ..., Xem, Horo il forte.

... toro potente, il grande delle panegirie, amatore delle due terre (Stendardo di Ramesse II). — Del resto, il gruppo ... qa-next, toro potente, è comune nei cartelli stendardi dei Faraoni.

... (Rec. IV, 89, 13), il suo colore è totalmente nero.

... r-next, avverbio coi significati degli allinea 4 e 5.

— ... (Inscr. Pepi I, 447) ... (Rav. stat.) s-next, forma causativa: fare o rendere forte, saldo, vigoroso, potente, ecc. Detto anche del disegno, della disposizione o dell'assodamento di piazze forti (V. Dict. géogr., 1238).

— 6) — (Nav. l.c.), costr. con ...: proteggere, difendere, riparare (da ....).

7) — (Tomba a Bib.-el-Mol.) nome di una costellazione brillante.

..., next opp. n-xet (V. ... xt), costr. con ..., significa andare a ritroso, à reculons (Sall. II, 2, 2).

[hieroglyphs] next (Plur. [hieroglyphs]) (Dict. géo. 357; Masp. genr. épist. 45); (Harr. I, 76, 8) derivato da [hieroglyphs], signif.: fortezza, cittadella, piazza fortificata, bastita, forte, ove erano gettati i prigionieri.

[hieroglyphs] (P. Harr. 500, verso, 4, 11) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 5, 11) } next — in connessione con [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs], significa il gigante.
[hieroglyphs] (Brug.) nextà — [Hebrew] gigante, [Hebrew] essere o divenir grande.
[hieroglyphs] (da me trascritto sul P. Mag. Harr. 9, 2) nextài — ⲛⲓϣϯ (M.) magnus; ⲉϥⲛⲁϣⲧ (T. M.) magnus, praestans.
[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] nextu (P. Harr. 500, verso, 4, 11; 5, 12 e 13)

[hieroglyphs], nexti, g. m. (Sall. I, 6, 4) V. [hieroglyphs] nxt.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] nextu, next-tu, deriv. da [hieroglyphs] nxt, signif. uomo potente, forte, vigoroso, ecc., vittorioso. — (Chab.) uomo duro, prepotente, testardo, bravaccio, ecc. (V. ib. all. 3).

[hieroglyphs], nextu (coll'art. m. sing. [hieroglyphs]) (Sall. III, 4) sost. astratto di [hieroglyphs] nxt, all. 2 e 3.
[hieroglyphs] ...., m-nextu.... (Chab., Ant. hist. 240), au pouvoir de..., d'autorità di..., in virtù dell'autorità, della facoltà o del potere di....

[hieroglyphs], next-t (Inscr. Sepi I, 344), aggett. femm. del prec. nxt, vigorosa, gagliarda, ecc.

[hieroglyphs], next-tu, V. [hieroglyphs] nxtu.

[hieroglyphs], nexd (opp. nesd) (Dend. Mar.) Variante delle b. e. invece di [hieroglyphs] nxt.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 125, 19) [hieroglyphs] b. e. (D. Z. T. I, 49, 9) } nexex, giungere allo stato di difendersi da se stesso (V. [hieroglyphs] nxt), ⲛⲓϣϯ, crescere, majorem esse. — Onde
2) — giovane, garzone, adulto, jeune homme.
3) — (Birch) Child; (Pierr.) enfant; equiv. a [hieroglyphs] nxn.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 120, 2) [hieroglyphs] (Bull. T., 47) } nexex, derivato dal prec.; uno che è

giunto allo stato di difendersi da se, detto della vecchiezza e del grado; essere attempato, vecchio; – grande, ragguardevole, notabile, nobile.
ⲚⲒϢϮ (M.) magnus; (plur.) majores natu, optimates, magnates.

(D.H. 7. II, 53, b, 19) } s-nexex, forma causat.: fortificare,
(Rec. de trav. III, 63) } rinvigorire; – far diventar vecchio (Pleyt. Rec. l. c.).

, nexex (P. 55, Berl., Cap. 45), umore, umidità, liquidità, spurgo, efflusso.
2) – Equiv. al seg..

, nexex (Ebers, framm.), sperma, seme virile; – germe (Brug.) fecondare, fertilizzare.

, nexex (Rit. 146, 27), nome di un Dio; dio fecondante o eiaculante sperma; – (Pierr.) germe.

(Rit. 162, 1)
(D. 7. 7. I, 41, 9) } nexex, v. nx
(a.)
(Lepr. Sell. Text. 10, 27, 34)

R

, r, preposizione equivalente al copto ⲉ, ebr. ל, arab ل, etiop. ለ. Designa più comunemente la direzione a ed è il segnacaso del dativo; אל, אלי, ... – Ma vale anche da, con, in, su, sopra, verso, contro, per.
, non è allontanata la sua anima dal suo corpo.
io sono Thot che fa trionfare Horo contro i suoi nemici.
2) – Innanzi ai verbi indica il soggiuntivo, ed equivale alle congiunzioni a, per, a fine di, ut, um zu, zu, ebr. ל; che, affinchè, perchè.
3) – Inserito tra un verbo ausiliare ed un verbo attributivo, segna il futuro:
(D'Orb. 8, 3) io andrò alla valle dell'acacia.
4) – Inserito fra il verbo e l'affisso pronominale segna l'imperativo:
, ragiona tu coll'ignorante come col dotto (Rossi, Gramm.).
5) – Avanti ad un verbo, in una proposizione indipendente, dà al verbo il valore causativo, ed è allora una forma indebolita di àr, fare; onde àr, fit, factum est, est, il y a, v'ha, ⲉⲣⲉ (?M.B.) est, sunt.
Questo significato fondamentale di fare

causativo il Brugsch dichiara trovarsi in alcuni vocaboli, che sono ritenuti come radicali e che egli reputa composti: Così:
[hieroglyphs], r-m, facere aquam, ριμι, ριμε, flere, piangere;
[hieroglyphs], r-uà, facere repudium, λα.λο, desistere, cessare, derelinquere;
[hieroglyphs], r-ud } facere germinare, ρωτ
[hieroglyphs], r-ūaz } germinare;
[hieroglyphs], r-uz }
[hieroglyphs], r-rp, facere granum, germogliare;
ed altri esempi.
6) — Innanzi ad un aggettivo od un sostantivo forma con questi un avverbio, come l'ebr. ל.
[hieroglyphs], r-nefer, bene;
[hieroglyphs], r-àqer, perfettamente;
[hieroglyphs], r-āa-ūr, sempre più;
[hieroglyphs], r-ḥeḥ, per sempre, eternamente.
7) — Equiv. ad [hieroglyphs] àr, nel senso di: appartenente a..., oppure equiv. a [hieroglyphs] mr, preposto, capo, comandante, ecc. (V. [hieroglyphs] ro, all. 3).
[hieroglyphs] } invece di [hieroglyphs], governatore e nomarca.
[hieroglyphs] } (Z. 1883, 128 e 129; 1882, 5; Inscr. Unas, 3; Champ. Not. descr. II, 694), equiv. ad [hieroglyphs] (De Roug. I. H. 2, 64), [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II, 142, d, i) appartenente alla città Nexen, op. governatore della città Nexen, op. semplicemente: governatore o comandante della città.
8) — Posto al di sopra di un numero corrisponde alla desinenza italiana esimo, franc. ième, indicativa delle frazioni semplici: un dodicesimo, un centesimo; identico in suono e significato alla desinenza tedesca el nelle voci drittel, fünftel, ecc.
Propriamente questo [hieroglyph] significa parte, ρe (T. M.), π, φ, raramente ρн (M.), pars. V. id., sq. all. 8.
Così [hieroglyphs] $= \frac{1}{4}$, [hieroglyphs] $= \frac{1}{10}$.
In egizio le frazioni ordinarie sono decomposte in frazioni semplici e rappresentate dalla somma di queste nel modo seguente:
[hieroglyphs] $= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{30} = \frac{11}{30}$,
[hieroglyphs] $= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{12}$,
[hieroglyphs] $= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{9}{10}$.
Queste frazioni erano usate, massimamente nelle b. e., ad indicare i giorni del mese e le ore del giorno:
[hieroglyphs] $= \frac{1}{30}$, il 1° giorno del mese,
[hieroglyphs] $= \frac{1}{15} = \frac{2}{30}$, il 2° giorno "
[hieroglyphs] $= \frac{1}{10} = \frac{3}{30}$, il 3° giorno "
[hieroglyphs] $= \frac{2}{15} = \frac{4}{30}$, il 4° giorno,
[hieroglyphs] $= \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{30} = \frac{4}{30}$, idem.
- - - - - - -
[hieroglyphs], il 7° giorno del mese.
9) — (Sarc. di Vienna, al Rit. 72, 3) equiv. al prec. all. 1, la bocca.

[hieroglyph], si trova nelle b. e. usato frequentissimamente invece della lettera alfabetica [hieroglyph], r

[hieroglyph] [hieroglyph] } ro, g. m., la bocca, l'apertura della bocca.
po (T. M.), λα, os (oris).

[hieroglyph], r-ro, letter.: alla bocca, è una prepos. che signif.: per, a, apud, ad, presso a.

Nello stesso modo che l'ebraico פֶּה (costrutto פִּי) bocca, è impiegato a designare concetti prossimi, come: bocca degli animali; bocca del sacco, del pozzo; porta della città; orlo, foro, orifizio, fessura, apertura; parte, porzione; e nei ligamenti: עַל־פִּי secondo; לְפִי, כְּפִי, a norma, pro ratione, secondo; — così l'egiziano [hieroglyph] ha prodotto parecchi significati secondarii, derivati dal concetto fondamentale bocca. — E sono i seguenti.

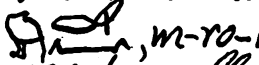
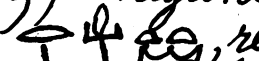
2) — parola, favella, parlare, dire, motto, detto, discorso, λόγος, sentenza, ragionamento, orazione; espressione, testimonianza o deposizione orale. (Sall. I, 3, 2; Stela di Kuban, l. 17 e 18).

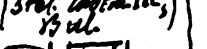
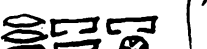
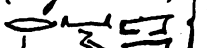
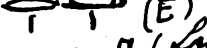
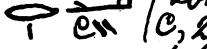
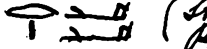
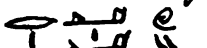
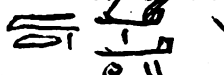
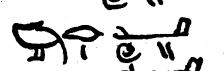
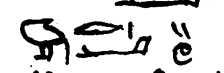
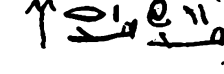
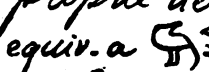
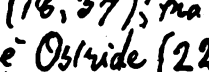
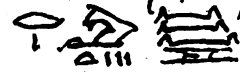
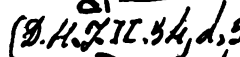
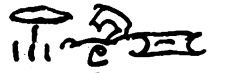
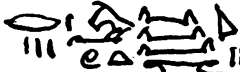
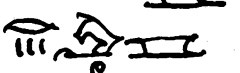
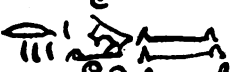
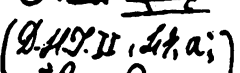
3) — bocca, imboccatura, apertura di un fiume, l'altezza dell'acqua di un fiume o canale;
[hieroglyph] (Denkm. II, 139 e freq.), l'altezza o il massimo livello, il punto più alto dell'inondazione (del Nilo) dell'anno.

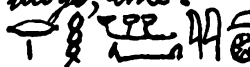
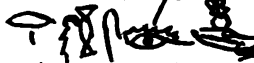
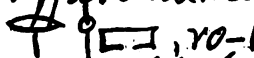
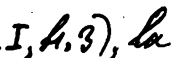
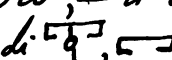
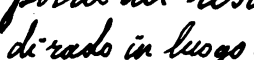
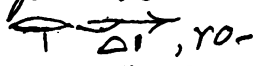
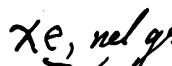
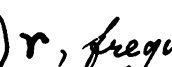
4) — L'apertura, l'orlo, il margine, il lembo, la punta, la cima (po caput), la superficie di una cosa qualunque.
[hieroglyph], la superficie o la palma delle mani.

5) — po, caput, capo, superiore, capitano, governatore (Pleyte, Z. 1883, 128, 129); non di rado scambiandosi con [hieroglyph], [hieroglyph], mer.
[hieroglyph] = [hieroglyph] = [hieroglyph], comandante della città;
[hieroglyph], governatore della città di Nexen (V. [hieroglyph], r, all. 7).
[hieroglyph] [hieroglyph] [hieroglyph] } (Stela Amenemiaut, Napoli; Harr. I, 75, 3), primo capitano o comandante, comandante superiore, una delle più alte dignità alla corte dei faraoni.

6) — Porta, apertura della porta, apertura; — il battente della porta (Bib-el Mol.); — la valvola. po (M.), λα (B.), (πι. ф) porta.
[hieroglyph] e varr., ro-pe, V. negli esempi, p. seg..

7) — affine al semit. باب porta di un libro, cioè capitolo od altra divisione di un libro.
Quasi tutti i Capitoli del Rituale dei Morti portano il titolo [hieroglyph] ..... Capitolo di..., oppure
[hieroglyph] [hieroglyph] } altro Capitolo.
Plur. [hieroglyph], [hieroglyph].

8) — parte, porzione, po, pars; proporzione, ragione, rapporto,

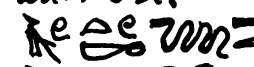
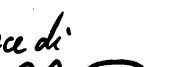
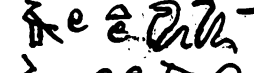
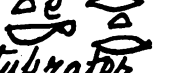
relazione; — condizione, stato.
[hieroglyphs], κατὰ λόγον τῶν ἱερῶν προσόδων (Canop. 33, grec. 71), nella proporzione, in ragione delle sacre rendite.
[hieroglyphs], m-ro-n.... (P. Mor. di Bul.) (Chab.) nello stato di....
9) — Regione.
[hieroglyphs], regione dell'Est, regione orientale.
10) — (Stel. Mettern.) equiv. a [hieroglyphs] ro.
11) — (Brugsch. Z. 1882, 5), equiv. ad [hieroglyph] àr, nel senso di appartenente a... (confr. [hieroglyph], r. all. 7):
[hieroglyphs] (Louvre, C, 2) } ro-nexen, ap-
[hieroglyphs] (Leyd. V, 4) } partenente alla città di Nexen (V. però all. 5).
— Considereremo ora una serie di espressioni composte con [hieroglyph] in uno dei precedenti significati, od in uno affine.
[hieroglyphs] (Z. 1880, 180) (Erman) letter.: pro Kopf di ogni sacerdote, cioè: per ogni sacerdote a testa.
[hieroglyphs] (Navil. Trans. 1882, 132), partout, de tous côtés.
[hieroglyphs], letter. il trova bocca, signif.: il ciarlone, il chiaccherone, le bavard.
[hieroglyphs] } ro-àb, (P. Med. Berl. 13, 3;
[hieroglyphs] } P. Med. Ebers freq.), letter.: bocca od imboccatura del cuore; designa una parte speciale dell'interno del corpo umano. — Secondo il glossario di E., os ventriculi seu stomachi.
[hieroglyphs], ro-āti, (E) commissura et artus, vertebra.
[hieroglyphs] } ro-àt, ro-àd (Harr. I, 4, 7, 1),
[hieroglyphs] } g. m., parte di un tempio egizio, nella quale erano, fra altre cose, erette stele e statue.
Del tutto identico a [hieroglyphs], rd, [hieroglyphs] rud e [hieroglyphs] làd (V.).
Signif.: terrazzo, fabbricato in salita a forma di scalinata, scalinata, gradinata, scala. — Anche base della colonna.
[hieroglyphs], ro-n-ūa (Stela Metternich) } l'entrata, l'apertura, l'imboccatura, lo sbocco di
[hieroglyphs] ro-n-ūaa-t } una strada, di una via. — V. [hieroglyphs] ro.
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } ro-pe, g. m., ⲣⲡⲉ,
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } ⲉⲣⲡⲉ (Z.), ⲉⲣⲫⲉⲓ (M.),
[hieroglyphs] } ⲉⲗⲡⲏⲏⲓ (B.), ⲡ, templum, il tempio.
[hieroglyphs] (Stel. Vaytm. M., Bul.) } plur.
[hieroglyphs] (Brit. 123, 7) } plur.
[hieroglyphs] } plur.
[hieroglyphs] (Abyd. Mar.) } plur.
[hieroglyphs] } plur.
[hieroglyphs] il tempio di Abido.
2) — Cappella, sacellum, santuario.
[hieroglyphs] (E) } ro-dod, ro-dod-
[hieroglyphs] (Louvre, C, 218) } ui, l'estremità,
[hieroglyphs] (Stela Piānxi) } la superficie o
[hieroglyphs] } la palma della
[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. VI, 118, 24) } mano o delle mani. — Freq. significa la mano, le mani (Esne, in una formola di fondazione).
— Frequent. in senso figurato: com—

mandant l'action de... [Stel. C, 218, Louvre; Pierr. Ét.); oeuvre de (tes, suffisso) mains (Pierr. et de Rug. Denkm. l.c.; Stel. Piânxi); la guida della mano (V. Pierr., I. d. d. II, 135).
Onde le espressioni:

[hieroglyphs] m-ro-dod-ui, di propria mano, colle proprie mani: [hieroglyphs]

(D. E. I. II, 3, 8, col. 4), (il tempio) è provvisto (dell'occorrente) dalle mani proprie del Dio Su. — Anche equiv. a [hieroglyphs] m-rā, V. [hieroglyphs] rā.

[hieroglyphs], ro-set, entrata del passaggio; designa una parte dei corridoi che davano accesso alla sala sepolcrale di un ipogeo. — Onde:

[hieroglyphs] ro-set (Géog. I, N. 1408), designa il mondo sotterraneo, il regno dei morti, la regione funeraria, la regione della tomba; — la tomba. — Propr. l'entrata, la porta del passaggio alla regione sotterranea. Secondo il Rit., il defunto penetra nel ro-set uscendo dalla montagna funeraria ove fu seppellito. I capi o direttori o sovrani del ro-set sono Osiride, Iside ed Horo (18, 37); ma il vero signore del ro-set è Osiride (22, 2). — V. [hieroglyphs] st. — Piehl (Rec. de trav. II, 124) traduce gli ultimi due gruppi: l'orifizio dei corridoi, degli anditi, degli ambulatorii (V. il prec.).

[hieroglyphs] (Dict. géo. 447) [hieroglyphs] (D. H. I. II, 34, d, 5) [hieroglyphs] (D. delt. Tempel I, 45, 14)
forme plurali: [hieroglyphs] (D. H. I. II, 44, a; 52, c, 6)
ro-hā-u, secondo Chab., letter.: porta del principio delle acque, signif.: la foce, le foci di un fiume qualunque. — Secondo Brugsch, le imboccature, gli sbocchi dell'acqua anteriore, designa le imboccature del Nilo, poste nel Delta Orientale e specialmente nel Delta Sethroitico.

[hieroglyphs] (Dict. géo. 1257) [hieroglyphs] ro-hun-t, ro-hunnu, l'imboccatura del canale. Brugsch vede questo gruppo nel vocabolo labirinto, che egli dà come trascrizione di la-pi-ro-hun-t.
Si trova questo gruppo anche in nomi di luogo, come: [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs], ro-hun (Obsint. Cappella funeraria), nome del Coccodrillo, letteralm.:

bocca iniqua.

[geroglifici] ro-hes (B. Sorc. Inscr., p. 83), altro nome del coccodrillo, letter.: bocca incantatrice, affascinante.

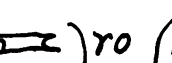
[geroglifici] ro-hez (Harr. I, 4, 3), la porta del tesoro; — il tesoro, non di rado in luogo di [geroglifici], pe-hez (V. sotto [geroglifico] pe), la camera del tesoro. — Anche sul fiume eravi il [geroglifici] (Harr. I, 5, 1), la nave-tesoro, lancia-tesoro, schifo-tesoro.

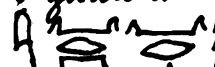
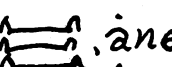
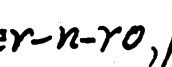
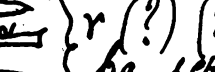
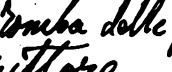
[geroglifici], ro-χe, nel gruppo [geroglifici] (An. IV, 16, 8), che designa certi pezzi del carro egizio.

[geroglifici] r, frequente nelle b. e. invece della lettera alfabetica [geroglifico], r. 2) — Equiv. (b. e.) al [geroglifico] r, all. 8: [geroglifici] = 1/5, il sesto giorno del mese.

3) — ro, rappresenta e designa una specie di oca, la quale era usata sopratutto nelle offerte e nei sacrifici. V. [geroglifici] ro.

[geroglifico], r, nelle b. e. equiv. al prec. all. 1 e 2.

[geroglifici] invece di [geroglifici] autukrater, titolo degli imperatori romani (αὐτοκράτωρ) padroni dell'Egitto.

[geroglifici] invece di [geroglifici], il primo giorno del mese.

2) — ro, rettile in generale; in particolare: rettile velenoso. V. [geroglifici] ro.

[geroglifici] (Dend. Mar.) [geroglifici] (Harr. I, 5, 12) ro, (Birch, Z. 1873, 12), diaspro. — (Düm. Z. 1872, 43) argento. — Brugsch considera questi gruppi come varr. di [geroglifici] rot.

[geroglifici] ro (E.; Dict. geog. 283, 1303), equiv. a [geroglifico] ro, all. 3; l'imboccatura, il sito d'imboccatura di un'acqua (fiume o canale).

Frequent. in composizione di nomi di città come in [geroglifici], ro-nefer-t, la città dalla buona imboccatura, designazione egizia della città chiamata dagli scrittori greci Onuphis.

— Forse vi è in connessione il copto ⲉⲙⲡⲣⲱ, ⲉⲙⲃⲣⲱ, ⲛⲉⲙⲣⲱ, ⲧ, portus, statio navium.

— Un medicamento (minerale?) è designato in E.: [geroglifici], àner-n-ro, pietra dell'imboccatura.

[geroglifici] r (?) (tomba delle piramidi), scriba, scrittore.

[hieroglyph], ro (raro), la bocca.

[hieroglyph], ro, var. delle b. e. invece di [hieroglyph] ro, in tutti i suoi significati.
2) — Equiv. al seg.

[hieroglyph] [hieroglyph] (Stel. Mettern.) ro, rettile in generale; in particolare e sopratutto rettile velenoso.
Confr. λοοϒε taenia, nastro.

[hieroglyph], ro (Bib.-el Mol.), porta, apertura della porta; nel l. c. il battente della porta.
— Valvola.

[hieroglyph], ro (da un papiro di Torino), equiv. a [hieroglyph] ro nel senso speciale di apertura od entrata di un sarcofago.

[hieroglyph] (Rit. 149, 6) [hieroglyph] (Harr. I, 12. b, 9) [hieroglyph] (Lista delle offerte) [hieroglyph] ro, una specie particolare di oca che era impiegata sopratutto nelle offerte e nei sacrifizi.
2) — L'ultimo gruppo si trova anche impiegato per designare una speciale misura, per es. per l'incenso; propr.: il peso di un oca; come altrove si incontra il peso di un bue (V. D. H. T. 40, B, l. 2).

[hieroglyph] (Dend.) [hieroglyph] (Sall. III, 2, 5) ro (opp. ro-ua, V. sotto [hieroglyph] ro), (Chab.) la porte du chemin, obviam.
— (Brugsch) vicinanza, vicinato, prossimità.
ρατη (T. M.), ρεμρατη, vicinus; μετρεμρατη (M.) vicinitas.
Confr. l'ebr. [hebrew] prossimo, il prossimo.

[hieroglyph] (Tomba a Gurnah) [hieroglyph] (Stat. Sonmet, Berl.) ro, designa una costruzione sporgente innanzi all'entrata di una casa: atrio, μαμπρο, atrium.
2) — Designazione speciale e comune del cielo.

[hieroglyph], ro (Harr. I, 6, 13; 7, 1), fibbia, anello, cerchio (Z. 1873, 35).

[hieroglyph], roà opp. rà (B. H. T. 69, 1, α), il colore. Var. di [hieroglyph] roi.

[hieroglyph], ràa
[hieroglyph], ràau (Rit. 89, 7)
[hieroglyph], ràu
[hieroglyph], ràuti (Rit. 39, 4)
V. [hieroglyph] ru e [hieroglyph] ruà; allontanare, respingere, mettere da parte, ecc.; allontanarsi, schivare, evitare, ecc.

[hieroglyphs], râud (Abyd.), V. [hieroglyphs] rd.
— Anche equiv. al seg.

[hieroglyphs], rât opp. ro-ât } V. sotto
[hieroglyphs], râd opp. ro-âd } [hieroglyph] ro.

[hieroglyphs], rā, secondo Brugsch, formato da [hieroglyph], indebolimento di [hieroglyphs] âr (V. [hieroglyph] r, all. 5), e del verbo [hieroglyphs], ā, ⲁ, ⲁⲁ (T.), ⲁⲓ-ⲧ (M.), facere, esse; e perciò signif. propr.: facere esse, facere existere, τὸ ποιεῖν, ⲡⲁ (M.) facere, ⲡⲁ (T., π) actio (format nomina actionum); [Hebrew] operazione, impresa, fatto, opera, azione, occasione. — Onde comunemente: fare, formare, operare, produrre, effettuare, cagionare, creare.
2) — Sinonimo di [hieroglyphs] du e delle forme [hieroglyphs] rtā, rāt [hieroglyphs], da esso [hieroglyphs] derivate. Però i significati accordare, concedere, dare, lasciare, abbandonare a, che costituiscono il concetto preponderante e principale di du, rtā e rāt, sono solamente secondarii per la forma [hieroglyphs] rā.
[hieroglyphs]..... [hieroglyph]....., facere, dare aliquid in aliquem locum, cioè: mettere qualche cosa in un luogo qualunque (Sall. IV, 6, 1). — Ed anche facere aliquem aliquid, cioè: nominare, elevare qualcuno ad una dignità. Così nella iscrizione della Statua di Son-mat a Berlino si legge:

[hieroglyphs], egli (il re) mi innalzò ad (cioè: mi permise, mi concedette l'onore di) entrare nell'atrio della sua abitazione.
La stessa formola col senso passivo: [hieroglyphs], nominatus est ille dominus eminens super terram.
[hieroglyphs]..... [hieroglyphs]....., rā dod..... ka....., mettere, posare la mano su qualcuno.
[hieroglyphs]..... [hieroglyph].....
[hieroglyphs]..... [hieroglyph].....
} dare coram aliq..... ut....., cioè: dare l'incarico, l'incombenza, l'ordine, la commissione, a qualcuno di....., ordinare a qualcuno qualche cosa, incaricare qualcuno di qualche cosa (C, 26, Louvre).
3) — Tutte le espressioni che si trovano formate col verbo [hieroglyphs] du e varianti (V.) avanti ad un verbo, specialmente per esprimere il causativo od il concetto di dare, concedere, ecc., si trovano pure formate indifferentemente con [hieroglyphs]. Si veggano dunque sotto [hieroglyphs] du le più importanti di coteste frasi. — Ne diamo qui tuttavia alcune, le quali sono comunemente formate con rā.
[hieroglyphs], rā m-ruti, buttare, gettare o cacciar fuori, scacciare, spinger fuori, fugare.
[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs]
} rā-âb, letter.: dare, abbandonare il cuore (a....., [hieroglyphs].....), cioè: amare appassionatamente, con passione; essere pazzo, frene-

tico, furioso d'amore; appassionarsi, invaghirsi; — sost: amore, amore appassionato, ardore dell'amore, passione amorosa, delirio amoroso, frenesia amorosa. — [Hebrew] , innamorare, infiammare di amore; λιβι, λοβι (M.), λιβε, λοβε (T.), concupiscere, amore deperire, insanire; concupiscentia, insania, dementia. Confr. il ted. lieben, Liebe; ingl. love. [hierogl.], rā-àbu, deriv. dal preced. significa pure la frenesia dell'amore; — ma anche delirio religioso, manìa religiosa; — ed in generale: frenesia, escandescenza della mente, traviamento, aberrazione della mente; — pazzia, rabbia, furore. — I maniaci, i frenetici, smaniosi, deliranti (confr. il copto prec. ed il derivato (M.) ρεϥ-λιβι daemoniacus, energumenus.). — E quindi l'imprecazione: [hierogl.] (Dend. Mar.) stia lungi la pazzia! Confr. Sall. II, 1,3; 8,7; 12,5; 13,1 e 5. [hierogl.] } rā-ḳat (P. Med. 19, 8), [hierogl.] } τογ-ϩε, τογ-ϩο addere, adjicere, mettere. [hierogl.], rā-àu (Z. 1873, 74), glorificare, adorare; — glorificazione, adorazione. [hierogl.], rā-āua-ti, ρασγω, partic. ρασγηογτ, ραϩηογτ, incidere, contingere, convenire; occurrens; — obnoxius, reus, abiectus. V. [hierogl.] āuat. [hierogl.] rāu-sa = [hierogl.] du-sa, V. sotto [hierogl.] sa e sotto [hierogl.] du. [hierogl.] rā-χeper = [hierogl.] du-χeper, V. sotto χpr.

4) — sost.: fatto, opera, lavoro, l'effettivo, l'attuale, il reale, la realtà, l'effetto; — atto, stato, verità.

5) — g. m., strumento, ordegno, utensile, arnese. plur. [hierogl.]

6) — Prodotto dell'industria o del lavoro.

7) — Luogo, sito, posto: [hierogl.] } r-rā, al luogo, nel luogo, nel posto, equival. a [hierogl.] m-set (Z. 1879, 9). — Anche nel senso di: sino a, fino a (detto dello spazio e del tempo), equiv. ad [hierogl.] (V. sotto [hierogl.] rā).

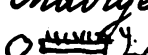
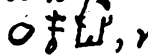
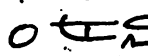
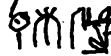
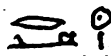
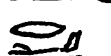
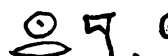
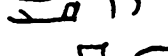
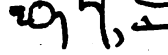
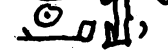
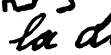
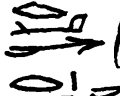
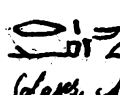
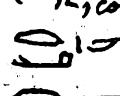
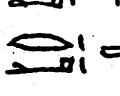
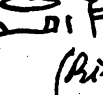
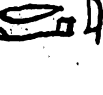
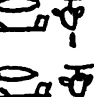
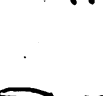
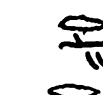
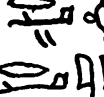
— Si considerino ancora le espressioni: [hierogl.], m-rā (Z. 1876, 106, Goodwin), per altro, nondimeno, nulladimeno, ciò non ostante; ma, pure, però, tuttavia; — benchè, sebbene, quantunque, nonostante, ancorchè. — V. [hierogl.] sotto [hierogl.] rā. [hierogl.] àn-rā-sen, [hierogl.] àn-ter-rā-sen } (Ph. Virey, Rec. de trav. VII) letter.: senza fine la loro disposizione, signif: innumerevoli.

— 8) — (Leps. Aelt. Text. p. 3, Nota 2), va-

riante di rā, il sole; — si trova anche come var. di questo rā nel senso di Rā, il dio Sole, ed eziandio di giorno.
9) — V. rā, all. 5 e l'espressione precedente ān-rā-sen.

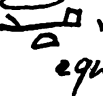
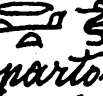
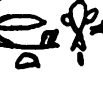
, rā (D. T. I, 102, 22), variante delle b. e. invece del prec., specialmente nei sensi degli all. 1, 2, 3.

, rā, sost. equiv. al prec., all. 4, 5, 6, 7.
, rā-baku, l'eseguimento del lavoro, l'atto del lavorare, lavoro, esecuzione.
, rā-ārq-u (P. Lee) (libri di) scongiuri per l'azione; (Chab.) formole per l'azione.
, rā-xera (Sall. III, 4, 5), strumento, ordigno di guerra.
} r-rā (Confr. Brug. Dict., 398), equivalente a , V. sotto rā, all. 7:
, r-rā-zeta (Canop. l. 20) εἰς τὸν ἀεὶ χρόνον, fino ad eternità, eternamente, per sempre, per omnia secula seculorum.
2) — Avverbio, conservato nel copto λα (T. M.), omnino, valde; nel fatto, di fatti, infatti, in realtà, realmente, effettivamente, in verità, davvero.
, m-rā (D'Orb. 16, 1; 7, 4), ha lo stesso significato: infatti, in verità, ecc. — Ma è anche equival. ad m-rā, V. sotto .
3) — pa, numerus, il numero (Z. 1873, 11). — Nel P. Harr. I, 4, 7, in un'enumerazione di donazioni fatte dal re, questi dice: Io feci per te vasi delle tavole di buon oro, altre di argento e rame senza numero (sono) essi (Confr. la stessa espress. sotto rā, pag. prec. col. 2.

} rā, g. m., propr.: il creatore, il fattore (V. rā, all. 1), signif.: il Sole, ρη (T. M.), ρε (B.), π, sol.
, rā-ūr, il grande sole, designa la data del solstizio d'estate, cioè il giorno più lungo: mitologicamente immaginato come il dio Horo (Brugsch, Z. 1881, 107).
b. e. (Rec. I, 72, 1)
, rā serau, il piccolo sole, designa la data del solstizio d'inverno, ed è mitologicamente preso pel dio Sokar.
2) — Designa anche stelle luccicanti e splendenti, le così dette stelle di prima grandezza.
, rā pu neb rā-u neb (Edfu), Rā è il signore di tutti i soli.
, rā m-hotep (Z. 1873,

47 e seg.), propr.: il sole al tramonto, nome di una costellazione nella serie dei decani.
3) — Ra, il dio Sole.
Spesso è questo vocabolo aggiunto ad una serie di nomi di dèi, per denotare la loro natura solare, come Amen-Rā, Sebek-Rā, Xem-Rā, ecc.
[hieroglyphs] rā-ta-ui-t, una Dea chiamata dai Greci Rhittho.
Molti nomi di Faraoni sono composti di questo vocabolo rā, che nei cartelli reali è sempre avanti l'altra parte distintiva del nome, e che però i cronologisti greci e dopo essi molti egittologi leggono dopo. Come
[hieroglyphs], rā-xā-f, Chephren, Chabryes, Cefrene (IV dinast.);
[hieroglyphs], rā-men-qa, Mencheres, Mencherinos, Micerino (IV din.);
[hieroglyphs], rā-nefer-qa, Nephercheres (V Dinast.);
[hieroglyphs], rā-dad-qa, Tancheres (V dinast.).
[hieroglyphs], rā-mer-n, Merenra,
[hieroglyphs], rā-xu-f, Xufra, ed altri, V. Lepsius Königsbuch.
Però fa eccezione il nome
[hieroglyphs] rā-mes-su, che da tutti è letto come è scritto: Ramesse o Ramses.
Questo rā entra anche nella composizione di nomi proprii di persone private qualunque:
[hieroglyphs] Ramesse, frequentissimo;
[hieroglyphs], m. [hieroglyphs], f. rā-merī.
4) — g. m., freq., il giorno, la giornata: V. sotto hru.
[hieroglyphs] rā-neb, ogni giorno, giornalmente, quotidianamente, sempre, ognora; — ogni giorno feriale.
[hieroglyphs], rā āāh, sole e luna, giorno e notte, signif.: sempre, continuamente, ognora; sinonimo del prec. rā-neb.

[hieroglyphs] rā, equival. al prec., all. 1, 3 e 4, ma principalmente all'alin. 3, quelli col determinativo [hieroglyph] o costituiti da questo ideografico, o una sua var., sopratutto: il dio Rā.
[hieroglyphs], rā-pe, la dimora di Rā, nome sacro della città di Eliopoli e di un'altra città presso Derrī in Nubia.
[hieroglyphs], rā-mes, freq. nome proprio d'uomo, Ramesse.

rā-ūr — V. sotto rā le espressioni omofone e sinonime.
rā-ser
rā-āāḥ

rā (L. 1872, 11), Varr. delle b. e. invece del prec.
2) — Usato nelle b. e. anche invece di rā dare, lasciare, concedere; — il fare, il dare, ecc.

(Edfu) rā, lo strumento di cui uno si serve per fare qualche cosa; strumento, arnese, utensile, ordegno.
(Pap. Anast. 12, col. 10)
In un Catalogo di libri, in Edfu, un libro è chiamato ... libro che (tratta) di ogni strumento da scrivere.
2) — Prodotto dell'industria o del lavoro.

rā-ānu (op. — sexau) (Rit. 40, 4), nome di un genio del regno dei morti. Brugsch traduce scrittore, scriba.

rā-à-u, V. sotto rā.

rā-àb. V. sotto rā.

rāi, rā-īt — sost. deriv. da rā, ed a questo equiv. nel senso dell'all. 4.
rāi-àb = ... (V. il prec.);
rā-īt-u m ḥer-f (Rec. I, 63, 1), ciò che è commesso a qualcuno, incarichi, incombenze, commissioni, ordini dati a lui ad eseguire.

rā-īt (Mar. Abyd. I, 67), forma femminile di rā, Sole. — V. rā-t.

rāuu (Rit. 149, 54), flusso, scolo.

rāu-sa, V. sotto rā, all. 3.

rāt, identico ad rtā ed equiv. a du in tutte le sue composizioni con altri vocaboli (Confr. rā, all. 3).
..., dare gloria (a..., ...), onorare, glorificare, adorare.
rāt-se, dare un figlio, partorire.
rāt ḥer χe, porsi

sul ventre, prosternarsi col corpo completamente steso bocconi sul suolo.

[hieroglyph] ..., rāt ro r..., parlare, discorrere di..., ϯ pω (T.) loqui. 2) — Avanti ad un verbo dà a questo la forma ed il valore causativo, ed è identico ad [hieroglyph] r-du-t.

[hieroglyph] (Edfu) [hieroglyph] (B. Bau-gesch. 53) rā-t, forma femminile di [hieroglyph] rā, sole; il Sole femmina. — Designazione di una Stella risplendente e denominazione della stella Sothis (Sirio).

[hieroglyph], rī (Rit. 31, 9), il cielo. V. [hieroglyph] ro.

[hieroglyph] (Rit. 101, 6) [hieroglyph] (D. T. T. II, 15, 14) [hieroglyph] (Bleyt. Et. p. 130) [hieroglyph] (Rit. 164, 13) roī, rī, colore. [hieroglyph] rī-ūaz (P. 482, Vienn.) color verde. 2) — (Z. 1872, 43) — il colore verde-cupo.

[hieroglyph], rīm, Var. di [hieroglyph] rm.

[hieroglyph] (Rit. 69, 8) [hieroglyph] (Sarc. Florem-heb, Vienn.) [hieroglyph] (Dend.) ro-īt, rī-t, V. [hieroglyph] ro.

[hieroglyph]; ru (Harr. I, 44, b. 6), filo.

[hieroglyph] [hieroglyph] ru

[hieroglyph], rua (Z. 1873, 11)

[hieroglyph] (E. glyf.) [hieroglyph] (Denkm. III, 43, a) [hieroglyph] (Sarc. Vienna, Var. del seg.) ruà

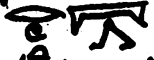
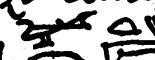
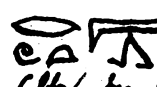
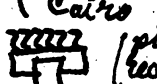
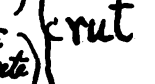
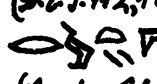
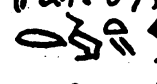
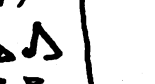
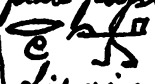
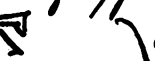
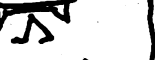
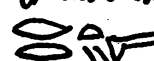
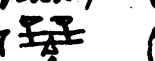
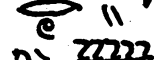
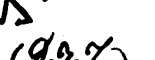
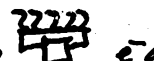
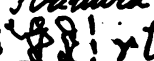
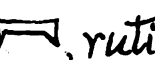
[hieroglyph], ruàa (Rit. 72, 5)

[hieroglyph], ruàaàu (Sall. IV, 23, 9)

[hieroglyph], ruài (An. IV, 11, 10)

[hieroglyph], ruàu (Sall. I, 9, 11)

Secondo Brugsch, composto di [hieroglyph] r, dare, facere, e del verbo [hieroglyph] uà, ovε, ovεi, repudiare, separare; signif. letteralm.: facere repudium, separationem. — Onde 1) — disgiungere, separare, disunire, staccare, allontanare, scostare, rimuovere, levar di mezzo, metter fuori, metter a parte; mettre hors de lui, distrahere (Masp. Genr. epist. 31). — Togliere, portar via, condur via. — sbrigarsi di, sbrogliarsi di, liberarsi di, espellere. — Ed i passivi corrisp. 2) — Disgiungersi, separarsi, staccarsi, scostarsi, scartarsi, allontanarsi, ritirarsi, cedere, fuggire (Edfu, Lotta d'Horus).
— Costrutto con [hieroglyph] (Rit. 89, 7), con [hieroglyph] o con [hieroglyph] (Abusimbel); ed anche con [hieroglyph], nel senso specialmente dell'all. 2.
— λo (T.), λa (B.), desistere, desinere, cessare, relinquere, derelinquere, absti-

nare ab. — פרד partirsi, allontanarsi, allontanare; פרד ritirarsi, dipartirsi, הוציא trar fuori, portare, sgombrare; ערק fuggire.
non scostati dal mio mandato.
, rimuovere, levar di mezzo, scancellare il nome o la memoria di alcuno; in oppos. a notare, distinguere, segnare, glorificare, magnificare il nome (Z. 1863, 89; A. IV, 5, 7). — Vedi però sotto dm un'altra traduzione della seconda frase.
3) — Birch trad.: to go forth swiftly, to come near, to enter (into,); (Chab.) ruer, se ruer; invadere.
4) — Il gruppo è in E usato nel senso di λα, λο, convalescere, sanari.

, ruī (J. de Roug. Edf. 22, 18; Rev. Arch. 1874, II, 223), stoppia, gambo, canula. poore (Z. M.), pωori (M.), λαοri (B.), χαλάμη, stipula, calamus spicae, palea.
— J. de Rougé (l. c.) trad.: moissons.

, ruisa, ..., città nella Palestina settentrionale.

, ruīt (Inscr. Unas; De Roug. Rech. 138) linteaux? architraves? (Brug.) Aussenthüren.
È un pezzo o una parte di una cappella di sienite.
Confr. רהטים trave, soffitto, palco.

, ru-īt, (E.) morbus lateris.
— Secondo Brugsch, questo vocabolo è in connessione con ruī.

, ruu (D. G. J. I, 6, 4); , ru-uu; , ruu-t (D. G. J. I, 78, 11): terreno, prato, prateria, campo, campagna, pianura. ערוה prateria; נאוה, נוה, נוה, pascolo; רוה luogo adacquato, ubertoso. (J. de Roug., Text. géogr. p. 39) innaffiare, irrigare, adacquare i prati.

(Stela di Zekes, Bulaq); (Inscr. Pep. I, 162): rut. vocaboli antiquati, rari (non furono trovati che nei luoghi citati) e oscuri; il 1° è menzionato in un titolo, ed il 2° è un qualificativo, che Masp. (Rec. de trav. V, 182) trad. guardiano.

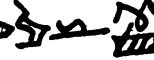
, rut (P. Rhind), var. di rud.

(Inscr. Zeta; 201) rut, g. m., senza dubbio affine con rit e deriv. dal seg. rut; signif.: letter.: ciò. (An. I, 25, 7; IV, 4, 10; Sall. II, 6) che è fuori, di fuori, cioè: la porta, il pilone (di un tempio o di un palazzo).

2) — Il palazzo del Faraone, il palazzo reale, scritto anche (P. di Berl. I, l. 189) la grande porta, la Sublime porta (V. Masp. Mél. d'Archeol. 1877, 157).

3) — Il Faraone medesimo (An. I e IV, ll. cc.).

4) — (Sall. l. c.) equiv. al seg.

— V. ārrut.

(Stel. Zech., Cairo) (più recente) (D. 2. 7. 112, 10) rut — (Brit. 67, 1) (Schiap. d. d. F. p. 125) (Abyd. Mar.) ruti — È propriamente forma participiale passiva di ru, disgiunto, separato, fuori, alla porta, messo alla porta, messo fuori. — Ma per lo più è impiegato come prepos. o come avverb., col significato di: ex, fuori, fuori di, di fuori, al di fuori, dal di fuori, foras, fuora; esteriormente, esteriore.

Frequent. legato con , (od) prefissi; nei gruppi (P. Mor. di Bul.) (Schiap. l. c.) (D. 2. 7. l. c.) cogli stessi significati: al di fuori, di fuori, dal di fuori, esteriormente, ecc.

2) — Il geroglifico è anche equiv. al voc. prec.: porta, pilone. V. sbx.

rut-u (Bergm. Sarcof. Banehemise, p. 81), scrittura rarissima invece di rt-u, gli uomini.

— Opp. probab. equiv. al plurale di rut, guardiani.

ruti (Karn.; Sall. II, 6; P. di Berl. I, l. 189), V. rut, ubi exemplum.

rud (Canop.), equivalente a rut, nell'espressione: r-rud, fuori, di fuori, ecc.

rud (Champ. Gramm. 349), V. rd-t.

— Brugsch traduce il 1° grupp.: pietra da taglio.

[hieroglyphs] (Stel. Bulaq), [hieroglyphs] (Collez. Lieder), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs]. (Rit. 162, 1; 165, sopra) [hieroglyphs] (Stela 42, Berl.) [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. III, 136, 4) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] ruz (a., Stel. 79, Bal.) — rud, secondo Brugsch formato di [hieroglyph] fare e di [hieroglyph] = [hieroglyph] = [hieroglyph] verde (copto ep-oyoт, ep-oywт sotto [hieroglyph] uaz); signif. letter.: far verde, ed è identico a [hieroglyphs] rd e varr.

— Onde le forme causative: [hieroglyphs] (Süm. Edfu) [hieroglyphs] (Stel. Bul.) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 165, sopra) [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. l. c.) [hieroglyphs] (Stela 42, Berl.) — s-rut, equivale a [hieroglyphs] s-rd e varr. V. sotto [hieroglyphs] rd.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (B. 4797, 67, 5 e 6) ruh; [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] ruha — la sera, il tempo della sera, la serata. porge (?), porgi (M.), λογρι (B). Ebr. עֶרֶב, vespera.

Secondo Brugsch, questo vocabolo si può supporre composto di [hieroglyph] fare, dare, e di [hieroglyphs] uha, esser spossato, stanco, debole; — e quindi propriam. il tempo in cui l'uomo diventa spossato, ecc., dopo il compiuto lavoro; il tempo del rilassamento.

[hieroglyphs] m-ruha; [hieroglyphs] her-ter-ruha (Sall. III, 7, 7); [hieroglyphs] (Calend. di Esne) m-qen-t-n-ruh; [hieroglyphs] (ib.) m-ter-n-ruh — di sera, alla sera, nella sera, nel tempo della sera.

[hieroglyphs], rugilīs. Lucilius.

[hieroglyphs], rūati (De Roug. Bentrest, p. 161), Var. di [hieroglyphs] rut.

[hieroglyph], rūaz opp. r-ūaz (D. ? I. II, 11, 8), Var. di [hieroglyphs] rud. Confr. ep-oyoт, ep-oywт sotto [hieroglyph] ūaz.

[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. 4, 16; b. 9) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Stela Dongola, Berl.) — reb, vaso metallico; λιβια, ꝑ, vas pharmacopolae.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] robaāu, roba-ut, è identificata da alcuni con רַבַּת־בְּנֵי־עַמּוֹן, רַבָּה la città capitale degli Ammoniti. רַבָּה era anche il nome di una città nella tribù di Giuda.

2) — Confr. [hieroglyphs] robu.

, robana, לִבְנָה, città cananitica nella tribù di Giuda; — una delle stazioni degli Israeliti nel deserto.
— Confr. anche לִבְנָה città vicino a Silunte.

, robatā (L. 1876, 53). רַבַּת בְּנֵי־עַמּוֹן, רַבָּה, Rabbath di Ammone, ora Amman, la città delle acque, nome di una sorgente perenne.

, robī (Frit. 104, 3), nome di un uccello (?) mitologico.

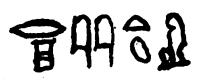
, robu, Libia, libico: לְהָבִים, לוּבִים, לֻבִים, Libii.

r-bur, V. sotto bur.

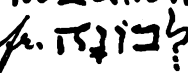
, r-bn, ne, acciocchè non, V. sotto bn.

, r-b-χer, là dove, V. sotto χr.

e varianti, ro-pe, V. sotto, ro.

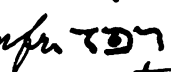
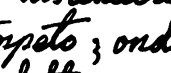
, rep (Rec I, 23, 3), Var. di rnp.

, rpā; repā-s'epes; rpāt; rpāt opp. rpāt-s'epes; rpā-s'epes — Secondo Brugsch, rpā e rpāt si possono considerare come composti di (indebolimento di) factus, filius, e di , pā, pāt (V.). — Designa un titolo elevato, che era accordato dal re e corrisponde all'incirca al nostro principe o principessa.
(P. d'Orb. 10, 2), principe di tutta la terra, denominazione del principe ereditario.

(Sarc. Berl.), (Stel. C. 1, Louvre) — rpā-ḥā, principe primo, principe di primo grado, nobile capo, nobile comandante, titolo onorifico elevatissimo di cui erano decorati funzionarii di diversi ordini. — Maspero traduce capo ereditario; e Brugsch dà lo stesso valore al semplice gruppo rpā che egli identifica col greco διάδοχος, successor.

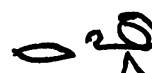
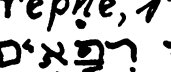
, rep-ītu, (Chab. Mél. 1873, 126) legumi freschi. Var. di rnp-ītu.

[hieroglyphs] rep-īt. De Rougé traduce i due primi gruppi: la giovane, la fanciulla, la vergine; Birch: lady. — Si crede forma derivata da [hieroglyphs] rnp. (Chyt. 84. 124)

— Quindi il 2º gruppo anche equiv. a [hieroglyphs] rnp ed in gener. giovine bestia (Brugsch).

2) — Il 3º ed il 4º gruppo, siccome deriv. da [hieroglyphs] rp, designano la dea delle messi.

3) — Brugsch (Dict.) e Harkavy (Journ. As. 1870, 182) traducono tutti questi quattro gruppi: effigie, immagine, ritratto, statua, figura; — immagine che si portava al collo, collana (רְבִיד) in forma di immagine o formata di una o più figurine.

[hieroglyphs] ro-pu, spesso anche nella forma [hieroglyphs] m-ro-pu, oppure, ovvero, o, altrimenti; — piuttosto; al contrario.

[hieroglyphs] ecc.

[hieroglyphs], repenen (P. Med. 13,7), ΑΡΠΟΝΟΝ, pix therebinthina, ΑΡΠΟΒΑΝΟΝ rheubarbarum. — Confr. לְבוֹנָה, לְבֹנָה, olibano.

[hieroglyphs], ropen-t, (E.) pratum?

[hieroglyphs] rep-t, Var. di [hieroglyphs] rp-īt, all. 3. (Canop. 32)

[hieroglyphs], rep-t-u (Journ. As. 1883, 16), piante; plur. di [hieroglyphs] rp (V.).

[hieroglyphs], repet (Géogr. III, N. 114), alcunchè simile a sedile, sedia, seggio, palanca o barella. In copto abbiamo ΡΟΤΠΕ repositum esse; forse repositorium, le reposoir? Confr. רפד distendere, sternere, porsi per tappeto; onde רְפִידָה stuoia, strato, letto, capezzale.

[hieroglyphs], reptā o piuttosto rpāt (Stel. 331, Lond.), V. [hieroglyphs] rpā.

[hieroglyphs], rephe, Rafièh, forse l'ebr. עֵמֶק רְפָאִים, valle ai piedi del monte Moria. Confr. anche רָפָא, nome di una gente cananitica abitante al di là del Giordano.

[hieroglyphs], ref, δὴ, igitur, quidem, vero;

dunque, adunque, in verità, [Hebrew], [Hebrew], [Hebrew]; — [Coptic], e, anzi, anche, eziandio.

[hieroglyphs] (P. di Berl. II, l. 8), tu blocchi in verità la strada contro di noi; non ci concedi tu dunque di viaggiare sulla strada! [hieroglyphs] (ib.), andò dunque quell'ortolano. [hieroglyphs] chi è essa dunque? Essa nella sua ora (Rit.). [hieroglyphs] (ib. 78, 26) se voi davvero tacete, o Dei; o se parla Dio con Dio (Goodw.).

[hieroglyphs], ref, (E) intumescere.

[hieroglyphs], refref (Rit. 39, tit.) λοqλεq tineae; verme. — Corruzione, putrefazione, corrosione.

[hieroglyphs] refref (J. de Rougé, Edfu, 33, 20. 22, 20; Dend. Mar.), le biade, il grano.

2) — In Dend. Mar. pare significhi mollica, minuzzi di pane: λεq-λιqε (T.), λεqλιqι (M.), frustum, fragmentum, mica.

[hieroglyphs] rom (Leps., Insc. del tempio di Edfu), designa una misura agraria, e precisamente $\frac{1}{32}$ del st, jugerum.

[hieroglyphs], rem (Rit. 154, 7), pesce (M., III), rajae, piscis species. — Adoperato anche per pesci in generale (Rit. l. c.).

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 64, 17) [hieroglyphs] (Insch. Unas, 236) rem (secondo Brugsch, si può supporre composto di [hieroglyph] facere e di [hieroglyphs] aqua, onde letter. facere aquam, dare aquam), piangere, versar lacrime; — pianto, lacrima (plur. [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs]). — Colui o colei che piange. — La prefica, la donna pagata per andar dietro un morto nei funerali, piangendo e lamentandosi.

— Dolersi, lamentarsi, lagnarsi, esser dolente, portar lutto; — spec. lamentare un morto. — — Querimonia, lamento funebre. ριμε (T.), ριμι (M.), λιμι (B.), flere, flatus. ρμηι, ρμειη (T.), ερμη (M.), τ. plur. ρμειοοτε (T.), ερμωοτι (M.), lacrima, lacrimae; ϯρμηι (T.), ϯερμη (M.) flere.

[hieroglyphs] (Bergm. Ramesse, p. 79) [hieroglyphs] (Stel. Mendes) rem, ρωμε, ρωμι (in com-

pos. ρεμ, ρμ), homo (m. e f.), l'uomo, la persona, gli uomini.

[hieroglyphs], ermā (Erman, Z. 1883, 58). Var. delle epoche tolomaiche invece di [hieroglyphs] àmmā
2) — r-mā, V. sotto [hieroglyphs] mā.

[hieroglyphs], romā (Géogr. II, N. 178), identico all'ebr. רום, esser alto, essere innalzato, innalzarsi; esser sublime; elevare, esaltare; — sorgere, crescere; — רָם eccelso, sublime, alto; רוֹם, רָם, רוּם, altezza. Copto ρεμ sublimis esse, ραμα sublimitas, altitudo.

[hieroglyphs], romā (P. Viena. 82). Var. di [hieroglyphs] àromā, e di [hieroglyphs] r-mo (V. sotto [hieroglyphs] mo), con, insieme, ecc.

[hieroglyphs], ermāt (Canop. 35, 36), secondo Erman (Z. 1883, 58), identico ad [hieroglyphs] rmā, all. 1.

[hieroglyphs], romāu, V. [hieroglyphs] romā.

[hieroglyphs], remt (Rit. 64, 19), Var. del seg.

[hieroglyphs] (Var. al Rit. 64, 15), [hieroglyphs] remt; [hieroglyphs] (Descr. V, 40), [hieroglyphs] rem-it; [hieroglyphs], remu; [hieroglyphs], remem — V. [hieroglyphs] rm. — I gruppi rem-it sono sostant. e in Descr. l. c. designa la prefica.

[hieroglyphs], remem (Stel Mendes), V. [hieroglyphs] rm.

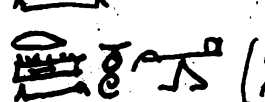
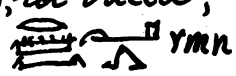
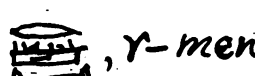
[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] r-men, V. sotto [hieroglyphs] mn.

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 359), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 455), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 185), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] remen, 1) — signif. fond., V. [hieroglyphs] rmn, (Inscr. Pepi I, ll. cc.).
2) — più comunemente: il membro che serve a fare l'azione dell'all. prec.; il braccio; — l'avambraccio, il cubito.
3) — Braccio o cubito, misura di lunghezza che, secondo le ricerche di Lepsius (Elle, p. 34), corrisp. al greco πυγκὴ, ed equivale a Metri 0,3 circa. — Affine all'ebr. אַמָּה.
V. anche al fonetico mh.

4) — Il braccio della bilancia (Confr. Rit. 17, 32).
5) — Una misura superficiale agraria, equiv. a $\frac{1}{16}$ di st, e perciò il doppio di rm.
6) — Lepage Renouf (Trans. II, 319), riconosce in questo remen il copto ⲡⲙⲓⲛ, ⲙⲙⲉⲓⲛⲟⲩ (S.), che Peyron lascia d'incerto significato e che il Ben trad.: originalmente braccio, ma come prepos.: extending to, as far as, up to, usque; sino a, fin quanto, jusque, all'altezza di, al limite di. (Confr. il signif. elevarsi sino a, attribuito da Masp. al verbo rmn, nell'inscr. di Pepi I, 458).
7) — Il segno è anche segno d'interpunzione per separare i periodi, i versetti, le strofe, V. per es. il P. Harris 500, verso). — V. al fonetico qrh.
— Nel senso dell'all. 2 si notino le seguenti espressioni che designano tre parti della costellazione di Orione:
, remen-sek, il braccio di Orione;
remen-hersek, remen-her, il braccio superiore di Orione, o semplic. il braccio superiore, trascritto in greco ⲣⲟⲙⲃⲟⲙⲁⲣⲉ, ⲣⲉⲙⲉⲩⲁⲣⲉ, ⲣⲁⲙⲟⲩⲟⲣ.
remen-χer-sek, remen-χer, il braccio inferiore di Orione, o semplic.: il braccio inferiore.

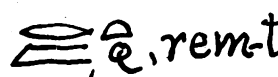
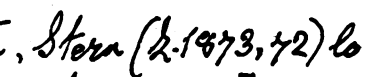
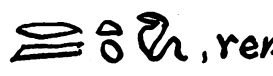
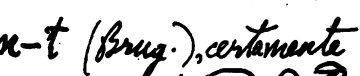
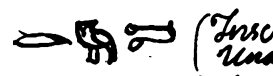
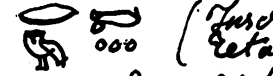
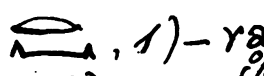
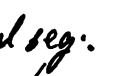
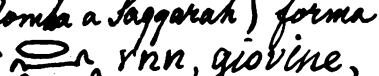
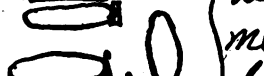
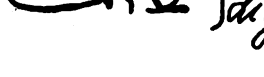
, remen, V. il prec., all. 5.

, remen (An. III, 5), equiv. al prec. , all. 2.

(Chab. Voy. 151) (Bened. Mar.) remen, portare, portar via, togliere, levare, sollevare (הרים, הֵרִים), élever; — sopportare, sostenere (Inscr. Pepi I, 350); tollerare.
— elevarsi (..., sino a ...) (Inscr. Pepi I, 459). (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII).
2) — (Brugsch, Z. 1871, 60), equiv. ad ⲁⲙⲟⲛⲓ, apprehendere, detinere, continere, possidere; ⲡⲓ-, retentio. Secondo Brugsch, l'espressione:
, remennu dod (Prisse V, 11) pazienza, tolleranza, aver pazienza; usare, esercitare la pazienza — è manifestamente conservata nel copto ⲁⲙⲟⲛⲓ ⲛ̄ ⲧⲟⲧϥ, detinere se, continere se, tolerare; tolerantia, patientia.

, remeni, equiv. a rmn, spec. nel senso dell'all. 2.

remen-ui, duale di rmn, all. 2 e 4; le braccia; — i bracci della bilancia.

, remenmen-ui (Rit. 17, 52), forma raddoppiata del prec. nel l. c. col senso di: i due bracci della bilancia.

(Prisse V, 11) (Rit. 149, 11) remennu, v. rmn.

, remen-t, (Ε) vas; forse il copto ⲁⲙⲓⲛ, (ⲡⲓ), vas e stanno.

, remen-t (Rec. IV, 12, col. 68, a) (Brugsch), la vacca, propr.: la pregna, da rmn portare.
— Ma forse si deve questo gruppo leggere , r-mnt, v. sotto mn e mn-t.

, r-menx, v. sotto mnx.

, remrem (D. G. 144, 1243), fango, limo, sabbia, che si deposita sul fondo o letto di canali o di altre acque.

, remrem (Rit. 75, 2), nome di un dio.

, remrem, forma raddop. di rm, con lo stesso signif.:

, rem-t, Stern (Z. 1873, 72) lo dà come una var. di rmn.
— Si oservi però che quest'ultimo è di g. m., mentre remt ha la forma fem.

, rem-t (Brug.), certamente scrittura erronea invece di rnn-t.

(Inscr. Unas) (Inscr. Teta) (Inscr. Pepi I, 274) (Inscr. Pepi II) remt, forme antiquate (V o VI dinastia), equiv. a rm e rt, gli uomini. (Ä. Z. 1882, 130, Masp.).

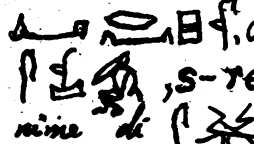
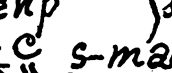
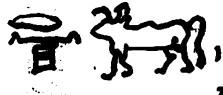
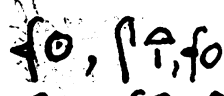
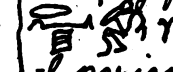
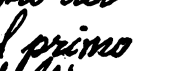
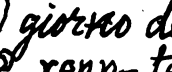
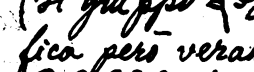
, 1) — ran, freq., equiv. al seg.
2) — ren (Tomba a Saggarah) forma abbreviata di rnn, giovine, esser giovane.
3) — r-n, prepos. equiv. ad r o ad , n.

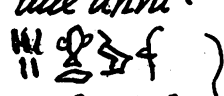
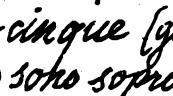
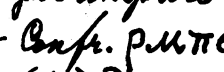
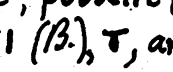
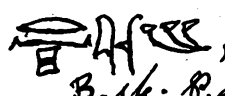
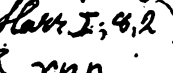
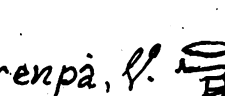
ran, nomare, nominare, chiamare, dare un nome, determinare nominatamente, citar per nome, redigere una lista di nomi.

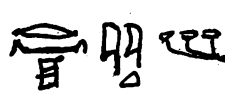
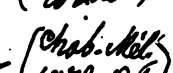
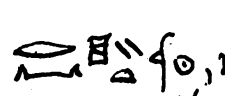
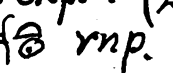
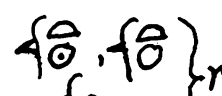
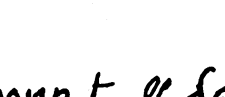
— Sost. g. m., nome, lista nominativa, lista, catalogo, elenco.
— Un nominato, una determinata persona, una persona.
ⲣⲁⲛ (T. M., ⲡ), ⲣⲉⲛ (M.), ⲗⲉⲛ (B.), nomen.
[hieroglyphs], ȧri-ran (Chab. Voy. 221), farsi un nome; diventar celebre, illustre.
[hieroglyphs] ȧmi-ran-f } V. sotto [hieroglyph] ȧm.
[hieroglyphs], ȧm-ran-f
[hieroglyphs], ran-f nefer. } lett.: il suo bel nome (è)
[hieroglyphs], ran-s nefer. } ...; significa: sopranominato, sopranominata, il cui soprannome è... Espressione già in uso nelle più antiche epoche (V. E. de Rougé, Recherch. sur les six prem. Dyn.).

[hieroglyphs], ron (P. Mor. di Bul.), Var. invece di [hieroglyph] ro, bocca:
[hieroglyphs], egli parla per la sua bocca.

[hieroglyphs], ronama, רמון, città della tribù di Simeone e del dio dei Siri (Il vocabolo ebraico entra nella formazione del nome di parecchie città di Canaan).

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 34, 2), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. 24, 20) } renp, secondo Brug. composto di [hieroglyph] fare e di [hieroglyph] np (?); signif.: fiorire, essere in fiore, pullulare, germogliare. — Il fiorire, il crescere delle piante.
2) — fioritura, pianta in fiore, pianta fiorita; — legume verde, fresco; erbaggio (Chab. Mél. 1873, 126).
3) — In senso traslato: durare, mantenersi, crescere, crescere come una pianta, restare in buono stato. — Equiv. al seg.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] b. e. (Esne), [hieroglyphs] ep. tolom., [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (fare. Sensaos. Berl.), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } renp, signif. fond.: rinnovarsi periodicamente; ringiovanire; diventare od essere nuovamente giovane e fresco. — Detto del ritorno periodico delle costellazioni; del crescere delle piante, dell'acqua, degli animali, ecc.; — ed anche del rinascimento e ringiovanimento dei morti; — Quindi: fiorire, germogliare periodicamente; — durare, continuar sempre (detto per es. dei cadaveri, dopo la morte). — Giovane, rinnovato, rinato, nato di fresco.
[hieroglyphs] mu renp (Dend. Mar.; J. de Roug. Edfu, 60, 8), l'acqua che si rinnova o cresce nuovamente (detto del Nilo), l'acqua dell'inondazione che ritorna periodicamente.

renp-m-renp-renp (D. H. T. II, 35, b, α, 5), rinnovarsi annualmente (V. rnp).

du renp, s-renp } forme causative, sinonime di s-mauu (e varr.) far rinnovare, far ripetere (Dend.); — far crescere, far ringiovanire, lasciar crescere.

— Il segno è frequentissimamente usato invece di rnp.

renp (Rec. I, 61, 43), derivato dal prec.: il sacro bue giovine, rinato, rigenerato; — giovine toro, torello.

(l. c. D. H. T. 64, 93, 107; D. H. T. II, 35, b, α, 5) renp, g. f., derivato da rnp; significa: il periodico ritorno di uno spazio di tempo, e più comunemente: il tempo del giro periodico di un anno, l'anno, l'annata; — stagione (Maspero).

(D. H. T. 93, 107) àp-renp, tep-renp, il principio dell'anno, il primo giorno dell'anno. (Il gruppo renp-tep-t significa però veramente il primo anno).

tep-u renp-u (Inscr. Pepi I, 399) i principii delle stagioni.

tep-renp-renp (D. H. T. 64), al cominciar dei due anni.

dua-heru-renp, i cinque (giorni) che sono sopra l'anno, i cinque giorni epagomeni o complementari, che si aggiungevano alla fine dei 12 mesi (di 30 giorni ciascuno) per compiere l'anno civile.

— Cnfr. ρⲙⲡⲉ, ροⲙⲡⲉ (T.), ραⲙⲡⲓ (M.), λαⲙⲡⲓ (B.), ⲧ, annus.

renpà (D. H. T. 29, A, 14, B, 14; P. Harr. I, 4, 2), sost. equiv. a rnp.

renpà, V. rnp.

(Stel. 20. Torino) (Chab. Mél. 1873, 126) (D. H. T. 27, 17 e 18) renp-tt, sost. equiv. a rnp.

renpi-t (Z. 1866, 59), V. rnp.

renp-t, V. rnp

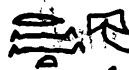
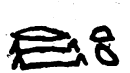
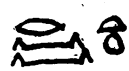
[hieroglyphs], renp-t (P. K. T. 22, 18). V. [hieroglyphs] rnp.

[hieroglyphs], renen, esser giovane, giovanile; il giovane, il garzone; — la giovane, la fanciulla, la vergine. — Anche giovane bestia.
נער giovane, bambino, infante, fanciullo; pecora tenera (Zaccar. 11, 16); f. נערה fanciulla, ragazza, giovane, donzella; נער puerizia, adolescenza, infanzia, gioventù, giovinezza. — עולל, עולל, bambino lattante, bambino, bimbo, fanciullino. Confr. [hieroglyphs] rnn. ρooγne (T., π) virginitas.
2) — (Rit. 144, tit.), Variante di [hieroglyphs] ran, nome.

[hieroglyphs], renen (Sarc. Onnophr. Bul.), equiv. al prec. femm.; la giovane, la fanciulla, la donzella, la vergine.

[hieroglyphs], renen (Rit. 134, 6), nutrire, allattare, alimentare, mantenere, sostentare, to nurse. — Careggiare, ninnare, dorloter, to dandle; — le prime carezze, le prime cure date al bimbo. — Allevare, educare.
עול allattare, עויל, עולל, עולל, lattante, bambino, fanciullo, bimbo; נהל sostentare, guidare, condurre.

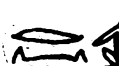
[hieroglyphs], renen, V. [hieroglyphs] rnn-t.

[hieroglyphs], rennuta (Denkm. III, 65, a), plurale di [hieroglyphs] rnn-t e di rnn [hieroglyphs], all. 1, c; giovani bestie.

[hieroglyphs] (An. III, 3, 2) } rennu, Var. di [hieroglyphs] rnn, all. 1;
[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. III, 244, b) } [hieroglyphs] rennu n mehez, il giovane antilope.
2) — (Descr. V, 41), Var. di [hieroglyphs] rn.

[hieroglyphs] } rennu, equiv. al prec. all. 1; baby, bimbo,
[hieroglyphs] }
incapace di camminare o di tenersi ritto da se; nourrisson (Chab.). Confr. [hieroglyphs] rnn.

[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs] (Ramesseum di Tebe) } rennu-t, V. [hieroglyphs] rnn-t.
[hieroglyphs] (Louvre, B, 49, 6)

[hieroglyphs], rennux, (E) coquere. Confr. [hieroglyphs] snnux.

[hieroglyphs], renen-t (Denkm. III, 144), V. [hieroglyphs] rnn.

, renen-t (Nav. M. d'H. I, 8), equival. a rnn, nel senso di: giovane quadrupede femmina, che non ha ancora concepito.

, renen-t (Canopo 24), V. rnn.
2) — Var. del seg.

renen-t, la dea delle messi e dell'abbondanza, la direttrice o patronessa dell' 8º mese egizio, la dea Renen personificante l'abbondanza e la ricchezza.
(Z. 1873, 138)
2) — (Ebers, Z. 1878, 53) equivalente al prec., all. 1.
3) — (Chab., Z. 1873, 138) la creatura o la generazione femminile, in opposizione a sai (V.), cui questo vocabolo è spesso apposto (V. per es. il grande quadro della Psicostasia al Cap. 125 del Rit.).
— Ma ora però gli Egittologi interpretano questa coppia di genii Sai e Renen, il Fato e la Fortuna, il Destino e la Felicità,

, renend, var. delle 6. e. del prec.

, ran-su (Harr. I, 15, b. 8; 13, b. 1), oggetto di ornamento, di argento, di tehen o di cristallo; Birch (Z. 1873, 67) trad.: beads, perle false, gocce o tubi di cristallo.

, ran-t-u (coll'art. m.) (Z. 1876, 4). equiv. a rn, catalogo, lista, specificazione di nomi.

, ro-nez
, ro-nezu
, ro-neznez
V. sotto nz.

, r-nezem, V. sotto nzm.

, r-ro, V. sotto ro.

, rer, ricetta, ricetta medica, composizione di droghe, rimedio, prescrizione medica.
Brugsch confr. con λαλε, λαλο (M.), λαλω (T. M.), λοολε (T.), ungere, obducere.
— Marp. (Journ. As. 1883, 26) trad.: fard, belletto, liscio.

più freq. rer (Rit. 64, 36; 79, 6; 101, 7, ecc.) l'uomo in genere, la specie umana, gli uomini.
Siccome sono molto somiglianti i segni

ieratici corrispondenti ai geroglifici [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs], è molto probabile che lo scriba, che ha trascritto il Rit. geroglifico di Torino da un esemplare ieratico, ha scritto [hieroglyphs] invece di [hieroglyphs] rt (L.).

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. freq.) [hieroglyphs] (id. 130, 22; 141, 3) [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 416) [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Unas, 208) [hieroglyphs] (Canop.) rer, רור, muoversi in giro, voltare in giro, circolare, andar attorno in giro, girare; — percorrere, accerchiare, contornare, attorniare, fare il giro di.. — Condurre in giro, in circolo; spandere intorno. — Andare (a..., [hieroglyph]...), dirigersi (verso...); — frequentare, hanter (Chab.); — penetrare (P. Rhind). — Sost. g. m., cerchio, circolo, circuito, giro, volgimento, rivoluzione, rotazione.
— (a, Tomba di Ti, Brug.) schiera, folla.

[hieroglyphs], r-rer (Canop.), (Brugsch) propriam.: nel circolo, nel giro, nel complesso; signif.: tutto, tutta, tutti, tutte, ogni. — (Leps. Decr. di Canop. p. 29) in cambio, in contraccambio; — (id., ib. 35) di nuovo, da capo. — (Golenischeff, Z. 1877, 39) var. di [hieroglyphs] àr, signif.: e, anche, insieme, nello stesso tempo. — Lepage Renouf dà pure r-rer come equiv. al [hieroglyphs] (L.), ma traduce quest'ultimo gruppo diversamente da Golenischeff.

[hieroglyphs] m-rer, attorno a, tutto intorno, all'ingiro, d'intorno.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. freq.) [hieroglyphs] (Sarc. Vienna) tes-rer, per converso, in senso inverso, al contrario; reciprocamente, vice-versa. (Birch) in turn; (De Rougé) tour à tour. — Anche verbo: avvolgere, cingere, ecc., equiv. al semplice [hieroglyph] ts (L.).

— 2) — Esaminare, investigare, visitare in giro.
3) — (Chab.) indemoniare, rendere ossesso.
4) — Detto della voce: risuonare, rimbombare.
5) — (per lo più costrutto con [hieroglyphs] m-sa o con [hieroglyph] n) aspirare, tendere a; — esser sollecito, curante di qualcuno, pensare a qualcuno. — Detto freq. del cuore: battere, palpitare per..., portare in cuore qualcuno:
[hieroglyphs] (C. 26, Louvre), aspirare, tendere alla giustizia;
[hieroglyphs], batte per me il tuo cuore;
[hieroglyphs], il mio cuore batte per te.
[hieroglyphs]
batte il suo cuore per suo padre (Abyd., testo della grande iscr. di Ramesse).

(Brug., Buch der Ew., p. 37, Anm. 32) (Edfu) (Rec. I, pl. 64, col. 7) (B. M. 7. 50) rer-nes, aspirante al trono, il successore o l'erede del trono di un re.

— si noti ancora l'espressione seg.: rer-m-šu-t (camp. di Thotm. III), che, secondo Maspero (Rec. de trav. II, 141), significa letter.: il levarsi di Šu e designa il momento in cui il Sole comincia a circolare sul nostro orizzonte, cioè le ore sei del mattino. — S'osservi però che nella stessa inscrizione si legge poco dopo:

m-rer-m-rā, che lo stesso Maspero traduce: la settima ora del giorno.

(Rit. 33, 1) (ib. 146, 10 e 41; 149, 16, 25) (ib. 33, tit.; 35, tit. 64, 13; 145, 22) rer, derivato dal prec.; il rettile che si avvolge e si inanella a spire, colubro, serpe, serpente; verme; 2) — una specie particolare di verme.

(Philae) (Dend. Mar.) rer, muovere quà e là, ninnare, come fa la balia di un bambino inquieto; cullare, governare un bambino.

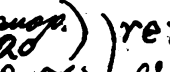
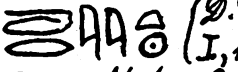
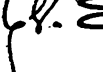
2) — Comunemente: aver cura di un bambino.

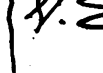
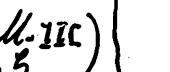
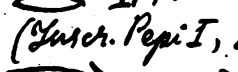
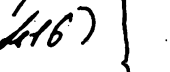
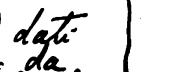
λελ-εβολ, nutare, vacillare.

— Confr. rnn.

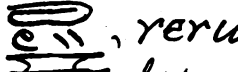
rer (Champ. Gramm. 76), deriv. dal prec.; il bambino che ha ancor bisogno d'esser cullato, governato. Si dice tanto del maschio quanto della femmina.

λιλογ (T., π), puer, λελογ (T., τ) puella.

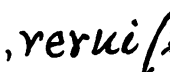
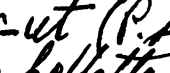
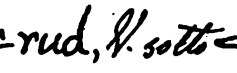
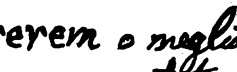
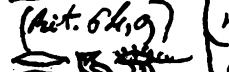
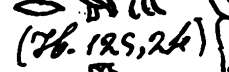
— Confr. rnn, all. 1.

rer (P. Rhind 8, 7; 9, 2), derivato da rr; il tempo che scorre.

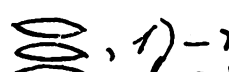
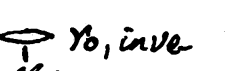
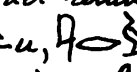
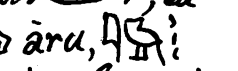
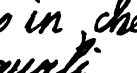
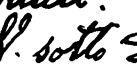
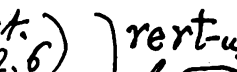
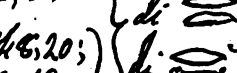
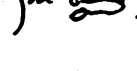
— Confr. tr.

(Rit. 112, 3) (Champ. Gr. 72) (Rit. 112, 6) rerà, propr. deriv. da rr, l'animale che si avvoltola nell'immondizia; porco, maiale, scrofa, pip (T. M.) π, sus.

2) — ippopotamo.

V. rr-t.

rerà-t (Pierr. Ét. I, 37), equiv. al prec.; la scrofa personificata in Iside, nel suo benefico ufficio di protettrice di Osiride.

, , , r-rā, V. sotto rā.

, rerī (Bib.-d.-Mal.), V. rr.

(Canop. 20) (D. T. T. I, 14, 14) (Mar. Abyd. I, 6, col. 36) rerī, rer-īt, V. rr.

reri, reru, V. rr. (D. H. T. 10) (Sall. III 3, 5) , sost. plur. (Inscr. Pepi I, 416) dati da Chab.

, rerui (B. H. T. 70, l. 1; testo, 54), deriv. dal prec., signif.: l'acqua che scorre arrotolandosi, che ondeggia; — vortice, gorgo.

, rerui (Dict. géo. p. 714), in connes. con rr, signif.: il giovane bestiame bovino.

, rer-ut (P. Harris 500, verso), liscio, belletto, fard. V. rr.

, r-rud, V. sotto rud.

(Rit. 64, 9) (Tb. 125, 24) rerem o meglio r-rem, forma aumentata o causativa di rm; piangere dirottamente, dirotto pianto (Rit. 64, 9); — far piangere, esser la cagione di pianto, esser la cagione che uno pianga (Rit. 125, 24).

, rerem, reremu plur. (An. IV, 3) Var. di rm.

, 1) — ro-u, plur. di ro, invece di ; V. ro, all. 7.
2) — r-u, plur. del relativo r, ed equiv. a âr-u, âru, âm-u, che sono in, che in essi, nei quali o nelle quali.
3) — r-rer, V. sotto rr.

(Rit. 152, 6) (ib., 145, 20; 165, 12) rert-u, Varianti di rr-ue di rt-u.

, rert (P. Med.), V. rr.

, rer-t, (Champ. Gr. 83, 321), scrofa, troia; — ippopotamo femmina; V. rrà.
2) — Equiv. al seg.

, rer-t, nome di una dea a corpo di ippopotamo (V. il prec.), divinità urbana eponima di Tebe; chiamata anche Apt-t. — V. ȧhti.
2) — Nome di una costellazione.
3) — Mostro simbolizzante l'Occidente (Leféb.; Denkm. IV, 82).

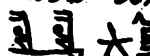
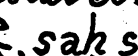
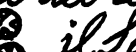
rer-t (D. H. T. 66, 8; L. 1875, 118, 120, Brugsch), derivato da rr; peristilio, galleria circolare, giro, circuito, la corte intorno ad un fabbricato, vestibolo, anticorte.
— Confr. scala a chiocciola.

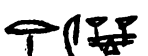
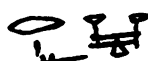
, ren-t (D. T. T. 99, 16), derivato dal prec.; la galleria, specialmente la galleria intorno ai templi.

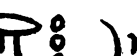
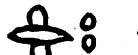
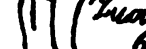
, ren-ti (D. H. T. 73), V. rr.

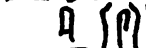
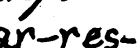
, ren-ti (Bul.), duale di rut.

, rertu (Rit. 161, c, 10), V. rut.
, nti m-rertu, colui che è fuori; (Pierr.) qui les fait mouvoir.

, rerhu-ui, V. rhui.

rerek (L. 1874, 84), nome di un serpente.
— Si trova usato invece di rr.

, rolt (?) (Brugsch dal Denkm. V, 16, b, 9) specie di vaso metallico.
— Io son di parere che si debba leggere ro-lob-t, ritenere come var. di rb (?), e tradurre: bocca od orifizio del vaso lob.

(Sarc. Vienn.) (Dum. Bauges, bil. col. 1, Dest.) res, PHC (T. M. π), auster, il Sud, il Mezzodì, la regione del Mezzodì, regione meridionale.
— aggett.: meridionale, australe.
, res suten, re dell'Egitto meridionale, re

dell'Alto Egitto.

, res-sexet re dell'Alto e del Basso Egitto, re di tutto l'Egitto, re del Sud e del Nord, titolo solare che portava il Faraone per indicare la sua legittimità come figlio del Sole.

, sah seb n pet res-t, (Den. il Med. Tebe) Orione, la stella del cielo del Sud.

, il Sud ed il Nord dell'Egitto.

, res-senb (op. ànb)-f (Z. 1872, 35), nome del dio Ptah, il Dio di Menfi, deriv. da litter. il suo muro meridionale, significa menfitico.

(Sall. II, 7, 4) (Chab. Voy. 53) res, assolutamente, interamente, tout à fait. Interpretazione di Chabas ed accettato dagli altri egittologi.

res, designa la frazione $\frac{2}{3}$ (V. Leps. Z. 1865, 104).

res (Düm., Z. 1872, 44, legge ser), l'oro, sinon. di nb.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 312, 394) (ib. 163) (ib. 191; Inscr. Unas, 489) (Inscr. Unas 186) (Inscr. Pepi I, 69) (Inscr. Teta 283, 286) (ib. 190) (Rit. 15, 7 b) (ib. 89, 2) (Levi, Cofa mummif. Bravo) (Levi, l. c.) (ib.) (Louvre C, 174) (Chab. Ant. hist. 216) res, svegliarsi, destarsi. 2) — Vegliare, guardare, custodire, vegliare su, invigilare su, sorvegliare (Inscr. Pepi, Unas e Teta, l. c.). 3) — Guardia, vedetta, scolta, sentinella; — veglia. 4) — Sognare, sogno. 5) — Lo stesso significato della forma caus. s-res, destare, svegliare, sollevare, obbligare ad alzarsi; ed equivale a ts (Z. 1868, 52 e seg.). PHC (T. M.), PWIC (M.), POEIC (T.), expergisci, vigilare, vigilare, custodire, vigil, vigilia, custos. — PACOY (T.), PACOYI (M. T.) somnium, visio in somno.

— Ora alcuni esempi:

ar-res-àr-k (op. -r-k) (Inscr. Teta, l. c.) svegliati.

du res (Z. 1876, 76 e seg.), stare in agguato, fare la guardia, la

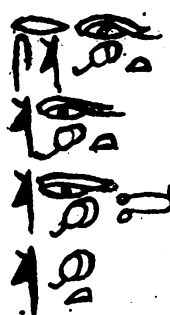
sentinella, vegliare, spiare — Onde [hierogl.], du-res (ib.), spia, sentinella, guardia, guardiano, scolta, esploratore, ufficiale di scolta; [hierogl.] (Louvre, C, 114) nel titolo [hierogl.] mer res-ti (capi?) che Pierret (Ét. I, 56) trad. chargé de la double veillée?

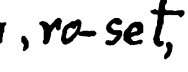
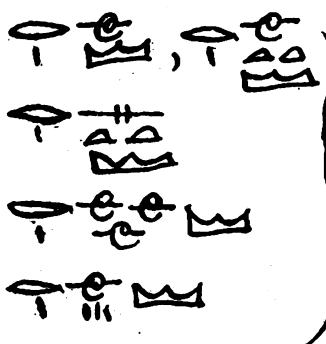
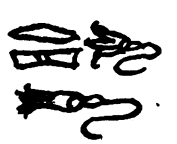
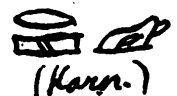
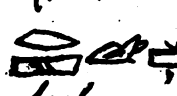
[hierogl.], res (Chab., Ant. hist. 216), deriv. dal prec.; un corpo di guardia o di osservazione, posto militare di guardia ai confini.

[hierogl.], resās (Iscr. di Rosetta, l. 4), stabilire, fondare, erigere, compire. ἱδρύσατο (nel testo greco).
Confr. [copto] effettuare, compire, fornire.

[hierogl.] } resi, V. [hierogl.] res.

[hierogl.], resu
[hierogl.] } resui } V. [hierogl.] rs.

[hierogl.], rosef (B. H. T. pl. 40, 2), specie particolare di pesce che è citata accanto alle specie [hierogl.] bhā e [hierogl.] rm.

[hierogl.] } rosef (Trans. 1880, 132)
[hierogl.], rosefau plur. (P. Harr. I, 29, 10)
} Savill. (Trans. l. c.) trad. pesce, prodotto della pesca (Confr. il prec.).
— Birch trad. il 3°: supplies
— (Brugsch) Vorräthen, provvigione, fornimento.

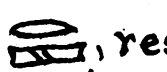
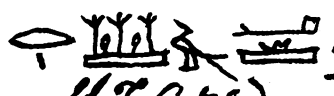
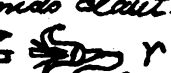
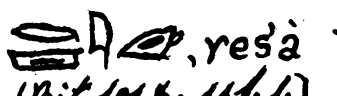
[hierogl.], resefu (Edfu), forma plur. di [hierogl.] rsf collo stesso signif.

[hierogl.] (Med.-Abu, Brug.) [hierogl.] (B. H. T. II, 36, e l. 2) } resfes, ? Brugsch traduce dubbiosamente: edificare.

[hierogl.] } r-ses, V. sotto [hierogl.] ss.

[hierogl.] } res-t, V. [hierogl.] rs.

[hieroglyphs] res-t (Levi; Cassa mummiforme di Bisra), V. [hieroglyphs] rs.

[hieroglyphs], res-t (Sall. II, 8, 1), V. [hieroglyphs] rs.

[hieroglyphs], ro-set, V. sotto [hieroglyphs] ro.

[hieroglyphs] ro-set, V. sotto [hieroglyphs] ro e sotto [hieroglyphs] st.

[hieroglyphs] (Karn.) [hieroglyphs] sost. [hieroglyphs] id. (Sibilis) res', rallegrarsi, esser allegro, contento, lieto, godere. — Aggett.: allegro, contento, lieto. — Sost.: gioia, allegrezza, allegria, letizia, diletto, giubilo, contentezza, festa. — Avv.: allegramente, gioiosamente, lietamente, festosamente, scherzosamente.

paϣe (T.), paϣι (M.), λεϣι (B.), gaudere, lætari; π- lætitia, gaudium. עָלַץ, עָלַס, עָלַז, godere, gioire, rallegrarsi, esultare, giubilare, festeggiare; עָלֵז, עַלִּיז, trionfante, esultante, giubilante, festeggiante; עַלִּיזוּת, letizia, gioia, allegrezza, trionfo, esultazione. — רָצָה gradire, esser grato, compiacersi; celebrare; רָצוּי, רָצוֹן, gradito, grato, diletto.

2) — [hieroglyphs] in E. è equivalente al seg.

[hieroglyphs], res', (E.) morbus nasi, pituita.

[hieroglyphs], res (D. H. T. I, 8, d, g), var. delle b. e. invece di [hieroglyphs] rx.

[hieroglyphs], ros'aā (D. H. T. 6, 78), ?
Brugsch sospetta una connessione con pωϣε (T.), pωϣι (M.), sufficere, sufficit, sufficientia.
— Secondo Lauth, è forse una var. di [hieroglyphs] rs', oppure metatesi di עָשִׁיר, essere ricco.

[hieroglyphs], ros'au, una specie di airone.

[hieroglyphs], resà (Rit. 101, 5; 114, 4) [hieroglyphs], resī (Dend.) V. [hieroglyphs] rs'.

[hieroglyphs], resu (An. V, 12, 5)
[hieroglyphs], resui sost.
[hieroglyphs] (Stat. d'Hor., Tor.)
[hieroglyphs] } res-ut, sost.
[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs]
} Varr. del prec.

[hieroglyphs], respu, l. [hieroglyphs] rspui.

[hieroglyphs], respuàu (Sall. III, 3, 1), formato, secondo Brugsch, di [hieroglyph] fare, e di [hieroglyphs] sep, ϣⲓⲡⲉ, ϣⲓⲡⲓ, pudor, opprobrium; — e quindi equiv. a ⲣ ϣⲓⲡⲉ, pudore afficere, pudefacere, — vergognarsi, arrossire, coprirsi di vergogna, di rossore; — Vergogna, rossore, onta, ignominia, obbrobrio, vituperio, scorno, disonore, infamia (De Rougé).
2) — (Lauth) equiv. od affine al seg., all. 2.

[hieroglyphs] } respui, (Chabas)
[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs]
nome preso ad imprestito dalle lingue delle nazioni arabe od aramee verso il principio del nuovo impero. Verosimilmente il nome di un dio di queste nazioni (confronta רשף nome di una città soggetta agli Assiri); e gli Egiziani l'hanno preso come il dio Baal ([hieroglyphs] bār), siccome un equivalente di Set ([hieroglyphs]) il dio della violenza.
2) — Questo gruppo è poi preso come aggettivo nel senso di: violento, terribile, feroce, pericoloso, crudele, (Poema di Pentaur).
— Ed a questo proposito si osservi che רשף signif. propr.: fulmine, folgore, ardore, fiamma, brace.
3) — Aggett. corrisp. al voc. prec.
— Brugsch trascrive il 1° gruppo come il seg..

[hieroglyphs], resenuī (P. Mor. di Bul. 9, 2, Brug.) Var. di [hieroglyphs] rsni, furia, rabbia, smania, furore.

[hieroglyphs], resennu (Edfu), secondo Brugsch, sinonimo di [hieroglyphs] zàs, sentenza, discorso, o simile.

[hieroglyphs] (D. M. T. II, 43, a, 4)
[hieroglyphs] (Champ. Gr. 320)
} resres, forma raddoppiata di [hieroglyphs] rs, rallegrarsi molto, esser contentissimo, lietissimo, giubilante; gongolar di gioia.

[hieroglyphs], resert (Z. 1873, 132, Birc.)

una specie di ampolla o vaso (di oro) pel cosmetico.

(Insc.-Rosel. I, 194) ret, ret-u, l'uomo in genere, senza distinzione di sesso; gli uomini (H-Z. 1870, 68 e 78; 1882, 189).
— Birch (Atti del 1° Congresso degli Orientalisti, Parigi, 1873, V. II, p. 64) mette in rapporto questo vocabolo coll'ebr. ארץ terra, il che darebbe agli Egiziani ret-u la significazione autoctoni, che essi attribuiscono a se medesimi.
(Insc.-Rosel. I, 439) (ib. 344) (P. 9905, Londra, al Brit. 125, 38)
2) — Si trova l'espressione red-u-f, letter. i suoi uomini, per: i suoi parenti, la sua famiglia.
(Z. 1882, 188) (Mar. Mon. 34, b) (Torino, Scarabeo N. 2354)
— È degna di osservazione l'espressione ... letter.: a tre uomini (V. sotto m, all. I, d):
...
letter.: egli era a tre uomini del tempio, cioè egli era insieme a due altri uomini del tempio (P. Abbott).

... red-qed, manovale, operaio; — e il plur. corr.

..., ret (Dend.), Var. di ..., ..., rd.
2) — (P. Rhind) equiv. al seg.

..., ret, b. e. V. ... rd — il legato, il collegato, l'alleato (per amicizia o per parentela).
paite (T.) cognatio, pemρaite, pmpaite (T.), cognatus.

..., rot (Dend.), Var. di ... ro-àd.
2) — V. ... ro-pe sotto ... ro.

..., rtā, forma di ..., ..., rā, rāt, con tutti i loro significati verbali; — quindi:
1) — dare, accordare, concedere, consegnare, livrer; collocare, mettere; — lasciare, permettere.
...
io non lo lascierò andare in Egitto.
2) — Intercalato fra i due membri d'una frase, forma il soggiuntivo e corrisponde al latino ut:
...
Sua Maestà ordinò che partisse.
3) — Preceduto da ... in principio di proposizione, forma l'imperativo vetativo.

4) — Avanti ad un verbo in una proposizione indipendente, costituisce la forma causativa. —
— Ed in questi casi si trovano usate scambievolmente ed indifferentemente con identico valore le forme: [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], e varianti.
[hieroglyphs] = [hieroglyphs] = [hieroglyphs]....;
V. sotto [hieroglyphs] du;
[hieroglyphs] = [hieroglyphs], V. ibid.;
[hieroglyphs], rtā duau (Masp., Genre épist. 44), ⲧⲁⲓⲟ (M.) honorem dare. V. [hieroglyphs] duau.

[hieroglyphs], rtāi (Rit. 17, 69; 58, 4) / [hieroglyphs], rtu — Varr. del prec. Il 2° è dato dal Brug. come tratto dal Rit. 113, 7, ma quivi io credo si debba piuttosto leggere [hieroglyphs] àr-tu).

[hieroglyphs], retu, V. al fon. rut.

[hieroglyphs], rtu (Rit. 148, 3 e 4), V. [hieroglyphs] rut.

[hieroglyphs], reteb (Dend.), morire? uccidere?

[hieroglyphs], retefḥā (Inscr. Pepi I, 441), (Masp.) gru.

[hieroglyphs], retem-u (Trans. IV, 218; Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 126), voce etiopica invece di [hieroglyphs] rm (V.).
In Trans. l. c. è scritto [hieroglyphs]; e forse si deve leggere in ambedue i luoghi [hieroglyphs] rm-t-u.
In ogni caso è certamente var. di [hieroglyphs] rt-u.

[hieroglyphs], retennu (Champ. Gram. 151), la Lidia, i Lidii.
In Ebraico abbiamo רֹדָנִים nome di una gente della terra occidentale rispetto agli Ebrei, i Rodii?

[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. III, 5, a), [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. 9, 12), [hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. I, 96, 12), [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1875, 11), [hieroglyphs] (ib.), [hieroglyphs] (Dict. géo. 1384, IX, 4), [hieroglyphs] (ib.) — reteḥ, רְתַק (cald.) legare, incatenare, cattivare (in bonam et in malam partem); — incatenamento; — incatenato, inceppato.
2) — assoggettare, sottomettere; far soggetto, sottoposto.
רְדָה, רדה, dominare, signoreggiare, assoggettare; affin. רי ed dominazione.

[hieroglyphs], reteḥ-t (Coffin of Amamu, XVII, 2ª, 3, Birch), specie indeterminata di cibo o focaccia.

[hieroglyphs] red, crescere, germogliare, pullulare, svilupparsi, pousser, esser fertile; — verdeggiare, rinverdire, diventare od esser reso verde, fresco.

2) — crescere, divenir forte, prosperare.

3) — approfittare, riescir felicemente in affari, in interesse, in un lavoro, poter eseguire, poter riuscir in un'impresa, in un affare o lavoro, compierli felicemente.

4) — Far verde, render verde, render fresco, far verdeggiare, far pullulare, far germogliare; — piantare.

5) — Render fresco di durata, render durevole, lasciar durare; — rinnovare, rinnovellare, ristaurare, riparare, render nuovo, racconciare.

6) — I sost. corrisp. a tutti i verbi prec.; specialm.: il cresciuto, la semenza, il seme, il germe, il germoglio, la gemma, il frutto, la pianta.

7) — Gli aggett. corrisp. ai medesimi verbi: a) verde, fiorente, rigoglioso, vegeto; b) — fortificato, forte, solido, duro, efficace.

[hieroglyphs] (Rosetta l. 14), στηλη στερεοῦ λιθου (ib. grec. l. 2), una stele di pietra dura.

c) — duro, rude, aspro, rigoroso.

8) — Avverb.: duramente, rudemente, severamente, fortemente, vigorosamente, ecc.

— ⲣⲱⲧ (T. M.) nasci, germinare; ⲡⲓ- germen; ⲣⲱϯ (M. ⲡⲓ) sata; ⲣⲏⲧ (T. M.) planta, plantari, conseri; ⲉⲧⲣⲏⲧ plantatus, nasci, germinans; ⲉⲣⲧⲱ facere germinare, oriri.

רטב esser umido, fresco, verdeggiante; fresco, verdeggiante, succoso; נטע piantare, onde נְטִיעַ, נֶטַע, pianta. אֵיתָן, אֵתָן, valido, robusto, forte, duro; צִיץ, נִצָּה, נֵץ, gemma, germe, fiore.

Indo-germ. rudh crescere, germogliare, montare, elevarsi, spuntar fuori; onde radice, root.

— [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 6, 3; 26, 4; 78, 14; 95, 2; 101, 7 ec.; 165, Tit.) [hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 23, 7) [hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 9, 6 e 7) [hieroglyphs] (Journ. As. 1870, 181) s-red, s-rud, s-urd, forme causative, col senso degli all. 4 e 5, e quindi: a) far germogliare, far prosperare, far spuntare, far inverdire, far verdeggiare, rinfrescare, far rifiorire.

b) far prosperare una persona, in oppos. a [hieroglyphs] dr.

c) — equiv. a [hieroglyphs] du-rud, dare forza, energia, restaurare, conservare, mantenere o rendere rigoglioso, vegeto; rifare, aggiustare, pulire, ripulire, abbellire, affazzonare (detto di istruzioni) ed i papiri: esser ristaurato, rifatto,

aggiustato, ecc.
d) propr. caus. del seg. all. 9: rallegrare, animare, eccitare; ⲧⲟⲩⲣⲟⲧ hilarem reddere.
[hieroglyphs], s-red àb, animare o rinfrescare il cuore, significa parimente rallegrare, letificare.
— 9) — Equiv. al copto ⲟⲩⲣⲟⲧ (confr. urd) hilarem, laetum esse, laetari.
[hieroglyphs] m-red, ϧⲛ ⲟⲩ ⲟⲩⲣⲟⲧ cum laetitia, alacriter.
Caus. s-red e var., V. qui sopra, d).
10) — Legare, attaccare, annodare, fasciare, bendare, legare strettamente (Bonom. 4).
— Legame, vincolo, legaccio, catena, corda, fune.
V. [hieroglyphs] rd.
רתם legare od attaccare (i corsieri al carro); [Hebrew] fune, filo, corda, drappo o lenzuolo; — ⲗⲁϫϫⲉϫ (sf.) conjunctio, constrictio corrigiarum, loramentum.
11) — In connessione coll'all. prec. è equiv. a [hieroglyphs] rt.
12) — (Iscr. Bul.), equiv. a [hieroglyphs] rd, all. 1.

[hieroglyphs] (Canop. l. 19), [hieroglyphs] (Abyd), [hieroglyphs] (Descr. V, 40), [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 93, 1), [hieroglyphs] — red, equiv. al prec., specialmente e più frequent. nel senso degli all. 1, 4 e 6; — ma anche nel senso dell'all. 7, a). Onde le forme causative

[hieroglyphs] (Abyd.), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (D. T. T. I, 77, 5) — s-red, equiv. al caus. dell'art. prec. spec. nel senso dell'all. a).

[hieroglyphs], rod, (E.) species granorum. Evident. affine a [hieroglyphs] rd, all. 6.

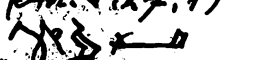
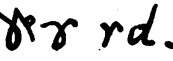
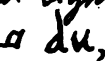
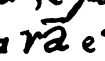
[hieroglyphs], red (Bon. 4), equivalente a [hieroglyphs] rd, all. 10, ma specialmente come sost.: corda, fune, benda, bandella, legaccio, legatura, cingolo; — frombola.

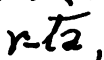
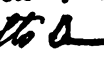
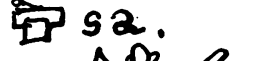
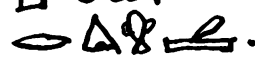
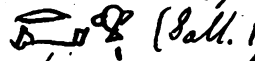
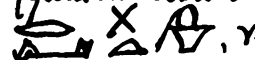
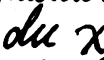
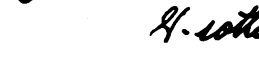
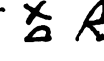
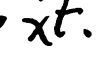
[hieroglyphs], red (P. Wilbour), verificatore, perito, ispettore, sorvegliante, intendente, sovrintendente; (Maspero) custode, ⲟⲩⲣⲓⲧ; (Revill., trans. VIII, 6) agente.
— Designa una classe di funzionari cui spettava l'esatta sorveglianza dei lavori in diversi rami dell'amministrazione.
[hieroglyphs], redu n-pe-χen (Stel. Viena), ispettore dell'Harem.
2) — Agricoltore, bifolco.
3) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] rd, specialmente nel senso degli all. 5, 7 b, 9 e 10.
4) — (P. di Berl. I, l. 60, Berl.) domare.

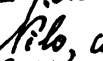
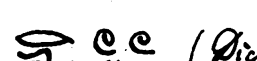
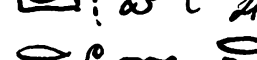
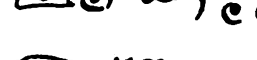
[hieroglyphs], red (P. Harr. I, 4, 1) in

connefs. con rd, all. 7 b, significa propr.: la pietra dura, densa, forte, soda, legata (confr. all. 10). È la comune designaz. della pietra calcare di Egitto; g. f. — Birch (Z. 1873, 10) traduce granito.

(An. V, 24, 3-4) (Dict. géo. 1267, 439) red, g. m. (Chab. Mél. 3e série, T. II, p. 252; Masp. Journ. As. 1877, 245): zona, regione, contrada, tratto di paese, parte di una regione.
terra, paese, regione.

, redu (Rit. 42, 16), var. di rt-u.

(Sall. II, 3, 9) (Rit. 149, 45) (Mar. Abyd. I, 56) (Nav. dict. p. 84) plur. (Inscr. Lepi I, 285) red [duale red-ui (Tomba a El-Kab) e red-ti], PAT (T. M.), λετ (B.), pes, il piede, i due piedi.
— Talora anche le gambe.
, àn red, ducere pedem.
, her red, a piedi.
(An. IV), io percorro le due terre (il mondo) a piedi.

(Rit. 128, 8) b. c. red (Z. 1872, 106; Brug.; Lepsius però, in Z. 1872, 117, contesta gli ultimi tre gruppi), scala, salitoio.
2) — piede, piedestallo, base, zoccolo di colonna; — sostegno, appoggio.
base, piedestallo, fondamento; palco, soffitto, trave.

, dato da Chabas, e da lui letto red e tradotto vigens, vigere, animato, esistente.
— V. al fonetico rdb.

, red-it (Libro del Duau, I, 3), germoglio.
Equiv. a rd ed a rd, all. 6 (V.).

(An. V, 8, 3; P. Med., verso, 2) redu, equiv. a rd, in tutti i suoi significati.
— Freq. nel senso dell'all. 4:
, tu sarai punito severamente (F. Rossi, Gramm. 119).
2) — Equiv. al seg.

(An. V, 27, 1) (Stela di Vienna; diebl. Diz. dei nomi propr., 877) redu, V. rd.

, redu (Harr. I, 19, 6). V. rd.

r-du, equiv. ad rtā in tutti i suoi significati, e perciò anche a du, rā e rat (V.).

(Stela di Kuban, 5), riporre al sito primitivo, far ritornare al sito anteriore, restituire al suo posto.

rdu-r-ta, V. sotto du la frase equiv. du r-ta.

, V. sotto du e sotto sa.

... r-du her-sa.... (Inscr. Pepi I, 443) (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 167) rejeter derrière....

(Sall. IV, 14, 2) Masp. (Jour. As. 1878, 347) trad.: dirigere (qualche cosa o qualcuno) verso....

, r-du xet, V. sotto xt.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 32) (ib. 344) redu, Varr. antiquate del seg.

(Dend. Mar.) (E.) b.e. (B. H. T. 56, 585) (Dict. géo. 443) a. (Inscr. Pepi I, 66) (Coff. of Amama. Londr. XII, 4) redu, g. m., scolo, sgorgo, fluidità, umidità, liquidità, fluido, liquido, flusso, umore. — Detto frequent. in particolare dell'acqua del Nilo, siccome scolo di Osiride (B. H. T. l. c.); — ma anche di altri liquidi, come per es. il sangue. Ed a questo proposito osserva De Rougé (Rev. Arch. 1874, II) che questi redu del Nilo, con (...) cui esso fruttifica i campi, rappresentano la parte del corpo di Osiride venerata nel Nomo Sepa, e sembrano essere uno dei principii vitali liquidi (humores) del corpo umano.

— Affine all'ebr. רטב esser umido, bagnato; indo-germ. rāitu fluidezza, liquidità.

(P. Rhind, 4, 4 e 5) (Rit. 144, 25) (D. Z. T. 80, 10) (Dict. géog. 467) , , plur. reduu, Varr. del prec.

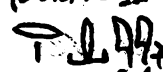
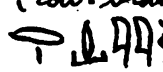
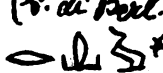
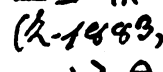
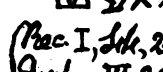
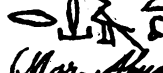
[hieroglyphs], redau (Denkm. III, 32, 31), V. [hieroglyphs] rd.

[hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 7, 9) plur. — reduu, equivalenti al prec. rd, all. 1.

[hieroglyphs], reduu (Chab.) vegetali, vegetazione. V. [hieroglyphs] rd, all. 6.

[hieroglyphs], reduu-t (Chab.) equiv. a [hieroglyphs] rd, all. 7c e 9; rudefte, durezza; rudoier, trattar duramente, aspramente, rigorosamente.

[hieroglyphs] r-du-t, [hieroglyphs] r-dudu — Equiv. ad [hieroglyphs] rdu. [hieroglyphs] (Canopo 16) = rdu-r-se-t (V. sotto rdu). [hieroglyphs] (P. Mor. di Bul.) non abbandonare il tuo cuore ai divertimenti.

[hieroglyphs] rodem (Harr. I, 8, 4; 27, 11), una pianta ed il suo frutto, che sono frequent. nominati insieme con [hieroglyphs] àsi e con [hieroglyphs] tufi. Il frutto si usava misurare a [hieroglyphs] tenamu (ib., 33, a, 14).
Birch (Z. 1873, 36) trad. semi, sementi.
Confr. [hieroglyphs] ginepro, ginestra.

[hieroglyphs] red-t (Champ. Gramm. 110), V. [hieroglyphs] rd.

[hieroglyphs], redet, g. m. (Dict. géog. 439 e seg.) V. [hieroglyphs] rd.

[hieroglyphs], red-t, (E) morbus oculorum; — scolo di umori?
Confr. [hieroglyphs] rdu.

[hieroglyphs], red-tu (Mar. Trans. 1840, 35) identico ad ⲟⲥⲡⲓⲧ, custos.
V. [hieroglyphs] rd, all. 1.

[hieroglyphs], reza (Lista geogr. di Edfu) nome di un pesce che era ufficialmente abborrito nel 20° Nomo.

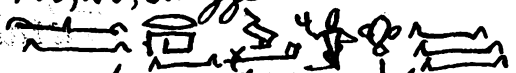
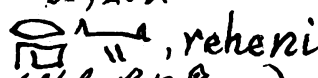
[hieroglyphs], reza (Tav. Stat. Louth), un fabbricato speciale, od una città presso Sichem, trascritta Λουζά da Eusebio.
— Brugsch lo fa var. del seg.

[hieroglyphs], roza (Denkm. III, 63, a)
[hieroglyphs], rozaī (Tour. Stat.)
[hieroglyphs], rozaīu (S. di Berl. I, 53) sost.
[hieroglyphs], rozau (Mar. Abyd. I, 53), sost.
[hieroglyphs], (◦), rozau (Z. 1883, 127)
[hieroglyphs] (Rec. I, Tab. 24; Denkm. III, 30, b, 24) (◦) roza-ut
[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs] (Tomba Anna)
[hieroglyphs], roza-t (◦) (Mar. Abyd. II, 31)

Secondo Brugsch, è la più antica forma del copto λω=ωτε, vulnerare, ferire; ferita.
Confr. רצץ forare.
2) — lavorare? operare? lavoro? opera?
Confr. רצה fornire, compire.
3) — Lauth confronta anche con ϲλεϭλωϲ polire, ϭλεϭλωϲ glaber, laevis.
4) — Lo stesso Lauth fa corrispondere questo vocabolo anche all'ebr. מֵלִיץ interprete, da ליץ chiaro.
— Chabas e Maspero (Mél. d'Arch. III, 78), considerando solamente i primi quattro gruppi, staccano (erroneamente, a mio parere) [hieroglyph] ed [hieroglyph] dal gruppo [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], ecc., che essi traducono predatore. — E quanto agli ultimi cinque gruppi, segnati (◦), Bergmann (Rec. de trav. IV, 36, Nota 2) li legge parimente r-zau, r-zaut, r-za-t, e li dà come espressioni equivalenti a: per resto, di resto (V. [hieroglyphs] zat). Ma noi riteniamo (e Piehl è pure del nostro parere, Z. 1885, 15) che queste iniziali [hieroglyph] ed [hieroglyph] formano parte integrante dei vocaboli, da leggersi perciò e da tradursi come noi abbiamo fatto.

[hieroglyphs], rezu, Var. di [hieroglyphs] rd cialm. nel senso dell'all. 10.
— Secondo Brugsch, pare significhi, come il copto λοϫλεϫ (?), λαϫλεϫ (M.) infirmitas, languor, quello stato di un individuo, in cui il corpo è come legato, aggruppato, stretto.
Confr. רצץ opprimere, schiacciare, רזה estenuare, dimagrare, consumare, far venir meno, assottigliare, onde רָזֶה, רָזוֹן, macilente, magro, macilenza, magrezza.

[hieroglyphs], reha, V. rhatu.

[hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 7, 5) rehan, V. [hieroglyphs] rhn.
[hieroglyphs] 2) — r-han, V. sotto [hieroglyphs] han.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 163, 11) Lauth lo dà come un nome dell'Ammone etiopico Saqanasa (che nel l. c. precede questo gruppo), e lo confr. coll'ebr. רְהָטִים canali, sbocchi, flussi.
— Nel l. c. si legge [hieroglyphs], che io tradurrei: terrore della testa di Tum. Birch e Pierret leggono [hieroglyphs], r-hatu-tum, (Birch) at the head of Tum; (Pierr.) au front de Toum.

[hieroglyphs], reha-tu (Rit. 108, 1); ivi si legge: [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs],

(Birch) There is the hill of the Bat, the heaven rests on it;
(Brugsch) Es ist dies der Berg von Bex auf welchem sich der Himmel stützt; opp.: ...... dieser Himmel ruht;
(Chab.) ... cette montagne, sur laquelle le ciel s'appuie.
(Pierr.) cette montagne de l'enfantement au ciel, dont on s'approche;
Noi tradurremmo: È questo il monte di Bex (oriente), su cui questo cielo si innalza.
— Forse si deve leggere [hieroglyph] invece di [hieroglyph], leggere [hieroglyphs] pet nt ha-tu (V. ha), oppure: [hieroglyphs] pet ten teha-tu (V. tha).

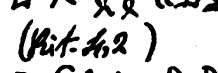
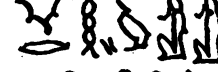
[hieroglyphs], rehī (Düm. Ricette del Kyphi; Z. 1879, 113), il deperimento di una massa che va in rovina.

[hieroglyphs] rehbu (Rit. 163, 5 e 6), ελϩωβ (T. M. π); ελϩωϥ, ελωωϥ (P.), ἀτμίς, vapor, halitus oris, adustio.
להב, لهب, ardere, infiammare, onde להב, להבה, fiamma.
Il vocabolo geroglifico si può dunque tradurre ardore op. alito ardente.
— (Birch) vapour; (Lefeb.) ardeur; (Brugsch) der Flammen-Athem; (Pierr.) vapeur.

[hieroglyphs] (Edfu) reken opp. r-ken, forma allargata o fattitiva di [hieroglyphs] e varr. hen;
1) — avvicinarsi, approssimarsi, toccare, accostarsi; giungere, arrivare fino a..., tendere a, fino a... ([hieroglyphs] ...), avvicinarsi, muoversi vicino (Stel. Mettern.; Edfu, Lotta d'Horo).
2) — (Brug.) valersi di ([hieroglyphs] ...), appoggiarsi, sostenersi, riposare (su..., [hieroglyph]...).
3) — r-hen, prepos. equiv. a ἕως, fino a, tendente a; sinonimo di [hieroglyphs] r-mn.
4) — r-ken (composto di [hieroglyph] fare e di [hieroglyphs] hn, V.), apprestare un ostacolo, un impedimento, impedire, fare ostacolo, trattenere, tenere da...
ⲧⲁϩⲛⲟ impedire, prohibere, cohibere, detinere, retinere.
5) — Ridurre allo stato di riposo, costringere, obbligare al riposo, all'immobilità (Rit. demotico di Parigi, p. 2, l. 25 e 26).
6) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] hd.
— Nella confessione negativa del Rituale,

125,28, si legge [hieroglyphs], io non ho posto impedimento sull'aqua; (Brugsch) je n'ai pas fait d'obstacle sur l'eau. (Birch) I have not defiled the river; (Pierr.) Je n'ai pas souillé l'eau.

[hieroglyphs], rehen (Champ. Not. Descr. II, 264) [hieroglyphs], reheni (Stel. N. 13, Torino) q. m., designa una figura di montone, giacente o camminante, che si vede frequent. designata sui monumenti.

[hieroglyphs], rehenu (Rit. 125, 28), V. [hieroglyphs] rhn.

[hieroglyphs], rehed-t, (E.) ρⲁϩⲧⲉ, ahenum; caldaia (di bronzo).

[hieroglyphs], rehu (Var. del Rit. 17, 29), Var. del seg.:

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 42, 2) [hieroglyphs] (Brd. Inns ad Ammone, p. 8) reh-ui, detto principalmente di due parti od avversari che stanno in lotta fra loro; — specialmente nome collettivo dei due antagonisti diventi tipici, Horus e Set (Rit. 17, 25) — Onde la freq. designazione di Thot:

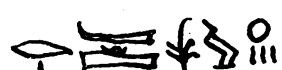
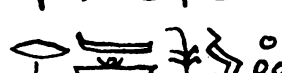
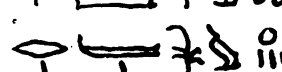
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 42, 2) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 147, 32) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Dul.) àp-reh-ui, arbitro o separatore dei due antagonisti opp. dei due principii o partiti del bene e del male, in lotta fra loro;

E 123, 1; 139, 1:
[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs]

(Io sono Thot,) io esaminai i due antagonisti, opp.: io fui arbitro dei due antagonisti.
(Tanto le prime quanto le seconde espressioni sono diversamente tradotte da altri Egittologi. Così àp reh-ui è tradotto da Birch: guiding the Lion-Gods, the leader of the twin Lion-Gods; (Brugsch) Es zeigen sich die Götterpaare; (Pierr.) (42, 2)... se fait le partage entre les deux Rehous, (147, 12) le juge des deux Rehous. — E la propos. uzā-n-à-rehh-ui (Birch): I have judged the Lion-Gods, I have weighed the etc...; (Lefébure): J'ai examiné les Rehehui; (Pierr.) J'ai jugé les deux Rehous.).

2) — Talora detto anche di persone che stanno semplicemente di fronte l'una all'altra, senza nessun'idea di lotta od antagonismo; tali sono per es. Iside e Nephti (V. rhh-ti).

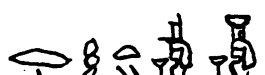
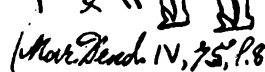
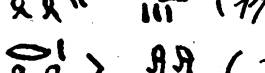
[hieroglyphs], rehu (D. H. T. II, 9), forse

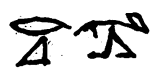
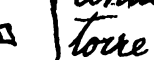
in connessione od affinità coi prec. — Si trova questo gruppo sopra una rappresentazione di abitanti di Pun-t, i quali apportano alberi balsamiferi.

[hieroglyphs] rohebu, רְהָבִו, רְחוֹב, Ροωβ dei Settanta. — Forse la località Ruheibeh nel Wady dello stesso nome.

[hieroglyphs], rohburtà, forse lo stesso che il prec.? — Confr. רְחֹבוֹת città sull' Eufrate.

[hieroglyphs], ro-hun, V. sotto [hieroglyph] ro.

[hieroglyphs], rekreh (D.Z.T. I, 43, 22 e 23), pare significhi: desiderio, brama, voglia, desio; o un quid simile. Confr. רגג volontà, animo, coraggio.

[hieroglyphs], ro-hes, V. sotto [hieroglyph] ro.

[hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 35, 13), [hieroglyphs] (An. IV), [hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 17, a, 15) rohusu, specie di pane, così chiamato dalla sua forma: anello, anellino, ciambella, focaccia rotonda.
Confr. λεοc, rotuli, circuli.
— Birch (Z. 1873, 68) trad.: fior di farina.
— Nel P. An., questo vocabolo è citato dopo pane, carne e birra, e quindi Chabas trad.: una specie di frutto commestibile di uso abituale.
— In ebr. abbiamo רְכוּשׁ, רְכֻשׁ, sostanza, roba, merce.

[hieroglyphs] (Mar. Dend. IV, 75, l. 8), [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. III, 265) reh-ti, femminino di rh-ui (V.), nome collettivo delle due dee Iside e Nephti, sempre associate e messe insieme o di fronte, ma ovunque in parallelismo e giammai in opposizione od in antagonismo, come è della forma maschile rh-ui. E il Rit. 37, 1, dice espressamente

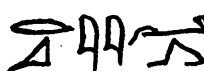
[hieroglyphs]

(Omaggio a voi,) O reh-ti, due sorelle Mer-ti.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 123, 1), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 17, 25), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 80, 2) reheh-ui, V. [hieroglyphs] rhui.

[hieroglyphs], reheh-ti (Rit. 37, 1),

V. [hieroglyphs] rh-ti.

[hieroglyphs] (Z. 1870, 48) [hieroglyphs] (ibid.) [hieroglyphs] (ib.) sost. } req, ρεκ, ραk, ραkι, ρικε, ρικι, inclinare, declinare, avertere, recusare, renuere; - rivoltare distorre; disgiungere, separare, disunire, staccare, amputare; - riservare, eccettuare.

2) - Costrutto con [hieroglyph]: separarsi, allontanarsi, distornarsi, volgersi da..., abbandonare (Rit. 27, 4 e 5; P. Dénon, 1, 3 e 4); - inclinarsi.

Defezione, apostasia, cangiamento di direzione.

— נִתַּק esser strappato, staccato, alienato; distogliersi; רָחַק, רָחֵק, allontanarsi, astenersi, esser lontano, andar lontano; allontanare.

V. es. sotto [hieroglyphs] rqt.

3) - Cessare, desistere, tralasciare, far cessare, far cessar dolori (P. gnostico di Leida, verso, 4); onde: guarire, sanare; esser guarito (Costr. con [hieroglyph]).

λωϪ, λωϪι (M.), cessare, desistere; sanari, convalescere. — ארך onde הֶאֱרִיךְ guarire, sanare, esser guarito; ארוכה, אֲרֻכָה, guarigione, medicina, salute, sanità, convalescenza. נוח, נוּחַ, riposare, aver riposo, quietarsi, cessare, onde הֵנִיחַ far riposare, dar riposo, far cessare, far posare, lasciare, calmare.

4) - (Birch, Z. 1870, 48), λωιϪι, λοιϪε, mancanza, biasimo, difetto, imperfezione.

— [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 64, 34 e 35), non separati da me;
(Birch) do not fail me...;
(Lepage Ren.) let no hostility be offered to me;
(Navil.) lorsque tu as été séparé de moi;
(Pierret) ne te sépare pas de moi.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 64, 34)
[hieroglyphs] (ib. 27, 5)
[hieroglyphs] (Z. 1870, 48)
[hieroglyphs] (dato da Chab.) } rega, V. il prec.

[hieroglyphs], rega (Rit. 146, e), deriv. dal prec.; letter. colui che è allontanato, rivoltato [רָחֵק colui che si allontana], signif.: avversario, nemico, antagonista, emulo, rivale.

2) - Ribelle, apostata, rinnegato, empio.
(Birch) the Profane.

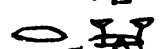
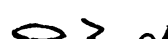
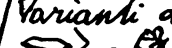
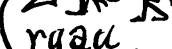
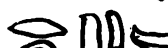
[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs] } regaīu
[hieroglyphs], regau (Rit. 145, 18)
} derivato pure da [hieroglyphs] rq e con esso affine; specialmente nel senso di opposizione,

difficoltà, contesa, disputa; ostilità, defezione, inimicizia.
2) — Equiv. al prec.

[hieroglyphs], reqau, calore, ardore, bollore, fuoco, infiammazione, riscaldamento, combustione.

[hieroglyphs], reqī (St. Dénon, Pietroburgo), V. [hieroglyphs] rq.

[hieroglyphs], reqī (D. H. T. 12, 2), V. [hieroglyphs] rqau, specialm. nel senso dell' all. 2.

[hieroglyphs], reqrer-t (Z. 1882, 166)? È il nome di una località; forse la necropoli di Siut? — Nel L. c. p. 166, ne è indicato come signore il dio Anubi.

[hieroglyphs], req-t, equiv. a [hieroglyphs] rq, nell' espressione:
[hieroglyphs], req-t-āb (C. di Berl. I, l. 116), (Masp., Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 141), si dice di una persona il cui cuore inclina verso un oggetto; quindi letter.: inclinante il suo cuore, cioè: desideroso, ansioso; — e forse: invidioso, geloso. Regge la prep. [hieroglyph], ansioso di (far qualche cosa), col verbo accompagnato dal suffisso pronominale
[hieroglyphs] (l. c.) reqt-āb pu her maa-f-uà, essendo egli desideroso di vedermi.

[hieroglyphs], reqeḥ var. di [hieroglyphs] rkḥ.

[hieroglyphs] (Stat. d'Hor. Torino), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Canop. 8), [hieroglyphs] (Beni-Hassan) rek, [Hebrew], tempo, epoca, durata del tempo. [hieroglyphs], ter rek neter, dal tempo di Dio; [hieroglyphs], sin dal tempo di Osiride; ciascuna di queste due espressioni significa: da un tempo infinito, dal tempo in cui gli dèi regnavano sulla terra.

[hieroglyphs], rek (Z. 1874, 4, Ebers) ΡΟΚΕ, inclinatum, propensum, addictum esse.

[hieroglyphs], rekau (D. H. T. 15, 23), [hieroglyphs], rekāu, [hieroglyphs], rekī (Dict. géo. 1130) — Varianti di [hieroglyphs] rqau.

[hieroglyphs], reku (Rit. de Rougé, a 64, 31 del Rit. di Torino invece di [hieroglyphs]), Var. di [hieroglyphs] rk.

[hieroglyphs], rekem (Rit. 99, 30)
[hieroglyphs], rekemī (Sarc. Vienna) } nome di un dio.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 145, 34)
[hieroglyphs] (Champ. Gram. 99; 320)
[hieroglyphs] (Rebe) (Z. 1881, 102) } rekeh } bruciare, ardere, essere in fiamme, esser rovente, infuocato.
[hieroglyphs], rekehu (Rit. 146, h; 163, 5; Sall. IV, 7, 6)
[hieroglyphs], rekhuī Sost. (Champ. Diz. 81)
[hieroglyphs], rekhu-īt Sost. (Rit. 141, 13)
— Sost. abbruciamento, incendio, fuoco, tizzone, tizzo; ardore, vampo, fuoco gagliardo; carboni ardenti brace:

Al Rit. 141, 13: (Birch): the Braziers; (Pierr.) les dieux du feu. (145, 34; 146, h) l'espressione [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], fiamma ardente, inestinguibile vampa, è tradotta da Birch: the Fire which burns inextinguishably; da Brugsch: nicht wird (diese) Feuersgluth gelöscht; da Pierret: feu et flamme (flamme brûlante) qu'on n'éteint pas. al 163, 5: [hieroglyphs], il cui alito ardente forma una fiamma scottante, (Birch) making his burning in flame glowing; (Pierret) sa flamme brûle et consume; (Leféb.) sa flamme est un brasier.

— ρωκϩ, ροκϩ, ρεκϩ (T. M.), urere, comburere, comburi, incendere, ardere, exardescere; et passiva; — incendium, combustio; lignum combustibile; — ρακϩι (M.), ρακϩε (T.) ϯ, litio, lignum, prunae.

— [hieroglyphs] (Edfu)
[hieroglyphs] (Rebe) } rekeh-ūr, il grande incendio, il grande fuoco od ardore; designa il mese Mechir.

[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs] } rekeh-s'erāu (ibid.), il piccolo ardore, designa il mese Phamenoth.

2) — Anche in senso traslato: bruciare, ardere, infiammarsi, accendersi di amore per qualcuno, amare ardentemente, con passione (P. Gnost. di Leida, 8, 19).
In ebr. abbiamo חרה ardere, accendersi d'ira.

[hieroglyphs], rogatā-t (An. I, 14, 8), ? — Si riferisce ad una

speciale costruzione pel trasporto di grossi monoliti.
Brugsch suggerisce il confronto con λιητ (T.), ⲗⲏ (M.), velum, volamen, latebra, latibulum. Quindi osserva che rogatā è forse un vocabolo d'origine straniera; ed egli lo confronta con רקע, רקק, e quindi con רָקִיעַ (Gesen.) pavimentum, fundamentum.
Lauth interpreta rogatā come una specie di rullo o cilindro, e lo riferisce al vaso cilindrico [illegible].

[hieroglyphs], regī (Bul. Stel. d'Aless. l. 2 e 3). Var. di [hieroglyphs] rqī.

[hieroglyph], rex, 1) — lavare, imbiancare; lavatore, lavandaio. V. [hieroglyphs] mārx.
ρⲁϕ fricare, fricando detergere; ραϩ, ρωϕ, ρωϩι (M.), ραϩε, ρωϩε (T.), lavare; ραϕτ, ραϕιτης (M.), ραϩτ (T.), π, qui lavat, dealbator; fullo, γναφεύς; [illegible] trivit, calcavit; רחה fregare, strofinare, stropicciare; macinare, tritare fregando o sminuzzolando (onde רחה, usato al duale רֵחַיִם macina, mola); — רָחַץ lavare, bagnare, lavarsi; רַחַץ, רַחְצָה, lavatoio, lavacro.
2) — Equiv. al seg., onde il titolo [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } suten-rex, V. art. seg.
3) — Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] rxt.

[hieroglyph], rex, conoscere, sapere; la cognizione, il sapere, la scienza, la nozione. — Il conoscitore, il sapiente, il dotto.
ρωⲩϣε (T.), ρωⲩϣι (M.), videre; רקה disciplina, erudizione, scienza, dottrina.
— Harkavy (Journ. Asiat. 1870, 184) dà la parola אַבְרֵךְ (Gen. 41, 43) come la trascrizione di [hieroglyphs]: āp-rex-u, il primo dei rex, il primo dei sapienti; oppure di [hieroglyphs], āb-rex, puro sapiente, santo sapiente.
2) — Nelle antiche epoche ed anche in quelle posteriori, frequente titolo e designazione o qualificativo: conoscente, famigliare (come l'ebr. מְיֻדָּע dalla rad. ידע sapere, conoscere). Onde il titolo [hieroglyphs] (Stel. C, 1, Louvre) e Var. V. art. prec. } suten-rex, conoscente, famigliare del re; (Masp.) cugino reale; (De Rougé) nipote (petit-fils) del re, oppure solamente, parente o consanguineo di re. — Questo titolo ricompare alla corte nelle epoche dei Tolomei.
— [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], } rex-xet, letter.: il conoscente le cose, cioè il sapiente,

il dotto, il letterato, l'erudito, il jerogrammate.

[hieroglyphs], r-rdu-t rex-tu (Chab. Mél. III), titolo abituale di tutte le enumerazioni, il quale si potrebbe tradurre letteralmente: (nota) per far conoscere quelle (cose). (V. altra spiegazione all'art. [hieroglyphs] rx-t, all. 2).

3) — Riconoscere, stimare, valutare, considerare, apprezzare (Rec. I, 37; Z. 1879, 3, 7; P. Rhind 24, 7).

4) — Numerare, contare, calcolare per... (Obelisco Barberini). V. [hieroglyphs] rx-t.

5) — Pensare a, curare, guardare, custodire, prender cura di, aver cura di.

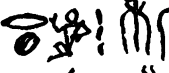
Liebl. (Aegypt. Denkm. p. 32 e seg.) è di opinione che questo è il valore primitivo di [hieroglyphs]; ed osserva che il precitato copto ⲣⲱⲟⲩϣⲉ, ⲣⲱⲟⲩϣ, non significa tanto videre, quanto providere, procurare, ed infatti il Peyron con ragione lo congettò con ⲣⲟⲟⲩϣ curare, curam habere, gerere curā, sollicitudo.

[hieroglyphs], àx rex-k su orsù, abbine cura, prendine cura, scrive un egiziano ad un suo subordinato; altri traducono: oh! sappi questo, conosci questo.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 125, 1 e 2) (Liebl.) io prendo cura del tuo nome, tu (grande Dio) e dei vostri nomi voi, 42 giudici; però Birch, Pleyte, Maspero, Pierret traducono in questo passo rex, conoscere, sapere; (Brugsch) nennen; (Hinks) to tell.

6) — (Brug.) potere, essere in stato o in grado di...

7) — Equiv. al prec., all. 1.

[hieroglyphs], rex (Z. 1877, 110), Var. (delle epoche tolomaiche) del prec.

[hieroglyphs], rex (opp. rext), Birch (Z. 1869, 115) trad. the plover, il piviere.

2) — Il 1° segno è equiv. a [hieroglyphs] rxī.

3) — Il 2° trovasi nelle epoche tolomaiche come var. di [hieroglyphs] rx.

4) — Per gli altri V. sotto rxt.

[hieroglyphs], rex-u (Rit. 152), i sapienti; V. [hieroglyphs] rxī

L'espressione [hieroglyphs] i sapienti figli del loro padre, (Lefeb.) Les savants fils de leurs pères (Les Sesennous), è tradotta da Birch: the children know their fathers; (Pierr.) (permettant aux) enfants de reconnaître leur

père. Birch e Pierret scompongono perciò [hieroglyphs] nei due vocaboli [hieroglyph] conoscere e [hieroglyphs] figli; ma quest'ultimo vocabolo è inammissibile, perchè contrario alle regole della scrittura egizia. Per conseguenza noi crediamo si debba rigettare la traduzione di questi due egittologi di [hieroglyphs] rexī-u, nel senso di: gli spiriti o i genii intelligenti. — Nel l.c. v'ha l'espressione [hieroglyphs] che io tradurrei fra i sapienti; (Pierr.) parmi ceux qui connaissent le savoir des dieux; (Birch) May the wise know.

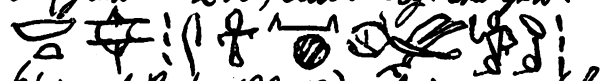
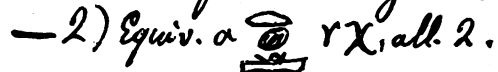
[hieroglyphs], rek? (P. Med. Berl. 13, 9, 10), il gualcheraio. V. [hieroglyphs] rxt.

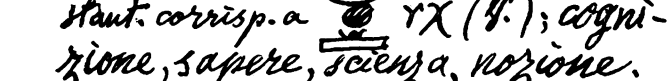
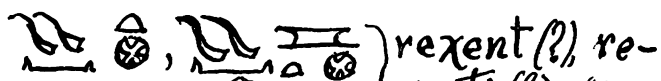
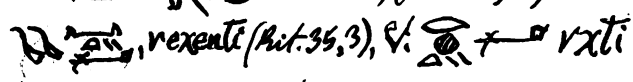
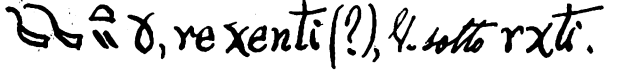
[hieroglyphs], rex (D. Bauurk. pl. 6), derivato da [hieroglyphs] rx, all. 1, signif. letter.: conoscere una fanciulla o una donna, nel senso di sverginare una fanciulla, ed anche semplicemente congiungersi carnalmente, effettuare il coito con una donna. L'ebr. ידע significa egualmente conoscere e concubere.

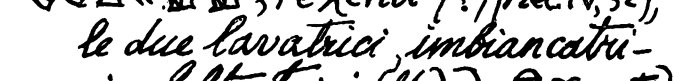
[hieroglyphs], rex, legge Birch (Trans. VIII, 156) in una Stele della XVIII dinast. esistente nel Brithish Museum. Birch trad. watch, guardia; perciò questo gruppo è una var. di [hieroglyphs] rs (V.), se pure il segno [hieroglyph] non fu forse da Birch mal trascritto invece di [hieroglyph].

[hieroglyphs], rex (Rit. 144, 12), Brugsch lo dà come probabile variante

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 149, 86); [hieroglyphs]; [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 17, 88; 145, 86); [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 62, 2; 42, 11; Ib. 17, 16; 147, 4 e 26); [hieroglyphs] (Ib. 38, 3; Ib. 64, 18; 125, 30); [hieroglyphs]; [hieroglyphs] (P. Rhind, 24, 6); [hieroglyphs] (D. Bauurk. 1); [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 119, 2; 125, 12); [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs]; [hieroglyphs] (P. Rhind, 24, 5); [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1870, 63); [hieroglyphs] (P. Leyd. rav. 2); [hieroglyphs] (Mar. Abyd. I, 51, 30) — rexī, più comunemente al plurale: gli uomini in senso più elevato, la classe illuminata, istrutta, le intelligenze, gli esseri intelligenti, gli spiriti intelligenti — ed anche gli uomini in generale. Birch al Rit. trad.: the Spirits (17, 16; 119, 2); pure Spirits (17, 88; 64, 18; 147, 4), beatified Spirits (42, 11); pure Souls (147, 26); living Souls (38, 3), the Good (125, 30), the intelligences (69, 2). — (Pierr.): les sages (17, 16. 88), les hommes (69, 2), les intelligents (in tutti gli altri luoghi). — (Pleyte) les intelligents (125, 30),

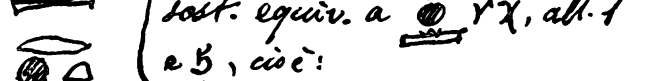
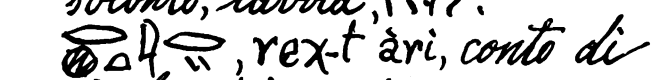
les hommes (125,12); Reinisch trad. egualm. die Menschen in questo luogo. Masp. (ib.) les êtres intelligents (De Rougé) les hommes pieux.

— Le forme 7ª a 12ª sono anche semplici aggettivi: sapiente, dotto, esperto, conoscitore.

[hieroglyphs], i rexī sapienti, i letterati, gli individui che avevano ricevuto una istruzione superiore.

[hieroglyphs] (D'Orb. 11,4) plur. di [hieroglyphs] rx-xt, V. sotto [hieroglyphs] rx.

[hieroglyphs], esperti nelle loro mani, cioè: artisti provetti.

— Quanto al significato uomini, il Rossi (Gramm. 250) cita il seg. esempio: [hieroglyphs] (var. al Rit. 125,12), il signore dell'alito fa vivere gli uomini tutti.

— 2) Equiv. a [hieroglyphs] rx, all. 2.

[hieroglyphs], rex-īt (An. III, 3,10), sostant. corrisp. a [hieroglyphs] rx (V.); cognizione, sapere, scienza, nozione.

[hieroglyphs] rexent (?), rexenti (?), varr. di [hieroglyphs] rx-ti (al Rit. 1,5).

[hieroglyphs], rexenti (Rit. 35,3), V. [hieroglyphs] rxti

[hieroglyphs], rexenti (?), V. sotto rxti.

[hieroglyphs], rexenti (?) (Rec. IV, 52), le due lavatrici, imbiancatrici o feltratrici (V. [hieroglyphs] rx-ti) Iside e Nephti.

[hieroglyphs] rexes, uccidere, immolare, scannare (sopratutto gli olocausti). Confr. רצח uccidere, trafiggere.

2) — Forse equiv. al seg.

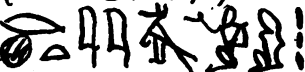
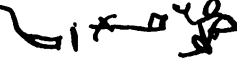
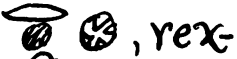
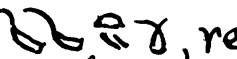
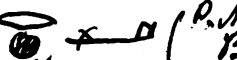
[hieroglyphs], rexes (D. H. T. 70, 6) tagliare, intagliare, formare, figurare col taglio o coll'intaglio. — Fendere (V. il prec.).

[hieroglyphs], rex-t (Louvre, A, 88), (Pierret, Ét. I, 10) entablement?

[hieroglyphs] rex-t (Leps. Ausw. 12,13), sost. equiv. a [hieroglyphs] rx, all. 1 e 5, cioè:

1) — scienza, conoscenza, ecc.

2) — numero, ciò che è contato, specificazione, enumerazione, conto, lista, catalogo, indice, elenco, registro, ragguaglio, rapporto, resoconto, tavola, רצח.

[hieroglyphs], rex-t ȧri, conto di ciò che vi è, espressione equiv. a: ecco l'enumerazione, ecco il

conto, cioè, à savoir.
, quest'espressione, già tradotta da Chab. all'articolo rx, si può anche interpretare: per fare il conto loro.
3) - Equiv. a rx, all. 1.
ⲣⲁϣⲧ, fullo, lavare.
V. anche mārx.
(Champ. Dict. 80; Leps. Alt. Text. T. I, 30, var. al Rit. 17, 18).

(Harr. I, 1, 7) (Louvre C, 41) rex-t-u, rex-ti-u V. ; rxt. — Pierr. (Ét.) traduce il 2° gruppo: les intimes (V. rx, all. 2).

rext (?) (V. sotto ab) gualcherais. V. rxti.

, rex-t, V. rx-ti.

, rexti (Rec. IV, 144), sodare i panni, follare, gualcare, feltrare; folla, gualchiera.
ⲣⲁϣⲧ, ⲡⲓ, fullo.

(P. Mes-m-neter, Bul.) (P. Malet) rexti, equival. al prec. ed al seg.

rex-ti (P. Medico Berl. 15, 9, 10), (E) il gualcheraio. V. rx.

(Rit. 1, 5) (P. Londra 9940) (ib. P. 9964) (P. Sutimes, Parigi) rex-ti, preceduto da , , ed il primo da ; è il nome del luogo del Regno dei Morti ove stanno le lavatrici di Osiride, Iside e Nephti, che sono ad un tempo le sue prefiche; quindi questa espressione si può tradurre: la regione delle due lavatrici o delle due prefiche.
(Birch) Region of the dead;
(Pierr.) les régions du lieu ou la région des deux couveuses; (Devéria) idem.
(Poitevin) la région des nids (les marais).

, rext-ui, V. , rxnti.

[hieroglyph]

[hieroglyph]

[hieroglyph]. Questo geroglifico è polifono; ed oltre al suo valore letterale e alfabetico comune l od r, ha anche i valori sillabici àr, ār, ma o mau o mà o màu, ḥs, s'nā e nb. Quanto ai suoi valori ideografici allorchè costituisce da se un vocabolo, V. sotto i precitati fonetici. Qui per comodità dello studioso ripetiamo che

1) — colle letture àr, ār, ma, mau, mà, màu, designa il leone (V. per es. Rit. 17, 83 e 92; 53, 1);

[hieroglyph] (Sarc. di Vienna), [hieroglyph] (Sarc. di Pietroburgo), [hieroglyph] (Rit. 3, 1) } forme duali; i due leoni, V. il seg.

2) — colla lettura nb è una var. delle b. e. invece di [hieroglyph] (V.).

3) — Colle letture ḥs e s'nā è quasi sempre accompagnato da complementi fonetici o da determinativi speciali; Veggasi perciò sotto questi fonetici.

[hieroglyph] (Rit. 64, 41; 162, 1), [hieroglyph] (ib. 132, 1), [hieroglyph] (ib. 62, 2) } omofono al prec. dll. 1, il dio Leone; designa il dio Šu, rappresentante e simbolizzante la forza del Sole (Rit. 17). Frequentissime le forme duali:

[hieroglyph], [hieroglyph], [hieroglyph], [hieroglyph] (Rit. freq.), [hieroglyph], [hieroglyph] (ib. 165, 4, 8), [hieroglyph] (ib. 153, 7) } i due Leoni, nome che si dava alla coppia delle due divinità Šu e Tafnet, figli di Rā. Secondo Pierret (Panthéon égypt. C. II) questi due leoni designano la doppia forza dei due occhi solari.

[hieroglyph], V. sotto ār.

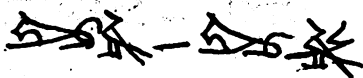
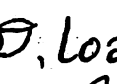
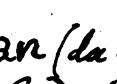
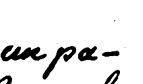
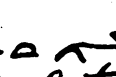
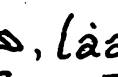
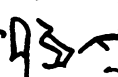
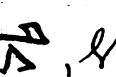
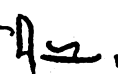
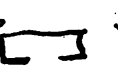
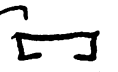
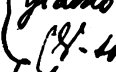
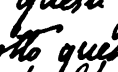
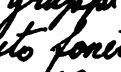
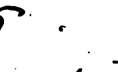
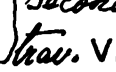
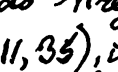
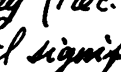
[hieroglyph], V. sotto ma, maḥs e mḥs.

[hieroglyph], [hieroglyph] } V. sotto s'nā.

[hieroglyph], V. sotto s'nā.

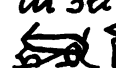
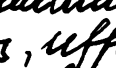
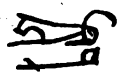
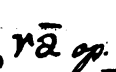
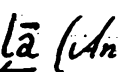
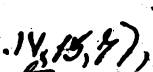
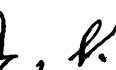
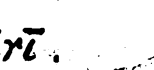
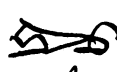
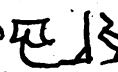
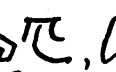
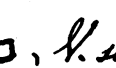
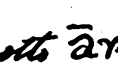
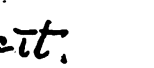
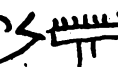
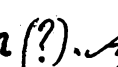
[hieroglyph], rā (b. e.) (D. T. I, 102, 22), Var. di [hieroglyph] rā.

[hieroglyph], V. p. seg. [hieroglyph].

[hieroglyph], V. p. seg. [hieroglyph].

loan (da un papiro demot.; Z. 1876, 68), Brugsch trad. cerchio, anello di metallo. Confr. λεου inaures, armillae manuum.

làat (An. IV, 14, 7), g. f., lato, parte, côté. 2) — Riva, sponda.

V. ... ràu.

ràd (Géogr. I, N. 1141), V. ... rd.

rā, Var. della b.e. invece di ... rā.

Noi, con Brugsch, leggiamo questi gruppi ār (V. sotto questo fonetico), Secondo Pirey (Rec. de trav. VII, 35), il signific. fond. di questo vocabolo è: qualunque sito o luogo, la cui entrata è guardata, custodita, consigneé: luogo o sito custodito, porta custodita; — e quindi anche l'azione di guardare, custodire, montare la guardia; — ed anche il sost.: guardia, consigne, come nell'es.: ... tu sei di guardia. ..., ufficiale preposto alla guardia od alla sorveglianza di un posto; — forse anche semplicemente un maggiordomo. — Da questo significato fondamentale sono derivati gli altri che noi abbiamo registrati all'art. ār.

rā op. lā (An. IV, 15, 7), рнı, sturio, storione.

V. sotto ārī.

lābu (Tomb. Abà, Tebe), il leone; לָבִיא, لبؤة, leo, leæna; λαβοι (Z. M., T, †) leæna, (π-)ursus.

V. sotto ār-it.

lem (?). A Brugsch pare designi un grado di parentela, un quid simile a figliastro, figliastra, figlio naturale o bastardo.

lema (Dict. Géog. 455), il leone. Fonet. affine a lābu (V. qui sopra).

(D. G. T. II, 447, A-D), Var. delle b. e. invece di rnn-t.

, omofono e var. delle b. e. di ro-st.

omofoni e varianti delle b.-e. di rs'.
(An. V, 12, 5)
(Sond.)

, rosāāu, g. m. (Géog. I, n. 8 e 72; An. I, 21, 5), identico all' ebr. ראש, arab. ..., assiro ri'su, testa, capo; cima, principio; apice, sommità, vetta, colmo, Gipfel, sommo; — supremo, capo, principe.

, rosqedes', Maspero (Z. 1879, 55) lo dà come trascrizione di ראש קדש (conf. il prec.), capo santo (meglio vetta santa), città vicina al monte Carmelo e sulla riva del mare.

(Dict. géog. 741), omofono e var. di rd.

, V. sotto ārı.

, V. sotto ār-τt.

, V. sotto ār-ut, ār-tu.

, req (P. Rhind, 4, 3)
, rek (D. G. T. I, 103, 32 e 33)
V. rk.

, loka (Abusimbel, Rams. II), secondo G. Tomkins (Trans. 1882, 390), può essere il Lake di Assurnazirpal, all' Ovest dell' Eufrate. — Della stessa opinione sono Haigh e Schrader.

, (D. G. T. 141), omofono e var. di rkh.

, logaı op. rogaı (P. Rhind, 4, 6) staccare, distaccare, scostare, separare, segregare, disgregare, disgiungere, dislegare, dissolvere, scollare, sciogliere, ecc. per via umida.
2) — Ammollare, rammollare, mollificare.
λωκ (?) mollis, tener fieri (in coquendo); ϯλοκλεκ (?) ammollire. — רכך essere tenero, morbido; ammollirsi; רכך mollificare; רך tenero, molle.

[hieroglyph], [hieroglyph]

[hieroglyph] S, 1)— Affisso pronominale della 3ª pers. sing. fem.; identico al copto C.

2)— forma debole di [hieroglyph] SU, collo stesso significato: questa cosa, questo, ciò.

— Anche affisso pronominale masc.; quello, lui, ecc. (Louvre C, 108, Pierr. Ét.).

3)— Antico prefisso verbale, che serve alla formazione di un nuovo concetto verbale. Il suo significato fondamentale è: fare, causare, cagionare, occasionare, ecc., e perciò questo prefisso è chiamato prefisso causativo o fattitivo, e chiamasi forma causativa o fattitiva la voce verbale che ne è affetta.

Così da [hieroglyph] ānχ, vivere, si ha la forma causativa [hieroglyph] s-ānχ, far vivere, vivificare, nutrire; Da [hieroglyph] men, ⲙⲏⲛ, manere, si ha la forma [hieroglyph] s-men, ⲥⲙⲛ (T.), ⲥⲉⲙⲛⲉ (M.), constituere.

Nel precedente esempio ed in parecchi altri l' [hieroglyph] o [hieroglyph] corrisponde al copto C; nella maggior parte dei casi però, sia nel demotico che nel copto, l'antico prefisso geroglifico si perde, o si trasforma per lo più in [hieroglyph], T, TA, dare, come da ⲱⲛϩ vivere si ha ⲧⲁⲛϩⲟ (M.), ⲧⲁⲛϩⲟ (T.), vivificare; oppure in [hieroglyph], [hieroglyph], ⲣ, ⲣ̄, ⲉⲣ, facere, come in ⲉⲣⲱⲛϩ vivum facere, propr.: lasciar vivere, lasciar la vita. Daremo al loro fonetico le principali forme causative geroglifiche che si sono trovate sui monumenti o sui papiri.

4)— Equival. alla congiunzione [hieroglyph] st, [hieroglyph] stu, [hieroglyph] stt, allora, ora, quando, come, ecc.; — ed anche col significato della congiunzione e.

5)— (Denkm. II, 35) [hieroglyph] è variante di [hieroglyph] s, per designare una specie di anitra od oca.

6)— Colla lettura àfd, [hieroglyph] è propria designazione del numero 4; e la sua duplicazione [hieroglyph] op. [hieroglyph], colla lettura χnm, è eguale a 4+4, cioè rappresenta il numero 8.

7)— [hieroglyph] colla lettura ss ha un altro valore ideografico, V. il vocabolo [hieroglyph] ss.

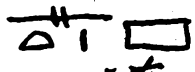
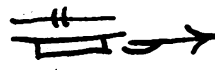
[hieroglyph], frequentemente nelle iscrizioni delle ultime epoche usato alfabeticamente invece della lettera [hieroglyph].

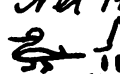
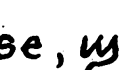
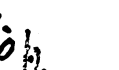
[hieroglyph] (Pap. Blacas, al Rit. 31, 1) invece di [hieroglyph] del Rit. di Torino, e perciò equiv. a [hieroglyph], all. 2 (V. anche il preced.).

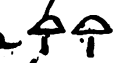
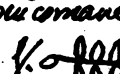
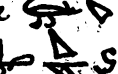
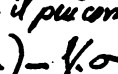
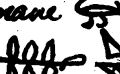
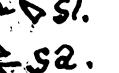
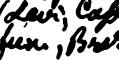
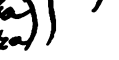
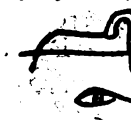
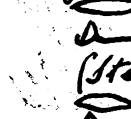
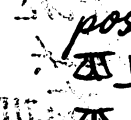
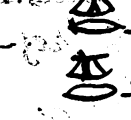
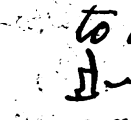
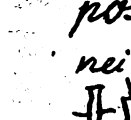
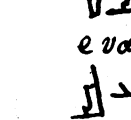
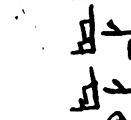
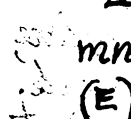
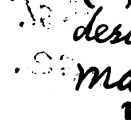
[hieroglyph], trovasi nelle più antiche epoche

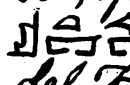
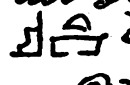
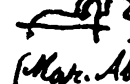
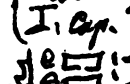
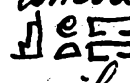
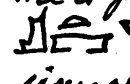
col fonetico s, ma ordinariamente ha il suono st (V.).

se (femm. evan. st), אִישׁ, uomo [fem. אִשָּׁה, femmina, donna]. (Sarc. Omnophr. Berl.)
2) — Uomo, individuo, persona, uno, qualcuno; senza distinzione di sesso. Confr. il copto ca nella espress. ϩⲉⲛ ca.... ϩⲉⲛ ca ...., alii.... alii.... . (Abstract)
Plur. ..., ..., su.
se-neb, ciascuno, ciascuna, ogni persona, ognuno, tutti, tout le monde. (B.H.I.69,1) (b.e.) fem. (Rec. IV, 22, c, 9) (ib.)
3) — Frequent. usato nello stesso senso in cui si adopera il copto ca nei vocaboli ⲥⲁⲛⲱⲓⲕ pistor, ⲥⲁⲛϩⲟⲙⲛⲧ faber ærarius, ecc., o l'ebr. אִישׁ in אִישׁ אֱמֶת veritiero, אִישׁ שָׂדֶה agricoltore, אִישׁ מִלְחָמָה guerriero, ecc.;
se-bes (P. Mag.) è detto uno che vomita, che soffre di vomito o di diarrea.
se-r-hru (Sall. I, V, 7) (Masp., Genr. epist. 29), journalier, litter.: homme pour le jour, uomo alla giornata.

se-n-mā-t (Louvre, Palette 3015; Pierret, Ét. II, 89), uomo di verità, uomo giusto, il giusto.
4) — Uomo, vir, persona nella migliore età, nell'età virile. Le quattro età sono così designate:
..., fanciullo, ragazzo;
... oppure ... giovane, garzone;
..., uomo, vir;
..., vecchio.
5) — Padrone, mastro, corrisponde al copto ca magister.
— Si può riferire al signif. dell'all. 2 il seg. esempio:
... m-se-her-f, che Masp. (Trans. 1880, 29) traduce: individualmente, a testa, per ciascuno.

se, rare varianti di ... sa e di ... sā. (Mél. d'Arch. II, 126) (a.) (Masp., Z. 1883, 7)
— Il segno ..., quando anche sia vero che nelle antiche epoche abbia questo valore fonetico e ideografico, come asserisce Maspero, — è indubitabile che ha per fonetico comune, anche nelle iscrizioni dell'antico impero, ... sb op. ... àsb, op. ...

māsb. V. dunque i suoi valori ideografici sotto questi fonetici.

, se (P. Mon. I, 15, b. 5), pietra ; V. st.

se (opp. ses), chiavistello, catenaccio, stanghetta della serratura, serratura. (Mar. Abyd., p. 58)
Questa stanghetta si trova disegnata colla seguente forma:

, se (Stel. Mettern.), Variante di e sau e sinonimo di bḥn.

se, vocab. antiq., designa una specie di anitra impiegata in varii modi nelle offerte. (Tomb. di Ti, N. 6) (Tomba a Saqqarah) (Denkm. II, 92)
— Oca od anitra in generale (Navil. Trans. 1880, 132; Journ. Asiat. 1883, 38, Masp.).

, se, Var. di s?
Nel Rit. 75, 3, v'ha l'espress.: , che Pierret trad.: les détours et les couloirs.

se, se (M.), figlio (Inscr. Bagi I, 320) (b.e., Esneh) (b.e., El-Kab)
fem. se-t, sett, opp. ta-se
, figlio della sorella della madre della madre di lui, cioè: figlio della zia della madre di lui, cioè: nipote della nonna di lui.

, (b.e.) , (b.e.) se-rā, figlio del Sole, titolo dei Faraoni,
femm. se-t-rā, figlia del sole, titolo delle regine effettive.
Si trova il primo sul cartello di Nitocri, reggente della XXVI dinast. ed il 2° sul cartello di Cleopatra III moglie e sorella di Tolomeo X, reggente dopo la morte di costui.

hor-se àst, Horo-figlio-di-Iside, frequentissimo nome proprio d'uomo, conservato nel copto ϩⲱⲣⲥⲓⲏⲥⲓ, ϩⲱⲣⲥⲓⲏⲥⲉ, e trascritto in greco Ἁρσίησις.

, se-ui, rarissima forma duale (Inscr. Bagi I, 166).

se, terreno, regione, il suolo in generale. V. il più comune st.
, pl. (Lair. Cassa fun., Brera)
2) — V. sa.

}se, se-t, g. f., 1) propr.: sedile, sedia, seggio. (2) – comun: luogo, posto, sito, residenza.

} prender posto, fissare il domicilio, stanziarsi, fermar la dimora.

..., al posto di..., in luogo di...:

, al suo luogo, a proposito.

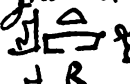
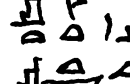
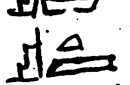
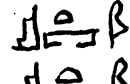
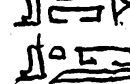
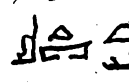
(Stel. Kuban, 5) (Canopo, 16) } riporre al sito primitivo, far ritornare al sito anteriore, restituire al suo posto, rimettere a posto.

... } xer-se her..., ca-qpe (?), ca-ϧphi (M.) sub, sotto gli ordini di, sotto il potere di...

, se-ā, op. se-dod, il posto o il luogo della mano, nei gruppi.

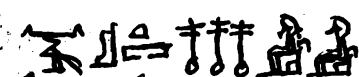
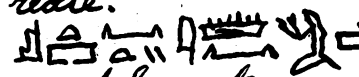
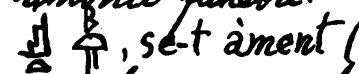
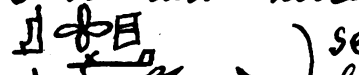
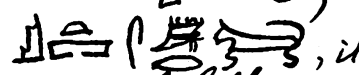
e varianti } V. sotto àm.

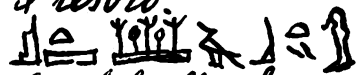
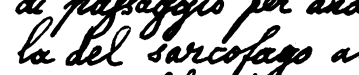
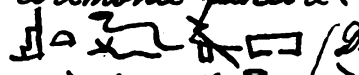
pl. } (P. Med. di Berl. 3, 2, 3 e 4, 7, 2; 15), spesso legato od in parallelismo con

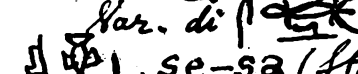
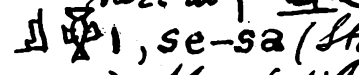
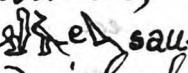
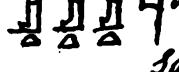
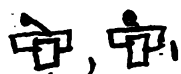
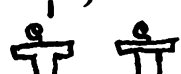
mn-t, qsn, smr, (E) qax, febris acuta, dolor; designa una determinata specie di malattia, sofferenze o dolori;

(ib. 18) ha lo stesso significato, e una malattia particolare di una certa gravità, come peste, epidemia.

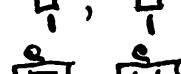
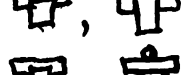
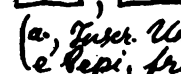
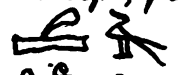
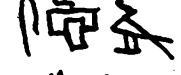
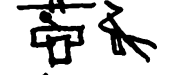
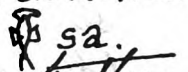
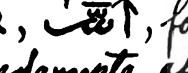
, la residenza del Faraone.

(Mar. Abyd. I, cap. 5) (plur.) } letter.: il luogo grande, al sing. designa il naos, la residenza, il seggio di un dio; – l'occidente; – la tomba. – Al plur.: le tombe;

; i luoghi, designa, come il plur. prec., le tombe.

, il seggio dei signori della giustizia, designa il trono dei Faraoni.

} se-mā, luogo giusto, opp. luogo di giustizia o di verità, oppure il posto o luogo vero; designazione perifrastica della Necropoli tebana, e probabilm. nome speciale del quartiere mortuario che si elevava attorno all'Amenophium o tomba di Amenofi I. quartiere oggi comprendente i villaggi di Gournah e Drah-abul-Neggah (V. Rec. de trav. II, 164, 166). – Anche necropoli, tomba, in generale (Masp. Z. 1882, 134).

, il luogo della felicità, eufemismo designante parimente le tombe, la necropoli.

[hieroglyphs] i luoghi delle perfezioni auguste, nome dell'ipogeo dei principi della famiglia reale.

[hieroglyphs], il luogo del mistero, uno dei siti dell'ipogeo, consacrato al culto funerario e dove si facevano certe cerimonie funebri.

[hieroglyphs], se-t àment (Sarc. [hieroglyphs]), la residenza occidentale, nome della 3ª ora della notte.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] } se-unp, V. sotto unp.

[hieroglyphs], il luogo di dormire, il letto.

[hieroglyphs], luogo dell'argento, il tesoro.

[hieroglyphs], il luogo delle statuette funerarie, che serviva di passaggio per andare dalla sala del sarcofago al tesoro di un ipogeo. Vi si deponevano, in due nicchie [hieroglyphs] (luogo delle offerte funerarie), scavate nelle pareti, gli oggetti destinati alle offerte funerarie, ed in gabinetti laterali, chiamati [hieroglyphs], gli strumenti ed arnesi del culto e delle cerimonie funebri.

[hieroglyphs] (De Roug. Rech. 68, 87), V. sotto [hieroglyphs] xfa.

[hieroglyphs], se-t-ses-t, Var. di [hieroglyphs] ssd.

[hieroglyphs], se-sa (Stele etiop. Nastosenen), Mag. (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 129) trad.: la casa del tagliuzzamento, il luogo del sacrifizio, la cappella del sacrificio, l'abattoir, l'ammazzatoio. Confr. [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs] sau. [hieroglyphs] (idem, ibidem), i luoghi sacri, i templi.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (a, Inscr. Unas e Pepi, freq.), [hieroglyphs] (ib.), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } sa, signif. fond.: essere o andar dietro; stare alle spalle, nella schiena; — onde:
2) — sostenere, appoggiare, proteggere, difendere, essere un ritegno; — ed i sostant. corrisp. — V. [hieroglyphs] sa.
3) — Agire, trattare, operare per di dietro, dietro le spalle; onde: giuntare, truffare, abbindolare, ingannare, sorprendere.
4) — Dorso, dosso, schiena, le spalle, il lato di dietro.
5) — Avverb.: dietro alle spalle, per di dietro, indietro, addietro, dopo, in seguito.
6) — Prepos.: dopo, dietro, in seguito a....

— Ⲥⲁ latus, angulus, pars; ad, versus, contra; ⲥⲟⲓ, ⲥⲱⲓ, dorsum, humeri; trabs (quasi dorsum domus). אשׁשׁ, [Arabic], fondare, sostenere, stabilire, אשׁשׁ, [Arabic], fondare, stabilire, porre le fondamenta, affermare, render fermo, puntellare, sostenere, aiutare;

appoggiarsi, סָעַד fondamento, puntello, appoggio, sostegno; ⲁⲥⲟ, fondamento, solidità, colonna, puntello, ecc. — עֹצֶם spina dorsale, dorso, schiena.

[geroglifici], m-sa } detto dello spazio e del tempo, signif.: dietro, alle spalle, di dietro,

[geroglifici] } her-sa

dietro, dopo, in seguito di, di poi, quindi, mentre; — di sopra, per di sopra, sul lato di sopra, sul lato di, allato, sul dorso di...; — conforme, secondo, corrispondente; — verso, contro; — relativamente a..., concernente..., sull'atto di.... — ⲙⲉⲛⲉⲛⲥⲱ (M.), ⲙⲛⲛⲥⲁ (T.), ⲙⲛⲛⲉⲥⲁ (B.), post; ⲛⲥⲁ (T. M. B.), ⲙⲛⲥⲁ (T. B.), post, adversus, in, apud.

[geroglifici]..., hāti-m-sa... (Z. 1873, 170), essere preoccupato di..., temere per.....

[geroglifici]..., appagare il cuore in... dietro... cioè: contentare, soddisfare il cuore in o dietro....

Dopo i verbi cantare, recitare, modulare, ecc., questo m-sa, seguito dal nome di uno strumento musicale, come flauto, lira, ecc., signif.: coll'accompagnamento di...:

[geroglifici] cantare con accompagnamento di lira. (V. An. IV, 12, 2; Masp. Genr. épist. 32).

Si noti ancora la seg. frase:

[geroglifici] } [geroglifici] } rta-sa, rdu-sa, du-sa, rāu-sa, costr. con [geroglifico] od [geroglifico], significa: voltar la schiena, le spalle a qualche cosa o persona, cioè rilasciare, abbandonare, non considerare; disprezzare, trascurare, mettersi dietro le spalle; mettere in non cale, lasciar da parte, negligere. — E quindi anche: rimettere, perdonare, aver indulgenza, essere indulgente (Campo 9): ϯⲥⲟ (T.), ϯⲥⲁ (B.), ϯⲁⲥⲟ, parcere, indulgenter tractare, indulgentia.

— 7) — Equiv. a [geroglifico] sa (V. ibid. gli esempi, e confr. in questo art. l'al. 2).

8) — (Z. 1874, 145; Dict. géo. 841), il segno [geroglifico] designa anche il numero 600.

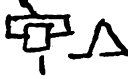
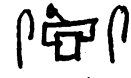
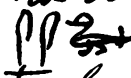
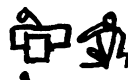
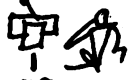
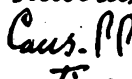
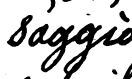
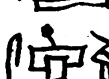
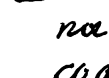
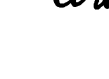
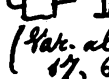
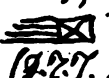
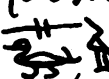
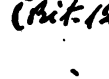
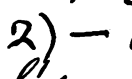
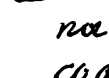
ⲥⲟ, ⲥⲟⲟ, ⲥⲟⲟⲩ, il numero 6; ⲥⲉ = 60; ⲥⲉⲧϣⲉ (T.), ⲥⲟⲟⲩϣⲉ (M.), ⲥⲟⲟⲩⲛ̄ϣⲉ (T. M.), il numero 600; — שֵׁשׁ sei, שִׁשִּׁים sessanta.

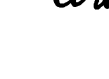
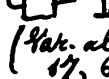
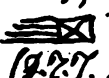
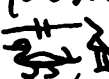
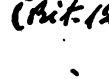
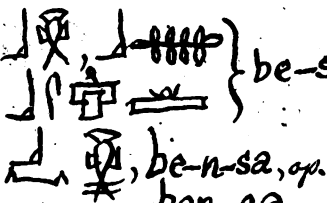
9) — Equiv. a [geroglifici] sa (per es. Louvre C, 170, l. 5 e 6).

[geroglifici] (Roug. Edf. 54, XVII) } sa, il luogo di rifugio, di ricovero; asilo, albergo; coperto, alloggio.

[geroglifici] (ib. 39, V) — Stalla (J. de Roug. Edf. 39, V).

[geroglifici] (Rit. 64, 21) 2) — Speciale designazione della regione delle tombe, la tomba, l'inferno,

il mondo sotterraneo.
3) — Muro, muraglia, parete;
(Rit. l. c.)
chiuso è il muro della cinta.

(Dend.) (Mat. Gr. pl. 16) sa, designazione eponima del 14° e del 17° giorno, del mese lunare.

(Sarc. Torino) sa, andar dietro, di dietro, dopo; seguire; — montare sul dorso; montare, salire, ascendere; — andare, passare; — venir incontro.
V. sà.
ce progredi; transgredi; transire; ... andare, procedere.
sasa (V.) è una forma raddop. e causativa del prec.
s-set (E, 48, 7) è un'altra forma caus. che E. identifica con ϭⲱϭⲓ, ἐπαίρειν, sustollere; e che signif. fugare, scacciare.
2) — (E. 101, 14 e seg.) cedere, labi; cader in basso, cader giù.
Confr. sa.

(C. 26; Louvre) (Edfu, Mar.) (Sall. II, 10, 7) (Denkm. VI, 115, 28) sa, esser sazio, satollo, pieno, saziato, satollato, sfamato. — Sfamare, saziare, saturare, soddisfare.
— Sazietà, abbondanza, nutrimento, alimento, cibo.
ⲥⲉⲓ (T.), ⲥⲓ (T. M.), saturari, satiari, satur esse; ⲥⲏⲟⲩ (T.) satiare se; ⲉⲧ-ⲥⲏⲟⲩ (M.) satiatus; ⲥⲉⲓ, ⲥⲓ, (π), satietas, abundantia.
Caus. s-sa, ⲧⲥⲓⲉ, ⲧⲥⲓⲟ, satiare, saturare, potare, potum dare.
2) — (C. 26, Louvre; Pierr. T. H. II, 58; P. Prisse) saggezza, savio, saggio. Var. di sa; onde il seg., all. 1.

sa, saggio, savio, astuto, abile (V. il prec. all. 2); epiteto di Thot.
V. ssau.
2) — Rara var. di sa (V. ib. l'esempio).

, sa (Calend. Esneh), una delle molte designazioni del coccodrillo.

(Var. al Rit. 17, 67) (P. T. T. I, 37, 2) (Rit. 125, 34) sa, letter.: trattare per di dietro, signif.: sorprendere, ingannare; pensare od operare con malizia, con malignità, con astuzia.
2) — Lett. g. f., sorpresa, inganno, malizia, malignità,

pensiero astuto, malizioso; — stato di una cosa che va a rovescio, che va male; insuccesso.
Confr. שָׁוְא menzogna, falsità, fraudolenza; disavventura, rovina, esizio.
3) — Disprezzare, disdegnare, sconsiderare (Rit. 125, 34); — ed i passivi corrisp.
4) — Essere indebolito, fiaccato, snervato, debilitato; essere o rendere debole, fiacco, frale; — miserabile, misero, infelice, calamitoso, meschino, vile, basso, abbietto, piccolo, deficient (Birch, al Rit. 17, 67).
— Ed i sost. corrisp.
V. [hieroglyphs] sau ed il seg.
5) — (Pierr. et De Rougé al Rit. 17, 67) impuro, immondo; — sporco, sucido, lordo, sudicio; — ed i sost. corrisp.
צוֹא lordo, sozzo; imbrattare; צֵאָה, צֹאָה, sucidume, lordura, immondezza, sterco.

[hieroglyphs], sa (Chab., P. Mag. Harr., p. 12), tener fermo, stringere, tenere.
— Guardare, conservare, ecc.,
V. [hieroglyphs] sau.
2) — Equiv. al prec. all. 4, ed a [hieroglyphs] sau (V.); esser debole, fiacco, fiaccato, affralito; — in oppos. ad esser forte, potente, vigoroso.
צוּק esser stretto, angusto, premere; אנשׁ ammalarsi; אסה ricever danno, esser violato; שאה esser desolato, devastato; שׁוֹא distruzione, rovina, danno; אֹנֶס violenza, oppressione; אָנוּס costretto.

[hieroglyphs], sa (Rit. 17, 37), אֵשׁ, fuoco, incendio od atrocità della guerra, fervore dell'ira.
Cald. אֶשָּׁא, assir. isu, fuoco.
Al Rit. l. c. Birch, De Rougé e Pierret traducono bruciare, brûler, to burn.
Ma noi crediamo che in questo luogo convenga meglio il senso tormentare, tanto più che anche altrove s'incontra questo vocabolo come var. di [hieroglyphs] samīs.

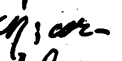
[hieroglyphs] sa. Il segno [hieroglyph] (e varr.) rappresenta un pacco di corde, ed il segno [hieroglyph] un legaccio di corde. Ambedue designano la spina dorsale, la colonna vertebrale, la schiena, il dosso (Ä. Z. 1864, 1, 2 e 3, e confr. [hieroglyph] sa, all. 4). — E quindi anche
2) — dietro, indietro, a tergo; in opposiz. a [hieroglyphs] m-her, avanti in faccia; specialm. nei gruppi
[hieroglyphs] m-sa, [hieroglyphs] m-sa-ha, equivalenti a [hieroglyphs] (V. sotto [hieroglyph] sa;
e nei gruppi equivalenti:

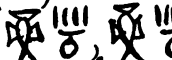
[hieroglyphs] be-sa } preposiz. ed avverb. del tutto equiv. alla prec. m-sa.
[hieroglyphs] be-n-sa, op. ben-sa

Per altri valori verbali di questi ultimi gruppi V. sotto bsa.

[hieroglyphs] } sa-ha, esser dietro alle spalle di qualcuno, per iscopo di difesa; onde il prec. [hieroglyphs] m-sa-ha (V. col prec., in fine).

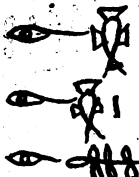
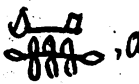
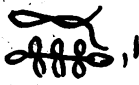
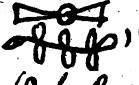
— Equiv. a CA-ΜΕΝϨΕ (M.) post.

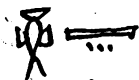
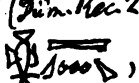
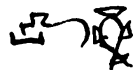
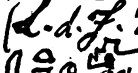
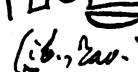
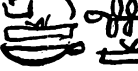
3) — In generale, affine coi vocab. [hieroglyphs] sa, [hieroglyphs] sau, signif.: guardare, custodire, difendere, proteggere, aver attenzione per, onde la forma riflessa [hieroglyphs] sau-su (Inscr. Pepi I, 44), che Masp. trad. se garer de....

4) — Sost.: atti di protezione, di preservazione, detto specialmente dell'azione protettrice e conservatrice della divinità; guardia, custodia, protezione, difesa, appoggio, sostegno, rimedio, preservativo; talismano, amuleto (P. Rhind, 15, 4; 34, 5); incanto, incantesimo protettore (Masp., Rec. de trav. III, 216); — conservazione, salute.

Plur.: [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs], met-n-sa (Stela del Louvre), letter. esaminatore della conservazione, designa il sorvegliante, l'ispettore della conservazione nel tempio ([hieroglyphs]). — V. però, l'all. 6.

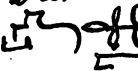
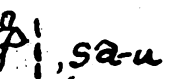
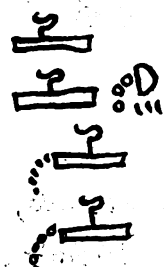
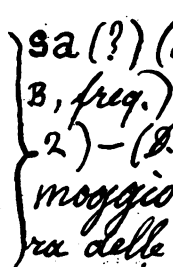
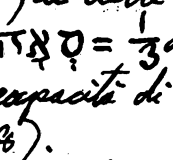
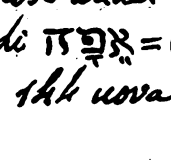
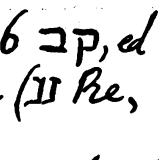
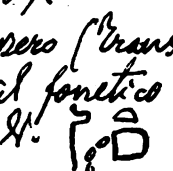
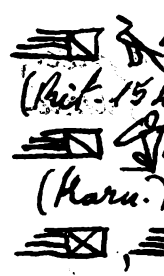
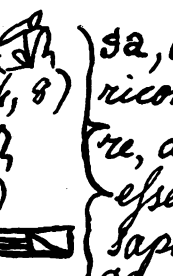
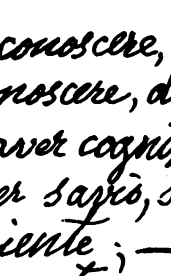
5) — (Denkm. IV, 31, d) Genio tutelare, divinità protettrice.

6) — Lieblein (Z. 1874, 39) osserva che nei primi tempi i segni [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs] avevano anche il significato di corporazione militare, guardia del corpo, guardia, φυλακή; corrisp. al prec. signif. protezione, difesa; quindi (l. c. p. 43) egli traduce il titolo met-n-sa (V. all. 4) capitano, comandante di dieci (met) gendarmi e guardie, ed i titoli

[hieroglyphs] } mer-sa } (ib. 42 e 43) capo della guardia, capo-guardia, Garde-chef.
[hieroglyphs], sa-ur (Denkm. II, 138, b)

7) — Però, secondo le ricerche di Chabas, [hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs] significano tribù, sezione, famiglia, classe, serie, corporazione in generale. Tradotto φυλή nel decreto di Canopo. — Quindi i titoli prec. mer-sa e sa-ur si debbono tradurre: capo classe, capo di o della classe.

I monumenti menzionano le cinque classi ([hieroglyphs]) nell'ordine [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], 1ª classe, 2ª classe, 3ª classe, 4ª classe, 5ª classe, le quali tutte insieme sono chiamate [hieroglyphs] tutte le cinque classi.

E questa menzione trovasi in una classificazione di sacerdoti; quindi sa è ancora da tradursi ordine o classe sacerdotale (Z. 1864, 17), la quale è però rappresentata specialmente dal gruppo [hieroglyphs] neter-sa (Bleyte,

Rec. de trav. III, 62).
— Ora alcuni esempi:

[hieroglyphs] àr-sa } difendere, proteggere, riparare, preservare, guardare, scampare ([hieroglyphs] ---, da---, contro---). sinon. di [hieroglyphs] s-uxa, di [hieroglyphs] xu, di [hieroglyphs] àr yh (costr. con [hieroglyphs]), di [hieroglyphs] àrmāk

[hieroglyphs], du-sa
[hieroglyphs], meh-sa
[hieroglyphs], tes-sa
(E. de Roug., Stel. Bint-resit, 133)

(costr. con [hieroglyphs]), di [hieroglyphs] s-xu; ed anche di [hieroglyphs] s-bni, addolcire, raddolcire, ecc. — Costr. con [hieroglyphs] significa: guarire, praticare (su---) un'operazione che guarisce (Stel. di Bactan, l. 18).

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Tum. Rec. 22, 3; V, 10) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Statua di legno, Torino) } sa-ta, Varianti di [hieroglyphs] sn-ta.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XII, 3) (Louvre, A, 88) (Inscr. Unas) } sotep-sa, àr-sotep-sa, costrutto con [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] od [hieroglyphs]; far atto di protezione, esercitar la protezione, esercitare il sa (su---, [hieroglyphs]---) (Pierr. Ét. I, 20). — Accordare la più ricercata cura a---; guardare colla somma cura, diligenza, o attenzione a---trattare, proteggere, difendere, ecc. colla somma cura, attenzione, ecc.; fare le più accurate preparazioni (Inscr. Unas). — Quindi in generale: difendere, proteggere, guardare, preservare, ecc., equival. al semplice sa ed al prec. àr-sa.
— Fondamentalmente però sotep-sa significa indossare, apporre i talismani o gli amuleti di protezione ad una persona (anzitutto al re), per preservarla dal male (Stela C, 65, Louvre). — Onde

i gruppi precedenti, [hieroglyphs], plur., e coi pronomi affissi: [hieroglyphs] (L. d. F. tav. V, 4) [hieroglyphs] (ib., tav. V, 7) [hieroglyphs] (ib., tav. LIX, a, 5) } sono tradotti da Schiaparelli (L. d. F., testo, p. 114, 117): il tuo sotep, il tuo amuleto (di vita, [hieroglyphs] op. sempl. [hieroglyphs]).

— Questi stessi gruppi sotep-sa sono anche usati nel senso dei seguenti:

[hieroglyphs] (P. Jd. L. I, 20) [hieroglyphs] (Dict. géog. 363) [hieroglyphs] } sotep-sa, il luogo cui spetta la più scelta e ricercata attenzione, luogo della protezione, luogo che è a difendere prima di ogni altra cosa; propria designazione del palazzo reale,

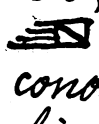
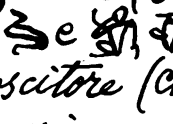
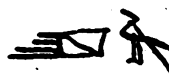
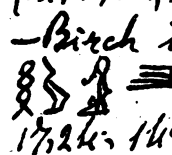
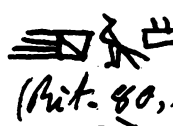
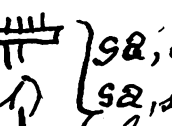
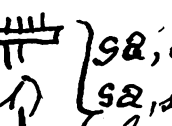
reale luogo di abitazione e dimora del Faraone, della corte regia, — e quindi anche: il re, il Faraone medesimo, cioè colui sul quale si esercita il sa degli Dei e degli uomini: [geroglifici] (Burton, Excerpta, p. 83), io era in favore presso il re più che tutti i consiglieri.
[geroglifici] (V. H. T. IV, 41), un messaggio al re V. S. F.
[geroglifici] (Goodw. Rec. IV, pl. 43), (stabilito sul suo trono) nel palazzo reale.
(V. Chab. Mél. III, 254; De Rougé, 6 prem. dynast. p. 111).
— Lieblein (Z. 1874, 40), conformemente all'interpretazione che egli dà a sa all' all. 6, combatte le precedenti interpretazioni di questo sotep-sa, ed è di opinione che esso significhi piuttosto casa della guardia del re. — Nell'inscr. della tomba di Numhotep egli ha trovato il titolo [geroglifici] che egli traduce: Elite-Garde, capo della casa della guardia; — ed altrove: [geroglifici], lo scienziato, lo scriba della guardia del corpo. — Il gruppo [geroglifici] (Annali di Thotm. III) è da Lieblein tradotto: la guardia del re.
[geroglifici], s-red sa (Dendera, tetto, camera di Sokar), riparare, guardare, custodire, vegliare, su qualcuno con crescente attenzione.
— Il Brugsch (Z. 1871, 44) menziona libri su [geroglifici], su [geroglifici], e su [geroglifici].

[geroglifici] (Inscr. Sepi I, 12, 44) — sa, equival. al prec., specialmente coi significati degli alinea 3 e seg. (V. ibidem gli esempi).

[geroglifici] — sa, sost. equiv. al prec. all. 4; talismano, amuleto, ecc.

[geroglifici], sa, misura di lunghezza equiv. a $\frac{1}{8}$ di schoinion, ossia 2 braccia e mezzo.
2) — Misura di superficie, pure equiv. ad $\frac{1}{8}$ di schoinion quadrato. (V. Leps. Über eine Inschr. in Tempel v. Edfu, p. 104).
3) — Una pezza di terreno della superficie di circa 200 braccia quadrate (secondo Leps. equiv. alla prec. ad.); come noi diciamo una giornata di campo, un'ettaro di prato.
4) — Terreno, suolo, in generale.

, sa-u, V. sa, alinea 6 e 7.

sa (?) (An. VI, 3, 4; D. H. I. 10, B, freq.) misurare; 2) — (D. l. c.) סְאָה, staio, moggio, nome di una misura delle cose aride.
Una סְאָה = ⅓ di אֵפָה = 6 קַב, ed è la capacità di 144 uova (II Re, 7, 1 e 8).
— Maspero (Trans. 1880, 28) crede che forse il fonetico di questi gruppi è ḥq: V. ḥq-t.

sa, conoscere, sapere, riconoscere, distinguere, aver cognizione di.., esser savio, saggio, sapiente; — (Rit. 154, 8) (Karn.)
— Esser noto, conosciuto, palese, manifesto.
— Cognizione, conoscenza, facoltà di conoscere per riflessione interna od esterna; — sapienza, saviezza.
cor, coor (T.), cognoscere, scire.
(Rit. 125, 61), conoscitore (Chab.: investigatore) dei cuori, nome del guardiano della porta della Sala della psicostasia, o del tribunale di Osiride.
— Birch traduce questo nome Toucher of Hearts. — Egli traduce pure to touch questo verbo al Rit. 148, 5; 154, 8. — (Pierret) connaisseur (125, 61), toucher (148, 5), goûter (154, 8).

, sa (Rit. 17, 24 e 47), secondo Goodw., il genio della saviezza. È un Dio frequentemente menzionato nel Rituale. Sa, Thot e Hu costituivano gli spiriti di Ermopoli (Rit. 114, 4; 116, 3).
— Birch traduce i due nomi associati hu sa (Rit. 17, 24; 145, 81 e 83) Taste and Touch.
— Brugsch, come Goodw., lo considera come una var. del prec., nel senso che esso rappresenta la sapienza, la saviezza, la scienza, ecc. divinizzata, cioè personificata in una divinità.

sa, deriv. da sa, signif. propr.: abito che si distingue, che si segnala; cioè: abito o veste di gala, di pompa, di lusso; abito magnifico; — Stoffa magnifica, finissima, a fili semplici. (Rit. 80, 1) (Tomba di Seti I)
(Birch) The woof; (Pierr.) enveloppement (Rit. 80, 1), vêtement (110, 4).

sa, (E.) semina plantae cuiusdam.

[hieroglyphs], *V. retro* [hieroglyphs] sa.

[hieroglyphs], *V. retro* [hieroglyphs] sa.

[hieroglyphs] (*freq.*) / [hieroglyphs] (*D. T. T. 99, 23*) / [hieroglyphs] (*Stel. Mentu-ḥtp, Bul.*) } sa, *V.* [hieroglyphs] sau. *Si notino i seguenti titoli:* [hieroglyphs] (*Louvre, Stel. C, 102*) (*Bierr.*) *guardiano delle provvigioni del re.* [hieroglyphs] (*ib. C, 39 e 206*) *arciere.* [hieroglyphs] (*ib. C, 65*), *sorvegliante dei passi (del re).*

[hieroglyphs], sa, *equiv. al prec. nella espressione* [hieroglyphs] = [hieroglyphs].

[hieroglyphs], sa (*Dict. géog. 588*), *Var. di* [hieroglyphs] sȧu.

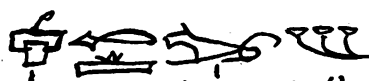
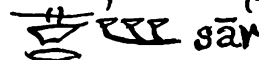
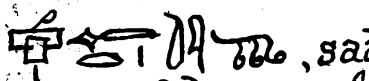
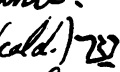
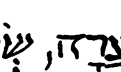
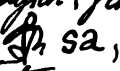
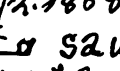
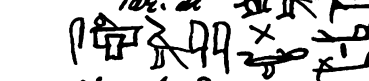
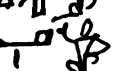
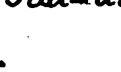
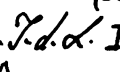
[hieroglyphs] (*P. Prisse*) / [hieroglyphs] (*P. T. K. II, 58*) } saa, *Varr. di* [hieroglyphs] sa.

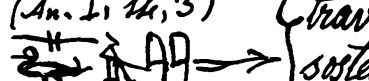
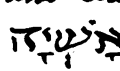
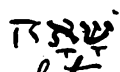
[hieroglyphs], saa (*Tomba di Ramesse V*), ? — *sost. equiv. al seg.?*

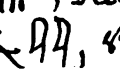
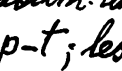
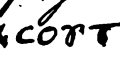
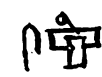
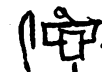
[hieroglyphs] / [hieroglyphs] } saa (*Descr. V, 40*), *guardare, custodire, ecc.*,

V. [hieroglyphs] sa.

[hieroglyphs], saa / [hieroglyphs], saaT } (*P. di Berl. I, l. 151*), *Varr. di* [hieroglyphs] s *e di* [hieroglyphs] sa (*V.*), ce, *transire, transgredi, andarsene, passare; passaggio.*

[hieroglyphs], saȧ (*Stel. Mentuhotep, Bulaq*), *Var. di* [hieroglyphs] sa. — *Anche equiv. a* [hieroglyphs] sau.

[hieroglyphs], saȧ (*P. di Berl. I, l. 65*), (*Masp., Mél. d'Arch. II, 82*) *être brisé, mollir; — épargner.*

[hieroglyphs], saȧ (*ib. l. 25*), (*Masp. l. c.*) *domandare, chiedere, implorare.*

[hieroglyphs], saȧau / [hieroglyphs] (*P. d'Orb. 5, 8*) / [hieroglyphs] *pl.* (*Harr. I, 7, 9*) } saȧu } *Varianti di* [hieroglyphs] sau, *guardiano, custode, ecc.* — *I due primi anche: custodia, proibizione; guardarsi da... (* [hieroglyphs] *).*

[hieroglyphs], saȧ-t (*D. H. T. 98, b, col. 3*), *sost. equiv. a* [hieroglyphs] sa, *all. 5.*

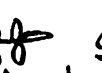
, saāar (An. III, 6, 9), Var. di sār.

, saāartā (Chab. Mél. 1873, 69), capт, lana.
Confr. però שׂעַר, (cald.) שׂעַר, שׂעֲרָה, (coll.) שׂעֲרָה, pelo, chioma, capelli.

, saī (Brugsch, Gramm. Hiér. § 345), sost. di sa, cει, cι, (ϯ), satietas, abundantia; nutrimento, alimento, cibo.

, saī (Z. 1868, 4). Var. di sau.
sаī-dod Var. di sau-dod.
— Var. di sa.

saī (Louvre, Canopo N. 3480; Pierr. I. d. L. I, 20, Nota 15), rara var. di sa.

, saī, g. m., Robiou (Mél. d'Arch. II, 114): spiaggia, spiaggia arenosa, greve.

(An. I, 14, 3) (Abyd.) saī, g. f., trave, intravatura, ossatura; sostegno, puntello; — Armatura di legname, sopratutto l'intravatura di una casa. coι (Z. M.), ϯ, trabs; — יְסוֹדָה fondamento, sostegno, appoggio.

, saī, equiv. a sa, coll'idea della ricognizione coll'aiuto della vista; onde: riconoscere visibilmente; de visu.
שׁוּר (Gesen.) intuitus est, contemplatus est.

, saī (Golenischeff, Stel. Metternich, p. 8), Var. di sa.

, sairoptā (coll'articolo femm. , P. Harr. 500, verso), secondo Masp. è probabilm. una var. di srp-t; les nymphoeas.

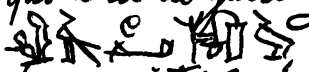
, sa-tt-u (P. Med. Berl. 3, 9), nome di una pianta, i cui frutti erano impiegati in terapeutica. Forse il copto ⲁⲥⲟⲧⲧ, plantago, lingua agni.
— Confr. שַׁיִת spino, vepro.

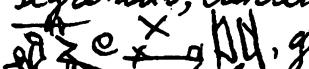
, sau, plurale di sa.

(An. IV, 10, 7)
(Chab.) sau, v. sa, esser sazio, ecc.
(P. di Bul. 3, pl. 11)

sau, var. di sa.
(R. 1868, 107)
il custode della porta, il guarda portone.
(Sarc. Onnophr. Bulaq)
V. altro esemp. sotto sau.

, sau (Rit. 125, 61; 148, 5; 134, 8), v. sa.

, sau (Rit. 17, 24), v. sa.

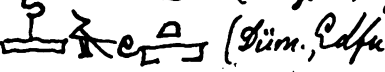
, sau (P. di Bul. I. 3, pl. 12), var. di sa.

, sau (Inscr. Pepi I, 414), nell'espress. sau-su che Masp. (Rec. de trav. VII) traduce: se garant de.... (?).
V. sa, all. 3.

(Rit. freq.) (B. M. T. 147, 2) (Bon. 12, B) (ib. 12, A) (P. Mor. di Bul. 5, 5) (An. I, 9, 3) (Mél. II, 142) (Stel. 3447, Louvre) (Rit. 17, 86) sost. plur.

sau, 1) — propr.: tenersi o stare di fianco, a lato, da parte; e quindi: guardarsi, preservarsi, prender guardia, astenersi da, guardarsi da, cavere a, evitare; — essere cauto, prudente, circospetto, guardingo; — precauzione, cautela.
2) — Guardare, custodire, sorvegliare, difendere, conservare, preservare; — guardare un bambino, allevarlo, dargli le prime cure (Stela 3447, Louvre; Pierret Ét. I, 65). — Ed i passivi corrisp. — Sost. guardia, custodia, ecc.
3) — Guardiano, custode, conservatore; ispettore, intendente.
4) — Impedire, proibire, vietare, impacciare; — ed i passivi.
5) — Colpire, battere, rompere, spezzare, troncare, tagliare, recidere. — Ed i passivi.
6) — Indebolire, debilitare, snervare, fiaccare, ecc. — V. sau.
— Ora alcuni esempi:
, guar-

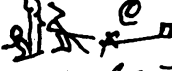
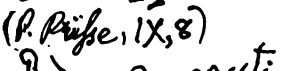
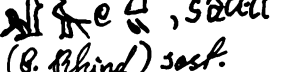
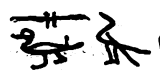
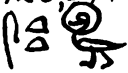
neb, oro.
Ebr. זָהָב, cald. דהב, aram. dhahab, siriaco dahbo.

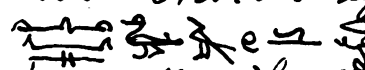
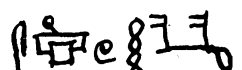
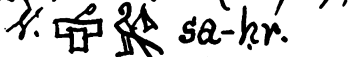
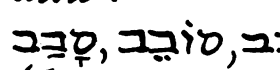
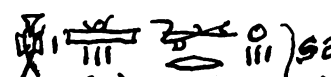
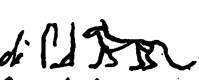
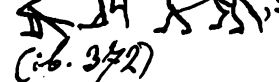
[geroglifici] (Dend. Mar.) } saui,
[geroglifici] (L. 1872, 46) } V. il prec.

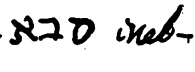
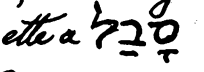
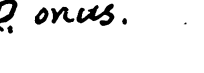
[geroglifici], sauines-u (Düm. Rec. 50, 20); V. [geroglifici] sauns.

[geroglifici], sauu (P. Med. di Berl.), designa una speciale escrescenza della pelle, una specie di fungo. Nel l. c. detto di un cavallo, ed usato per la composizione di un fomento o unguento particolare.

[geroglifici], sauu (Inscr. Pepi I, 465), Masp. (Rec. da trav. VII) trad.: jouir pour son compte; praticar la masturbazione, masturbarsi. Nel l. c. è così qualificata una forma del dio Tum; V. sotto [geroglifici] nzm.

[geroglifici], sauu } V. [geroglifici]
[geroglifici], sauui } sau.

[geroglifici] (J. R. 26, 16) } saunes-u, spesso in parallelismo
[geroglifici] (ib. 21, 10) }

con [geroglifici] paut-neter-u; è la trascrizione del vocabolo greco σύνναος, adottato dagli Egiziani che lo introdussero nella scrittura geroglifica pluralizzandolo in maniera dei vocaboli egizi. Come è noto si chiamavano dai greci σύνναοι (letter. insieme adorati in un tempio) quegli dèi che, oltre al dio principale (κυριώτατος θεός), erano venerati in uno stesso santuario. — Il medesimo significato ha il vocabolo geroglifico.

[geroglifici] (D. R. 47, 6) } saunes-u,
[geroglifici] (D. D. 42, 22) } Varr. del
[geroglifici] (ib.) } prec.

[geroglifici] (Tempio di Ramesse II, Abyd.) } sau-t, V.
[geroglifici] (Düm., Edfu) } [geroglifici] sau.

[geroglifici], saut, equiv. a [geroglifici] sau. all. 3, oppure sost. astratto di questo verbo.

[geroglifici], saut (P. Prisse, IX, 8) } Equiv. al prec. sau. — Il 1º gruppo nel l. c. ha il senso dell'all. 6; esser prudente, circospetto, guardingo, cauto, ecc.
[geroglifici], sauti (P. Rhind) sost.
[geroglifici], sau-tu forma passiva

, saud (Rit. 125,5). Brugsch lo ritiene una var. di stt. — Nell. c. si legge , che io tradurrei: Non v'ha angustia contro di me, cioè io non ho angustiato nessuno: (Birch) I have not been idle; (Brugsch) Nicht habe ich Angst bereitet; (Reinisch) Es gab kein Zittern von mir; (Pleyte) Je ne suis pas pervers; (Masp.) Je n'ai pas été négligent; (Pierr.) Il n'y a eu craintif par mon fait.

, sauk, Var. di sh.

, sau-hor (Edfu), V. sa-hr.

, saūababa (An. I, 23,4), (Chab., Voy. 217) détour, allungamento di strada, giro, circuito.
סָבַב, סוֹבֵב, סָבָב, circondare, attorniare, girare, girar attorno; andar attorno, aggirarsi; סָבִיב circuito, contorno, orbita, circolo.

(E) (P. Med. Berl. 8, 3,5) sa-u-ūru, (E) species granorum. — Brugsch confr. con Ƨⲁⲥⲱⲣ, lapis ex quo collyria parantur; stibium, antimonio.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 451), sab; (ib. 372), sabȧ. Varr. di sb, sāb; lo schakal.

, sabȧir (Harr. 1,37,7), V. sabir.

, sabī (Z. 1878, 48), colorire (Brugsch). — Io confronterei piuttosto con סבא inebbriarsi, סָבָא ebbro.

, sabir (An. IV, 13,1), g. f. Masp. (Genr. épist. 21) trad.: un regal? E la frase del l. c.: sabir, faire son regal (di qualche bevanda). — È sicuramente in affinità col seg.

, sabir (An. III, 1,11; 2,12). Masp. (Genr. épist. 105) traduce: produits, nel senso di: un poids, un fardeau de plantes, une brassée de fruits; e lo connette a סָבַל bajulavit, portavit; סֵבֶל onus.
In affinità col prec.
— Brugsch lo identifica con סְבָלִים, שִׁבֹּלֶת, spiga, ramo, ramicello, tralcio (di vite), sarmento.

[hieroglyphs], sabu (Inscr. Pepi I, 246), plur. di [hieroglyphs] sab.

[hieroglyphs], sa-p-se ro (Ramesseum, Karn.), nome di uno dei capi della nazione dei Xeta, in guerra cogli Egiziani al tempo di Ramesse II, col quale i Xeta strinsero poi il famoso patto d'alleanza.

[hieroglyphs], sapet-xenti, Var. di [hieroglyphs] spt-xn-ti.

[hieroglyphs], safi (dal demotico), Var. di [hieroglyphs] sf.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 64, 12) (b.e.) (D. H. I. 91) sam, 1) — Signif. fondam.: mettere insieme, unire, riunire, congiungere; — legare, adunare, raccogliere insieme; congiungere una cosa con ([hieroglyph]) un'altra, congiungere con ciò che sta di rimpetto ([hieroglyph] āb opp. [hieroglyphs] m-āb); — insieme, assieme. ⲧⲱⲙ, ⲧⲱⲙⲓ, ⲧⲟⲙⲓ (M.), ⲧⲟⲟⲙⲉ (T.), conjungere, conjungere se, adhaerere, adnectere. — sanscr. सम sama, ted. sammeln, sammt, sam; grec. ἅμα, lat. simul, simul cum, una cum. אֹסֶם magazzino, dispensa, quasi luogo dove è unita, riunita della roba; צמם connettere, legare insieme; צמד unirsi, congiungersi, onde צָמַד unire, congiungere, attaccare.

[hieroglyphs] .... (Louvre A, 51 e 52), la raccolta, la colletta di offerte alla presenza di..., accumulamento di offerte innanzi a....

[hieroglyphs] sam-nu (Dict. géogr. 403; D. H. T. II, 52, b, 12; 54, b, 1; J. de R. g. Edf. 39, 5), speciale designazione della corrente dell'inondazione del Nilo.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 152, 3; 158, 2) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 64, 14) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 101, 6) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Stel. Young) (Mar. Abyd. I, 52, 21) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Stela di un Apis, Serap.) [hieroglyphs] (Rec. I, 15, 3) sam-ta, letter.: conjungere, claudere terram, signif.: inumare, seppellire, sotterrare; rendere, consegnare il cadavere alla terra. Fra sam e ta si inserisce il pronome personale. 2) — (Chab.) l'ipogeo, il luogo della sepoltura. ⲑⲉⲙⲥ, ⲑⲱⲙⲥ (M.), ⲧⲱⲙⲥ, ⲧⲉⲙⲥ (B.), ⲧⲁⲙⲉⲥ, ⲧⲁⲙⲥ (B.), sepelire, obruere.

[hieroglyphs], sam-ta-ui (Brugsch, Astron. Inscr., 13), letter.: che congiunge le due regioni del mondo, il Sud ed il Nord; epiteto del Sole dell'anno nuovo.

2) — (Harr. I, 6, 9) composizione

di una cosa con parecchi componenti; comporre, esser composto (di...., ...). — lega, cioè composizione di due o più metalli.
3) — (Inscr. Pepi I, 399) giungere a, arrivare a, raggiungere,
4) — (Leida, Stel. V, 70, l. 12) il segno si trova come equivalente a sami.

, sam (Rit. 152, 8), derivato dal prec. ., all. 4, l'albero ombroso, l'albero che fa ombra, fronda ombrosa; — l'ombra dell'albero.
(Brug.) Schattig Baum;
(Zündel) Dach? oder Schatten?;
(Pierr.) le feuillage;
(Birch) the bough;
(Lefèb.) ombrage.

(Dict. géo. 1066) sam, (E) foramen ani, intestinum rectum.
(E) (Navill., Z. 1873, 83 e 85) la giuntura, la giuntura delle due gambe; le reni, il podice, il deretano, l'ano, il sedere. — Forse equiv. al seg..

, sam (Pleyte, Rec. de trav. III, 59), il membro virile.

(D. H. T. 84) sam, tutto ciò che è in connessione con Set, il principio del male; ciò che è associato al male; — al plur. (Rit. 17, 94; 18, 4; 19, 5; 134, 7), i cattivi alleati o compagni, i cospiratori (di Set); i malvagi, i nemici.

(De Rougé, Et. sur une Stèl. 119)
(P. Med. 9, 1)
(Nav. M. d. H. pl. XXIII)
sam, letto, giaciglio; letto e panca per dormire o per riposare, la stuoia su cui si dorme, la lettiera. ϭⲁⲙ (M.), ⲧⲁⲙ (T.), lectulus, storea, matta.

, sam (D. H. T. 104) (Brug.) la strada visibile e comune a tutti, la via pubblica.

, sam (Denkm. III, 53), nome della doppia penna che adorna la corona dei Faraoni.

, sam (Denkm. IV, 77, d, 7), g. m., Har. di sm.

, sam (Rit. 146, f), nome del guardiano della sesta porta del dominio di Osiride nella campagna mistica di Aanro, (Birch) Conspi-

rator (confr. [hierogl.] sam); (Rienzet) Assembleur (confr. [hierogl.] sam, all. 1).

[hierogl.], sam (D. z. J. II, 13, 3), var. delle b. e. invece di [hierogl.] sm.

[hierogl.] (Ægypt. St. 64) | [hierogl.] (Birch, Dict.) } sam (Stern, E; Masp.) la tempia, le tempia 2) — i capelli, il pelo, i peli (Inscr. Egiz. I, 428); la lana.
ⲧⲙⲙⲓ (E.) villus, lana; שֵׂעָר lana; סָמָר capelli increspati, rizzati, orrido pelo; peloso, villoso.

[hierogl.], sam (Rit. 15, 13), equiv. a [hierogl.] sam, riunirsi, congiungersi (con..., [hierogl.]...).
(Birch) to combine; (Brugsch) sich zugesellen; (Lefeb.) être réuni à... (Piehl) se réunir à...; (Liebl.) sich vereinigen mit...; (Pierr.) s'unir à.

[hierogl.], sam, var. di [hierogl.] sa (il Rit. 17, 34), e probabilmente forma radicale di [hierogl.] samis e di [hierogl.] sms (V.).
Confr. שָׁמֵם, הֵשַׁם, יָשֹׁם, distruggere, devastare, desolare, render deserto; ed i passivi; שְׁמָמָה desolazione.

[hierogl.], sam (op. s-am) (De Rug. Ét. 125), propr. forma caus. di [hierogl.] am (V.); signif. letter.: fare o render prendibile, cioè: ϭⲟⲙ (?), domare, addomesticare, ammansare.

[hierogl.], samà (Rit. 68, 6), nutrire, alimentare, cibare, -nutrirsi (di... [hierogl.]...).
ⲧⲙⲟ, ⲧⲙⲉ, ⲧⲁⲙⲟ, ⲧⲙⲙⲟ (E), ⲧⲉⲙⲙⲟ, ⲧⲁⲙⲙⲟ (M.), nutrire, alere.
(Birch e Pierret si scostano molto da questa traduzione. Nel l. c. si legge: [hierogl.], che io traduco per nutrirsi dell'alimento di Hathor; (Birch) making a feast for Athor to eat; (Pierret) au-dessus des compagnons du dévorant d'Hathor.

[hierogl.], Samāirusa, nome di un capo di popolazione asiatica in guerra cogli Egiziani.

[hierogl.], samāqu, Masp. (Z. 1879, 57) lo assimila a שְׂמִיכָה, stragulum, schiavina, coperta pelosa; — e trad.: baudrier, balteo, pendaglio.

[hierogl.] } samāktā, samāktu (P. Rollin

1882; Chab. Z. 1869, 86) pilier, étai, pilastro, palo; puntello, sostegno, appoggio.
סמך sostenere, appoggiare.

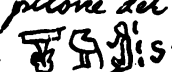
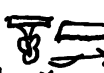
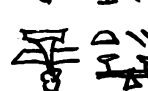
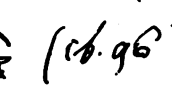
[hieroglyphs] sami, V. [hieroglyphs] sam
[hieroglyphs] e [hieroglyphs] sam.
(Var. al Rit. 134, 7) — Il 1° trovasi anche equiv. a [hieroglyphs] sam-
[hieroglyphs] it, la consorte.
(Sall. IV, 13, 7) — Il 2° nel l. c. è var. del seg.

[hieroglyphs] sami-u, plurali di [hieroglyphs] sam.
(Rit. 17, 96; 18, 22)
[hieroglyphs]
(ib. 18, 4; 19, 5)
[hieroglyphs] Varr.
[hieroglyphs]

[hieroglyphs], sami (Rit. 21, 1) la nebbia densa, folta, spessa; l'oscurità prodotta dalla nebbia.
ⲧⲟⲙⲧⲙ, ὀμίχλη, nebula, caligo.
צַלְמָוֶת letter. ombra di morte, signif.: nebbia densissima, tenebre densissime, densa caligine.
L'espressione del Rit., l. c. e altrove: [hieroglyphs], letter.: le tenebre della nebbia, signif. l'oscurità completa, totale, le tenebre assolute.

[hieroglyphs], sami (Mél. di Chab. II, 248), V. [hieroglyphs] sam.

[hieroglyphs] sami (Rit. 64, 21 e 22), (Brugsch) l'unione, il congiungimento dei sessi; — detto degli uccelli: coprire. — Nel l. c. [hieroglyphs] nei congiungimenti (dell'uccello bennu), è tradotto da Birch: in halves; da Wiedemann: über den Feinden; da Pierr.: par les complices (de Set?).

[hieroglyphs], samis (Leps. Aelt. Text. 32), V. [hieroglyphs] sms. Forma derivata da [hieroglyphs] sam (V.), collo stesso significato, cioè: desolare, devastare, rovinare, guastare, ecc. col ferro e col fuoco. In alcune redazioni del Rituale, per es. nel Pap. Nextuamen, al C. 17, 37 si trova invece di [hieroglyphs] sa e come sinonimo di [hieroglyphs] ssun. Confr. שמם onde השמיד, disperdere, rovinare, disfare, distruggere, sterminare.

[hieroglyphs], sam-it, sost. di [hieroglyphs] sam 2) — (Brugsch, Z. 1871, 125) conjux, consorte, moglie, compagna. — Detto particolarmente della moglie di un re.

, sam-īt (Sarc. Menf.), V. sam.

, samī-t, Var. di samī.

samu, V. sam. (Harr. I, 6, 9) H 1o nel l. c. nel senso dell'all. 2.

samu-ta, V. ibid.

(D. K. T. 48) (Rit. 80, 1) (Var. al Rit. 21, 1) samui, V. samī.

, sam-ut (E. de Roug., 6 prim. dyn., 58), V. sam-īt, conjux, ecc.

, samu-ta, V. sam-ta, sotto sam.

, samem-u, plur. di sam.

, sammà (Chab. Mélang. II, 2, 148), Var. di samà.

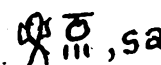
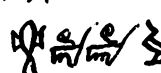
sam-nu, V. sotto sam.

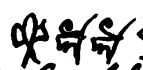
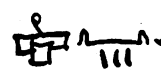
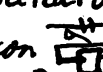
, samsam (Stel. 369, Louvre), il cavallo. Var. di smsm.

sam-t (Rit. 17, 77 e 83), (2, Π), sepes; maceria, qua ager clauditur; assiepamento, siepe, chiudenda, recinto. chiudere, otturare, chiusura.
(Brugsch) Umhegung; (De Rougé) demeures?, lieu de réunion?; (Chabas) cachots; (Pierr.) chambres de supplices (17, 77), lieu de réunion (17, 83); (Birch) assemblages, couches or place of couches?; Place of reuniting (17, 83).

(Rit. 99, 19) sam-t, V. sam.

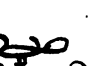
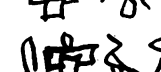
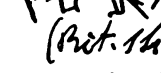
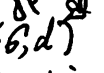
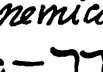
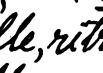
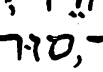
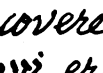
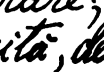
sam-ta, V. sotto sam.

[hier.], samti (Rit. 145,23), nome del guardiano del 6° pilone del Campo di Aanro. Equiv. a [hier.] sam.

[hier.], sam-ti (Rit. 53,3)? Brugsch crede sia probabilm. equiv. al seg.. Birch lo identifica con [hier.] sam e trad.: the double seat. Pierr. trad.: admis en compagnon

[hier.] (D. H. T. 94) [hier.] (ib. 96) sam-ti, V. [hier.] sam.

[hier.], sam-ti, (E) cam-Beqi, testiculi. —Confr. [hier.] e sam.

[hier.], sam-tt (Rit. 125,24), Pierr. trad. enceinte (Confr. [hier.] samt) (Birch) Land. Siccome questo gruppo è il nome o titolo di uno (11°) dei 42 assessori del tribunale di Osiride, io sono d'opinione che sia più verosimile il significato seppellitore, ritenendo questo vocabolo come una var. di [hier.] sam-ta (V. sotto [hier.] sam).

[hier.], samd-t (dato dal Brugs.), forse per errore invece di [hier.] sam-t.

[hier.], sanu / [hier.], sannu (Z. 1872, 63), guardia, sentinella (V. [hier.] sa, all. 4 e 6).

[hier.], sannu-sti(?) stella della guardia? sannu-seb(?), guardia della porta? — È il nome del levar di una stella nel principio della mezzanotte, ora in cui erano cambiate le guardie dei templi.

[hier.], sanuro (Harr. I, 37, 2), forse identico con [hier.] sar-t, [hier.] sarà.

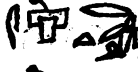
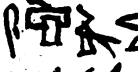
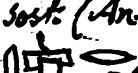
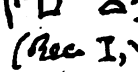
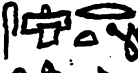
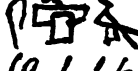
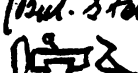
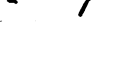
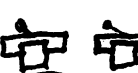
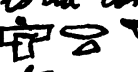
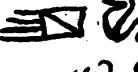
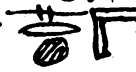
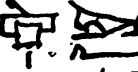
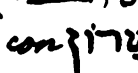
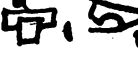
[hier.], sansen-u (D. T. T. 97, 3), Var. di [hier.] sauns.

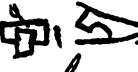
[hier.], sanessu (ib. 71,3), altra var. di sauns.

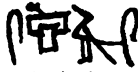
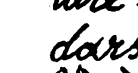
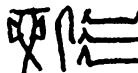
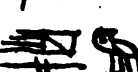
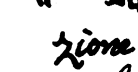
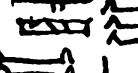
[hier.] (Rit. 64,23) [hier.] [hier.] (Rit. 146, d) sar, ϲⲏⲗ (?) obliquus, perversus; שָׁרַר esser cattivo, avverso, contrario; שׁוֹרֵר insidiatore, avversario, nemico; שׁוּר, nemico, avversario; — סָרַר divenir perverso, ribelle, ritroso; סָרַר, perverso, ribelle, ecc.: סָרָה ribellione, rivolta; סוֹרֵר pervertire, traviare; סוּר, הֵסִיר allontanare, rimuovere, rigettare. — שַׁל, שָׁלָה, errare, imprudenza, errore, temerità, delitto. — נֵר,

צר, nemico, avversario; afflizione, angustia, calamità; — סָר, tristo, conturbare. — סלה disprezzare, atterrare, calpestare. — שער inorridire, aver paura, orrore.
(Pierret, al Rit. 64, 23) celui qui fait prospérer le mal. — Io credo che qui il vocabolo significhi avversità.
A 146, d, il nome della 4ª porta del Campo di Aanro è: Scure tagliente, regina delle due terre, molestatrice dei nemici di Urd-het, e degli svergognati commettitori di perversità.
(Birch) Hard mace; Regent of the Earth who afflicts the enemies of the Meek-hearted, who binds those failing through sin; — (Pierret) Celle qui possède le glaive, régente de la terre, châtiment des ennemis du dieu au cœur immobile, faisant échapper l'humble à la souffrance.

, sar (P. di Berl. I, 48, secondo la lettura di Riehl, Z. 1886, 83), saggezza, prudenza, consiglio, disegno, scienza.
— Masp. legge , sa-t, ma gli attribuisce lo stesso significato. (V. sotto sat).
— V. sar-t.

(D. A. T. 36, col. 44)
(Rit. 149, 1)
(E)
sar, (E) ϲⲟⲗ, ϲⲁⲗ, linum.
Pare designi una specie di legume.
V. sār e srī.
Secondo Masp. (Journ. As. 1883, 23), designa una specie di papiro, meno fino che il Cyperus papyrus; senza dubbio il Cyperus dives o il Cyperus fastigiata che cresceva nelle parti basse del paese.
(Birch) thorns.

, sarī-u (Z. 1876, 109).
, saru (Stel. Beka, Torino) (Riehl) Guardi sar.

, sarm (J. de Roug. Edfu, 19, 5)
sarma (D. T. T. 81, 25)
(Dict. géo. 1190) sarmā (Dend. Mar.)
nome speciale dell'inondazione, che Brugsch confr. con ⲙⲟⲩⲛⲥⲱⲣⲙ (M. Π),
ⲙⲱⲟⲩⲛⲥⲱⲣⲉⲙ, aqua errans, χείμαῤῥος, torrens.

, saremmā è forse la lettura esatta dell'ultimo gruppo.

(Edfu, Dendera) (Journ. As. 1883, 23) sar-t, V. sar.

(R. I. H. XXIV, 7) sar-t, disegno, proposito, proponimento, proposta, proposizione, consiglio; prudenza, saggezza, scienza.
sost. (An. I, 1, 4)
sost. (Rec. I, V, 2)
(Denkm. III, 223, c. 11)
(Mans. III, 485)
(Bul. Stele N. 444)
(Champ. Not. descr. 492)
(Rell. Z. 1886, 93), excellent en conseils.
2) — Verbo: formar un disegno, un proposito, un proponimento, ecc. (V. Champ. Not. descr. 492).

, sartsart (P. Harr. 500, verso). Masp. (Journ. As. 1883, 23) lo dà come forma raddoppiata di sar-t ed a questo identico, e nel l. c. traduce: tiges de souchet, gambi di squinante (giunco odoroso).

, sarχ (D. Z. T. II, 46, 47), Var. delle b. e. di srχ.

, sarna. Maspero identifica con שָׁרוֹן, il moderno Sarunèh?

, salroza, nome proprio d'uomo (straniero all'Egitto) ai tempi dei Ramessidi.

, sartà, probabilm. la moderna ألشرتا, località vicina a Damasco, oppure صرتا.

sartit (Sall. I, 5, 1e2), secondo Brugsch, corrisp. al copto CPIT (Z. M.), CPHT (T.), χαλὺμασθαι, spicas legere.

(P. di Berl. I, l. 57 e 58)
(B. M. T. 73, 4)
sasa, forma raddop. e causat. di sa (V.); signif.: salire su, scalare, montare sul dorso ad alcuno, accomodarsi sul dorso di qualcuno.
(P. di Berlin., l. c.) (Masp., Mél. d'Arch. II, 81) faire aller la griffe, c'est-à-dire: frapper de la griffe.

(Tomba di Ramesse IV)
(Dend.)
sasmu, ceceme, nome di una costellazione decano.
ss'mu, e s'smu.

sasnàu (D. H. T. 100, 5 e 6), *ungere, imbalsamare, far entrare fregando.*

sas' (Inscr. Età 341), (Masp., Rec. de trav. V, 54) *forare.*

sas'u (Libro del Duau, II, 1) *trascinare (sul suolo).* ⲥⲱⲟⲩϩⲉ *trahere, raptare,* σύρειν.

sat (Tempio di Dend., Tetto) equiv. a st, in tutti i suoi significati.

sa-t (Rit. 110, 4), V. sa.

sa-t (Pleyt. Et. pl. 158), V. sai.

sa-t, V. sa.

sa-t, (Dict. géo. 585) (Louvre, Sarc. 352) (Leps. Ausw. 12) V. sa e sau.

sa-t (Inscr. Pepi I, 367), V. sa.

sa-t, V. (Brugsch, Gramm., 345) (B. H. T. 60) (V., 81, 83, 84) (Var. al Rit. 125, 5) sa, e sau e stt.

sa-t (P. di Berl. I, l. 48) secondo la lettura di Maspero, che lo considera come una var. ortografica di sa ed equivalente a sa, all. 2, *saggezza, saggio,* ecc.
— Diehl (Z. 1886, 83) legge questo gruppo sar (V.) e dichiara erronea la trascrizione di Maspero.

sa-ta, V. sotto sa.

sati (Tempio di Dend., Tetto), V. sat.

sati (Rit. 17, 54), forma

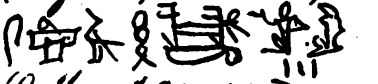
caus. di [hierogl.] ati (V.); annichilatore, distruttore, feritore (Pierr.) il carnefice, le bourreau.

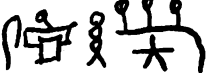
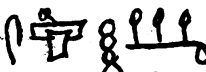
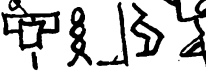
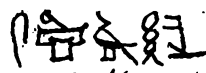
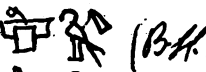
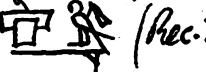
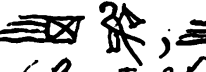
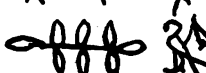
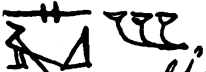
[hierogl.] (Bon. 10, A) [hierogl.] (ib. 12, A) [hierogl.] (Rit. gr. 30.1) sa-ti, sost. corrisp. a [hierogl.] sau, spec. nel senso di custode, guardiano.
— Il 1º e 2º anche come verbo.

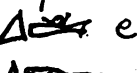
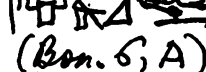
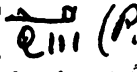
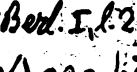
[hierogl.], sa-tu (Leps. Aelt. Text. p. 3), Var. al Rit. 17, 45 invece di [hierogl.] sau.
— V. anche [hierogl.] sa.

[hierogl.], sa-tt-u (Rit. 133, 1 e 5), (Birch) the despisers (?) (a 133, 1) e the form (ib. 5); (Lepage Ren.) the mists; (Pierr.) le sol (133, 1), non traduce il gruppo alla col. 5.
— Forse i dannati?, forse var. del seg.?

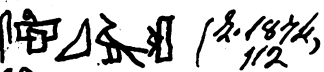
[hierogl.] (Rit. 39, 15), satt [hierogl.], sad V. [hierogl.] sat e [hierogl.] stt.
Il 1º è tradotto da Birch exhausted, da Devéria trembler, da Pierr. tremblant.

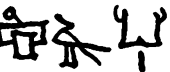
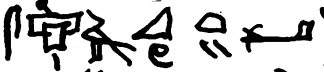
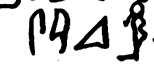
[hierogl.], saḥ, Var. di [hierogl.] sḥ (V.).

— Anche var. del seg.
ⲥⲁϩⲟⲩ, ⲥⲱⲟⲩϩ, ⲥⲟⲟⲩϩ, congregare, congerere, acervare; convenire; — et passiva. — Congregatio, coetus. ⲉⲧⲥⲟⲟⲩϩ congregatus, adstans.
— Mettere insieme, comporre, adunare, raccogliere insieme.

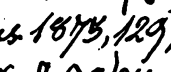
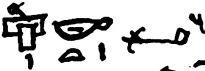
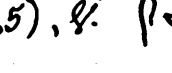
[hierogl.] (Sall. I, 6, 8) [hierogl.] (P. Sotimes, al Rit. 42, 9) [hierogl.] (Sall. II, 4, 3) [hierogl.] saḥ, V. [hierogl.] e [hierogl.] sḥ. [hierogl.] (Sall. I, 6, 8) [hierogl.] (Sall. II, 8, 3) saḥ-ta, propr.: colui che si raduna con altri nello stesso pezzo di terra, signif. (come ha per il primo interpretato Goodw. Rev. Arch. 1861, 133): conterranei, contermini, il vicino, esser vicino, confinante, שָׁכֵן, essere nella vicinanza.
— prossimità, vicinanza; vicinato.
— E questi medesimi significati ha il semplice gruppo saḥ, oltre a quelli affini di: lo scontrarsi, l'urtarsi l'un l'altro, l'esser contiguo, il toccarsi, l'incontro, lo scontro (V. P. Sutimes, al Rit. 68, 5).
— Il 2º gruppo, al Rit. 42, 9, pare piuttosto var. di [hierogl.] sḥ-t e di [hierogl.] sḥ ([hierogl.] al Rit. di Torino)

(Leyd. I, 344, IX, 5) (P. Harr. 500, verso) (Prisse, 14, 1) saḥ-u, il vicinato, il vicino, i vicini. V. il prec.

, saḥ (Birch Z. 1869, 133) caq, terebra, trapano, trivello, succhiello.

, saḥ, Orione; V. sḥ.

, saḥ (Abyd. Mariette), la barca di Orione (V. il prec.).

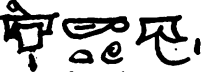
, saḥbu (Sall. I). Var. di shbu.

, saḥ-t (P. Sutimes, Parigi, al Rit. 68, 6), prossimità, vicinanza, ecc.; sost. corrisp. a saḥ.

, saḥ-t (Birch, Coffin of Amamu, XXIII, 9), Orione. V. saḥ.

(B.H.T. 16) (Rec. I, 74, 4) (D.D. 98, 1) (Rec. I, 35) (B.H.T. 28, 5) (D.Z.T. 7, 2, 2) (Stel. Mettern.) sa-ḥor, lett. il dosso di Horo; è identico all'ebr. שַׁחַר (duale שְׁחָרִים), arab. سحر, aurora, alba, il rosso del mattino, le cui ali (in ebr. כַּנְפֵי שַׁחַר) si estendono, come quelle di un uccello, sul cielo del primo mattino.

, saq (Rec. IV, 25, 150). V. sq.

(Inscr. Zeta, 287) (Z. 1881, Taf. II, col. 2) saq, forme antiquate equiv. a saq, riunire, radunare, ecc. — Raggiungere, riconseguire, riottenere.

(Rit. 110, 2) (Dict. géo. 1063, 39) (ib. 64, 26) (Prisse, 11, 9) (B.H.T. 64, 2) (Bon. 6, A) Cabul. Esneh; (Z. 1867, 118) saq, V. e sq. (P. di Berl. I, l. 23 e 24), saq ḥā-u,

letter.: radunare le membra, significa: radunare, raccogliere le forze (Masp.).
2) — Il 1º gruppo ha specialmente il significato di: comprendere, capire; — ed i passivi. — Ma nel l.c. del Rit. signif.: disegnare, rappresentare (in colore).

[hieroglyphs] (Z. 1874, 112) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Sall. II 1,2) saga, saqu, varianti del prec. Il 1º gruppo nel l.c. nel senso dell'all. 2. — Birch però (l.c.) traduce umile e confr. col copto CAK esser molestato, vessato, ridotto in angustie.

[hieroglyphs], saga, שׂוֹכֹה, שׂוֹכוֹ, nome di una località nella tribù di Giuda.

[hieroglyphs], saquti (P. Harr. I, 29, 11), scultore, intagliatore; ϣⲟϫⲧ sculpere.
Confr. [hieroglyphs] sàq.

[hieroglyphs], sagebu (o forse meglio sabequ) (Dict. géog. 594), Var. di [hieroglyphs] sbk.

[hieroglyphs], sagenaga-t (Rit. 164, 5), nome di un genio femmina

[hieroglyphs], s-aqhu (Stela Antefà II, 2; Trans. 1873, 129), forma causat. di [hieroglyphs] aqhu cogli stessi signif.. — Birch trad.: to laid, porre, collocare; costruire, fabbricare.

[hieroglyphs] (Brugsch) [hieroglyphs] (Chab.) [hieroglyphs] sak (P. di Bologna 11,3) nel titolo [hieroglyphs] her sak-u, che Chab. trad.: le supérieur des mariniers.
Confr. [hieroglyphs] sga.

[hieroglyphs], sakī (Sall. II, 2, 5), V. [hieroglyphs] skī.

[hieroglyphs], sak-tu (preceduto dall'articolo [hieroglyphs]) (P. Pleyte e Rossi, X, l. 4; Masp. Genr. épist. 84), piccole asinelle. CHⲐ (T.), CHϪ (M.) Π1, pullus asinae.
— Pleyte trad. bât (?).

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (An. V, 6, 2) sag, saga. Brugsch aveva dapprima tradotto sgridare, riprendere, rimproverare, maledire, vituperare, ingiuriare, insultare, quereller. — Ed i sost. corrisp.
— Ma poi nel supplemento emette un'altra opinione. Egli da una parte

riferisce questo vocabolo al copto ϯⲥⲁⲕ (M.) molestare, e trad.: beschweren, aggravare, caricare, incomodare, molestare. — Confr. צָעַק angustiare, molestare, opprimere, onde צוּק e צוּקָה angustia, afflizione. — E da un'altra parte Brugsch contrappone questo vocabolo a dūa lodare, glorificare, adorare; e traduce: imprecare, esecrare (costrutto con); sentir avversione od orrore (per..., ...), abborrire, detestare, abbominare; aver ripugnanza, antipatia; ripugnare, rivoltare.

— Si confronti tuttavia שִׂיחַ gemere, querelarsi, lamentarsi (ed anche: parlare, ragionare, meditare); שָׁאַג gemere, ruggire; שָׁחָה opprimere, umiliare; ed i passivi.

— Maspero (Genr. épist. 113) traduce rejeter, se rejeter, e confr. con שׁוּג, שָׁגָה, שָׁגַג, erravit, aberravit, deliquit; erravit per imprudentiam, per imprudentiam peccavit, titubavit; — (Hiph'il) in errorem abduxit, abduxit ā rectā viā, a praeceptis divinis.

, saga (An. I, 23, 2) (Chab.) marciare, camminar militarmente;
(Brugsch) Var. di sga.

, saga (An. I, 23, 7), Chab. (Voy. 260 e seg.) connette questo vocabolo con ⲥⲟⲕ, ⲥⲱⲕ (T. M., П), ⲥⲟⲕⲓ (M.), saccus, cilicium; שַׂק cilicium, pannus crassus, vestis lugentium; — e trad.: una stoffa di peli.
— Metatesi di gasa.

, sagarza (An. IV, 17, 3), un vocabolo d'origine semitica, il quale designa un'arma od altro oggetto di legno.

, saxarāa (D. H. T. 18, 6 e 7),
V. sxarāa.

, saxenīu (Dict. géog. 1139), plur. di , sxn (V.), puntello, appoggio, sostegno.

, sà (Z. 1868, 107), Var. di sn, duce.

, sà (Maus. IV, 218; Mél. d'Archéol. II, 126), rara var. (etiopica) di , , sà.
— sà-ḥer, montar su, salire sopra, montar sopra; — montare, salire,

ire supra, adscendere.

[hieroglyphs], sà-xer, scalare, scender giù, ire infra, descendere.

[hieroglyphs], sà (Rit. 53, 2), V. [hieroglyphs] sàu.

[hieroglyphs], sà (Rit. 142, 26) (Pierret) il luogo d'immolazione.

[hieroglyphs], sàa (Birch, Z. 1866, 88) equival. a [hieroglyphs] sa.

[hieroglyphs], s-àau (Rit. 90, 6), forma caus. di [hieroglyphs] àau (V.); dare gloria a, invocare. Regge la prep. [hieroglyphs] n.
Pierr. trad. [hieroglyphs] del l. c.: invocatori.

[hieroglyphs], sàati, var. di [hieroglyphs] sàti. e caus. di [hieroglyphs] ati.

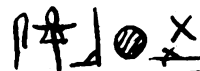
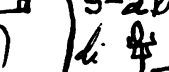
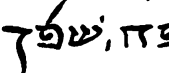
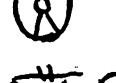
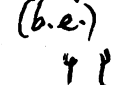
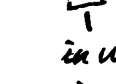
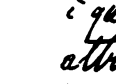
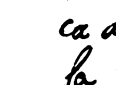
[hieroglyphs], sàati (Rit. 90, 2), (Birch) the Punishers; (Pierr.) les bourreaux.

[hieroglyphs], (E), ?
Brugsch legge sàatt-àr e confr. con ϣⲱⲧⲡ obliquum, contortum esse.

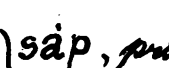
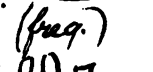
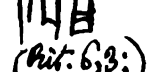
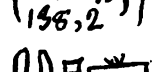
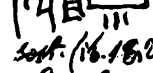
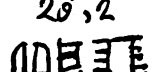
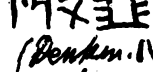
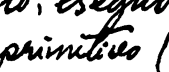
[hieroglyphs], s-àad (Denkm. IV, 115, 22), Caus. di [hieroglyphs] àad (V.)

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Unas), [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Teti 210) } s-àā, caus. di [hieroglyphs] āā (V.); introdurre, immagazzinare.

[hieroglyphs], sài (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 127), V. [hieroglyphs] sà.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 63, Tit.; 136, 14; 79, 8), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 149, 55 e 59), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (ib. 53, Tit.), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 82, Tit.; 149, 57), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 136, 13), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 59, Tit.) } sàu, ⲥⲱ (T. M. B.), ⲥⲉ (T. M.), ⲥⲁ (B.), bibere, sugere, potare: bere, abbeverarsi (di ... [hieroglyphs]) dissetarsi (con ..., [hieroglyphs]).

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } sàu (Inscr. Pepi I, 432, 433), secondo Maspero (Rec. de trav. VII) Var. a del prec.

[hieroglyphs], sàu (Athen. franç. 1856, N. 6), montone, ariete, pecora. ⲉⲥⲟⲟⲩ (T.), ⲉⲥⲱⲟⲩ (M.), ⲉⲥⲁⲩ (B.), ✝. ovis; שֶׂה, שֶׂיו, pecora, agnello.

, sàb (J. de Roug. Edf. 62, XI) Var. di sb e sb-it. seg., all. 3.

s-àbex, forma caus. di àbx (V.); invadere, metter le mani sopra. Confr. שׁפך, שׁטח, spandere, estendere.
(Rit. 13, 40) (De Rougé; Text. géog. 77)

sàp (op. sàpi). Nei testi delle epoche più antiche e più recenti si trova questo geroglifico sul capo di divinità femminili, siccome la forma femminile dei geroglifici ... , che si trovano collocate sul capo di divinità maschili. — Ed ambedue insieme qa-sàp (ΚΕΑCΠΙ) allegoria in una serie di 14 personaggi allegorici, i quali doveano rappresentare 14 attributi del dio Ra, che li comunica ai re ed agli altri suoi favoriti sulla terra. — V. sotto q, alcuni altri cenni su queste patronesse dei 14 attributi.
(b. e.)
2) — Segno distintivo del 4° e del 5° Nômo del Basso Egitto. — Sul significato geografico di e V. il Dict. géogr. di Brugsch, sotto SÀPI.
3) — Questi due segni sono anche ideogrammi equiv. al vocab. seg., nel senso di ergere, innalzare; (secondo Bergm. Testo, p. 13) prüfen, esaminare (V. il seg., all. 3.

sàp, propr. caus. di àp; ergere, innalzare, stabilire, fondare, formare, fare, costrurre, fabbricare. — Dirigere, indirizzare, apparecchiare, preparare, allestire, apprestare, disporre, ordinare, assegnare, aggiudicare, attribuire (costrutto con l'accusativo della persona e con ... della cosa, Pepi I, 401; Masp., Rec. de trav. VII). — Eseguire un piano od un progetto; eseguire, proseguire l'antico o primitivo (op.) piano, progetto, ecc., secondo cui dovea esser eseguito un edifizio od un lavoro d'arte.
(freq.) (Rit. 6, 3; 136, 2) sost. (16, 18, 23; 20, 2) (Denkm. IV, 27, a) (B. T. II, 45, 8)
2) — I sostant. corrisp.: esecuzione, disposizione, costruzione, fondazione, assegno, ecc.; — piano, progetto, disegno, abbozzo, modello o esemplare.
3) — Esaminare, verificare, giudicare, apprezzare, riconoscere, ispezionare, considerare; calcolare. — Ed i sost. esame, calcolo, conto, ispezione, giudizio, verificazione, controllo, inventario, visita; — giudizio, diritto, legge. — Giudice, verificatore, esaminatore, ispettore.

[hier.], sàp (Rit. 17, 75). L'espressione del l. c. [hier.] [hier.]: guardiani e Dei verificatori (V. il prec., all. 3) è tradotta da Birch: the Guardians and Judges; da De Rougé: gardiens sagaces; da Pierret: gardiens justiciers. — V. [hier.] sàpi.

[hier.] (Denkm. IV, 40, d; Ä. Z. II, 18, 6), [hier.], [hier.], [hier.], [hier.] (Edfu), [hier.] (Ä. Z. I, 3, a), [hier.] (B. H. T. IX, 5), [hier.] (Edfu) } sàpi, equiv. a [hier.] e var. sàp, specialm. come sost. e soprattutto nome d'agente. L'ultimo è titolo di Xnum, il dio formatore e modellatore per eccellenza.

[hier.] sàpi (Rit. 17, 33), nome di un Dio; (Birch) the Creator or Judgment; (Pierr.) le dieu faisant droit.
— V. [hier.] sàp.

[hier.] (Rit. 69, 5; 133, 6; Harr. I, 25, 8; 46, 7), [hier.] (Rit. 17, 6; 124, 7; 146, l, p), [hier.], [hier.] (Denkm. IV, 36, d), [hier.] (Mar. Karn. pl. 42), [hier.] (Denkm. III, 224; Abyd. Ramesse II) } sàp-t, sàp-ti, V. [hier.] sàp, spec. come sost.

[hier.] (Br., Mat. ör. pl. IV), [hier.] (Dend., Pronaos) } sàf, designazione eponima del 10° giorno del mese funare: la festa della purificazione. Confr. [hier.] sf, [hier.] sfa.

[hier.], sàfu (Nav., Le Stèl. de Marseille, p. 15), V. [hier.] sft.

[hier.], sàm (Edfu), (Brug.) Var. della l. c. invece di [hier.] sam.

[hier.], [hier.] (a) (Tomba di Ti) } s-àm, caus. di [hier.] e [hier.], àm (V.); ϯ ⲟⲩⲱⲙ, cibum dare, -imbeccare, ingrassare (volatili); — (Masp.) empâter, empâtement.
— Confr. anche [hier.] àm.

[hier.], sàm, nebbia, oscurità, buio, tenebrosità, tenebre.
— Nuvola, nube.
— Nebuloso, nuvolo, nebbioso, fosco.
Affine con [hier.] samī.

[hier.], sàmà (Dend.), non si è trovato altrove. Designa, secondo Brugsch, una particolare specie di pietra. — Confr. שֹׁהַם onichino,

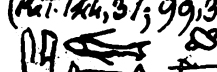
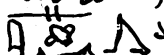
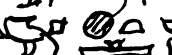
onice, sardonico, berillo.
— Forse lo stesso che aroma.

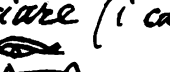
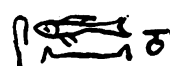
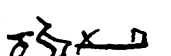
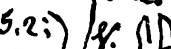
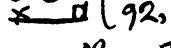
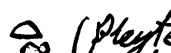
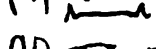
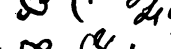
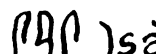
, sàm-t (Tomba di Ti), sost. di sàm, imbeccata, empâtement, ingrassamento di un volatile.

, sàn, nome di uno dei sette dèi chiamati Zàs.

(Abid., Rit. di Ammon.) (V. Lemm, Ritualbuch, 25) (Collez. Clot Bey) (Mar. Abyd., tav. 21) (Stela Piânχi) (Mar. Dend. III, 37, 4) (Géog. I, tav. 21, N. 10) sàn, terra da sigillare; una specie di creta od argilla impiegata per suggellare serrature, pentole, lettere, ecc. Brugsch assimila a lutosus fuit, onde , arab. , lutum. , rompere la creta del sigillo, staccare la terra suggellatoria, cioè: dissuggellare; l'opposto di apporre la terra da suggello, suggellare.

, sàn (Dict. géo 1382; Rec. IV, 13, 74), specie particolare di barca.

(Inscr. Pepi I, 399) (ib. 464, 468) (Rit. 149, 14) (Stel. Piânχi, retto, 11) (Stel. Metter.) (Dend.) (Rec. de trav. VII, 170, nota) (D. H. T. I, 22. b) sàn, forma caus. di e varr., àn; 1) — Contorcersi, avvolgersi, volgersi, voltarsi, volgersi verso.., avvolgersi intorno a qualche cosa. 2) — (L. 1865, 94) detto anche dell'avvolgimento, della spira di un serpente. 3) — Affrettare, far premura, — andar presto, affrettarsi, correre; esser agile; — Avv.: diligenter, presto, vite.
(Confr. Nav. Litan. du Soleil).
4) — (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII) percorrere; onde
(Inscr. Pepi I, 399), percorrere la terra.
5) — (Masp., ib.) tirare:
sàn sa n...., (ib. p. 170, nota) tirer le dos de....
, tirare i piedi.
6) — (D. H. T. II, 35; Inscr. Pepi I, 234), equiv. a sàn (V. ib. un es. all'al. 5).

, sàn (Inscr. Unas), Masp. (Rec. de trav. IV, 43) lo dà come var. del prec., all. 3, ecc.

(Rit. 144, 31; 99, 34) (B. H. T. 81, 75) (Rit. 32, 6) (D. H. T. 88) sàn, 1) — applicare, apporre, sovrapporre, mettere, indossare (per es. abiti).
2) — Fregare, stropicciare, far frizioni (per es. con olio od altri liquidi); — e quindi
3) — ungere, imbalsamare; insinuare, far entrare fregando; — purificare (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII, 147).
4) — (Chab. e Pleyte) guérir, charmer, fasciner; incantare; incanto, incantesimo (in favore di..., per..., ...).
5) — difendere, preservare, guardare, proteggere, scampare (da..., contro..., ...): (D. E. T. I, 22, 6), (il Dio) protegge contro tutte le cose cattive, cioè contro tutti i mali.
6) — Logorare per fregamento, sfilacciar per fregamento; stritolare, sminuzzolare, tritare, sgretolare (per es. sulla mano, Rec. I, 104, 5).
— Al senso guarire dell'all. 4 confr. CHINI (M.), CAEIN, CAEEIN (T.), π, medicus; MNTCAEIN, T, ἰατρική, medicina.
— (Birch) to coil (Rit. 17, 93), to heal (32, 6; 99, 34); (Le Page Renouf) slowness (144, 31); (De Rougé) extendere (99, 34). (Pierret) guérir (99, 34), préserver (ib. 144, 31).

sànu (Rit. 17, 93), far bello, ordinare, acconciare (i capelli). — Caus. di àn. TCANO, TCANE, ornare; concinnitas, ordo, ornatus, decor.
2) — Equiv. al prec.

sànnu (An. I, 25, 6). (Chab. Voy. 259) scrittura erronea invece di sunnu.

sànnu, affrettarsi, ecc. V. sàn. all. 3.

(E. 95, 2; 92, 9) (Rec. I, 104, 5) (D. R. 147, 3, 2) sànnu, V. sàn.

(Pleyte, Ét. 49) (Var. al Rit. 99, 34) sàn-t, V. il prec.

sàn-t (Edfu, Lotta d'Horo), V. sàn.

sàrt, Var. di srt.

sàs, (Rev. Arch. 1868, 509; 1867, 3 e 100; Leps. Aelt. Text. 22),

||| ||| ≡≡≡ 1★ il numero sei, la cifra 6. ebr. שֵׁשׁ, שִׁשָּׁה, arab. ستّة, (f.) ستّ, (antiq.) ... , etiop. ..., assir. sisatu (m.) sissa (f.). — copto COOY, CEY (?) (cum praefix. -ACE, -TACE); fem. CO, COE, COO (?).

..., sàs, stoffa, il cui filamento era contesto di sei fili.

..., s-àsep (Dend.), forma caus. di ... àsp (V.), ed equiv. a ... ssp.

..., sàt, pecora, Var. di ... e di ... srt.

..., sàt, Var. di ... srt.

... se-sàt, Varr. di ... se-sert.

..., sàt (Dend. Bremass). Var. di ... sa-t.

..., sàti (Rit. 142, 1), nome di una località, sotto il patronato di Osiride.

..., sàti (Liste dei Nomi di Edfu, 3° Nomo del Basso Egitto), la gamba. — V. il seg.

... (Rit. 17, 56) sàti, distruttore, annichilatore o feritore; (Pierr.) il carnefice.
— Brugsch lo confr. con CAAT, praetergredi, transire.

..., sàten (Stel. C, 1, Louvre), secondo Masp., forma impulsiva di un radicale ... àten; signif.: ottener la precedenza (su....).

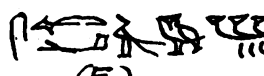
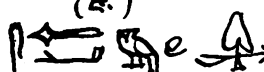
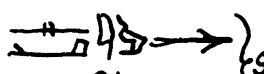
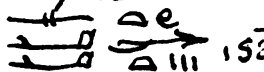
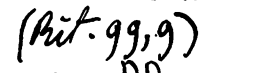
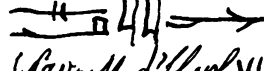
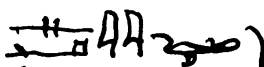
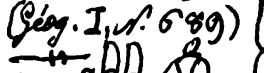
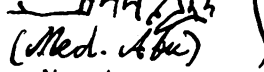
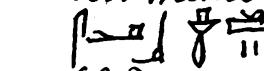
... (B. H. T. 80, 67 e seg.) s-àd, caus. di ... àd (V.). diminuire, scemare, indebolire, debilitare, fiaccare, snervare, rompere.
2) — Punire, castigare, riprendere, biasimare, rimproverare; condannare ad una ammenda.
— Pena, punizione, castigo, penitenza, condanna, biasimo, rimprovero (B. H. T. l. c.).
CTO, CTE, reprobare, improbare, repudiare; CTOEBOA damnare, contemnere.
— V. ... sàad.

... (Harr. I, 78, 5) ... (ib. 17, a) ... (An. IV, 17, 6 e seg.) sàd, forme causat. di ... àd, ...

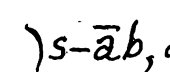
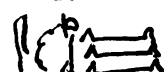
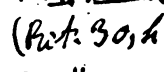
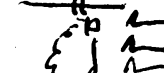
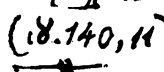
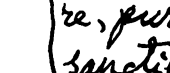
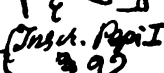
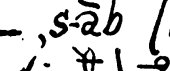
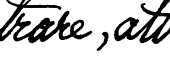
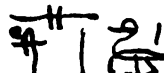
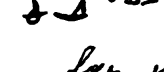
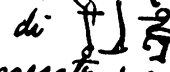
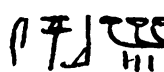
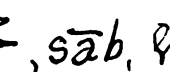
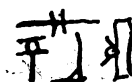
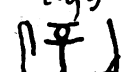
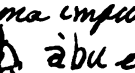
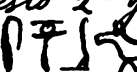
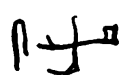
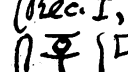
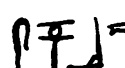
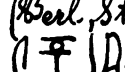
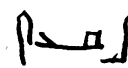
àdennu [ⲈⲒⲦⲚ (B.), ⲈⲒⲦⲈⲚ (B.), ⲦⲈⲚ (M.), stercus, fimus]; ciò che viene ammucchiato; mucchio di concime, di letame; ⲤⲀⲦ, ⲤⲎⲦ, ⲤⲞⲦ (T), κόπρος, stercus, fimus.
— Spesso usato figuratamente per rappresentare l'insolita, l'inusitata, la straordinaria quantità di pregevoli oggetti, come se fossero letame; — e quindi in generale: mucchio, grande quantità.

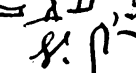
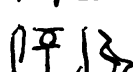
sàden (Rit. 157, 2) (Pierret) appliquer (à..., ...), (Birch) to connect (to...).

s-àddī, forma caus. di àdt (V.), ed equivalente a sàd.

sàh-u (Z. 1882, 173 e 174), gli illustri defunti, gli illustri. Var. di sāh-u.

sàq, opp. (Harr. I, 29, 11), sàqi (An. IV, verso, 16): formare, figurare, rappresentare, disegnare, fare, dipingere, scolpire, ⲰϪⲦ. — Lavoro di scultura, פִּתּוּחַ, שְׂכִיָּה, immagine, effigie, figura, simulacro, figura, disegno. — Scultore.

s-àqer (Rit. 8, 1; 100, 7 ecc.) forma caus. di àqr (V.), perfezionare, ed il passivo; — esser allo stato di perfezione (Pierr. al Rit. 100, 7); dare la perfezione (Brugsch) die Vollkommenheit spenden (al Rit. 8, 1).
— (Birch) to instruct, to prepare; (De Rougé) instruction; (Chab.) apprendre le moyen de...

sàki (P. Matem. Rhind), secondo il Rodet (Journ. As. 1881, II, 224), signif.: verificare, verificazione. Confr. sk, all. 4.

s-āa, forma caus. ed impulsiva di āa (V.); far grande, ingrandire, accrescere, aumentare, magnificare, rendere grande; — ingrandimento.
— Nel P. Prisse (5, 8; 7, 8; 2, 1; 13, 6), sopratutto in unione con àb, cuore, signif.: essere orgoglioso, altiero, fiero.

sāaà, sāaī (Bul., Stel. Thotm. III), s-āau, id., sāatui: equiv. al prec. (Il 1°, 4° e 5° sono varr. capricciose del P. Mor. di Bul.
— L'ultimo signif. piuttosto: il superiore, il più grande.

(E.) (M. Eb. frag.; E, 38; P. Harr. 500, verso) sāam, sāamu Var. di sām.

sāau (plur.) sāā-tu (Rit. 99, 9) sāī (Nav. M. d'Ell. pl. VII, N. 9) puntello, sostegno, travatura. V. sāī. (Pierr. al Rit. l. c.) fermeture. (Nav. l. c.) cavicchio, caviglia, piuolo, o simile pezzo di legno in una nave, al quale erano annodate le correggie xesa-u.

(Géog. I, N. 689) (Med. Abu) sāī sāui (Sarc. Huber, Vienn.) star male, esser oppresso; — gravezza, gravità, peso od oppressione del corpo. Confr. CI (? M.) crapula.

sāb (P. D'Orb. 12, 1), adornare, ornare, fregiare, acconciare, parare, addobbare, abbellire, decorare (con ...); — ed i passivi. — Ornamento, acconciatura, abbellimento; — monile: (l. c.) ogni sorta di begli ornamenti muliebri.

Confr. COTBHT (M.), honestum, decentem esse; eg honestus, decorus, praestans. — שפר piacere, esser bello, far bello, adornare, decorare; onde שֶׁפֶר bellezza, שַׁפִּיר elegante, bello. — Riehl (Z. 1886, 80) è di opinione che il gruppo del P. d'Orb. si debba leggere e tradurre come il seg.

sāb (P. di Bologna 1094, 8, 10), (Riehl. Z. 1886, 80) pane, specie di pane o di focaccia. V. art. prec. in fine.

(Rit. 30, 4) (Id. 140, 11) (Inscr. Pepi I, 392) s-āb, caus. di e varr. āb; nettare, lavare, mondare, purificare, ed i passivi; detto in senso fisico ed in senso morale. TOTBO, TOTBE, TEBO, TBBO, TBBE, mundare, purgare, purificare, sanctificare.

s-āb (Rit. 148, 3) causat. di āb (V.); far penetrare (attraverso ...), penetrare, attraversare.

sāb, V. sàb.

(B. di Berl. I, l. 95) s-āb. Il 1º nel l. c. secondo Masp. (Mél. d'Arch. 1877, 137) signif.: mettere in gioia, ed è forma impulsiva di àbu e di sābu. — Il 2º, secondo Piehl (Rec. de trav. II, 73) signif.: tirare, menare, trarsi dietro, menare a spasso: letter. (in conness. col signif. seg.): far l'azione dello schakal che tira la barca del sole.
— Questo 2º gruppo è anche equival. a sāb, lo schakal.

(Rec. I, 38, 10) (Pet. 69, 8) sāb, propr. un castrato (ⲥⲉⲃⲓ, circoncidere, castrare), un bue.
— Il 2º è anche equiv. al seg.

sāb (Berl. Stela Ramesse) sābī (C, 112, Louvre) lo schakal, canis niloticus. Sono così chiamati gli animali che tirano la barca del sole.
זאב, assir. zibu, lupo.
— Il 2º gruppo è anche equiv. al prec.

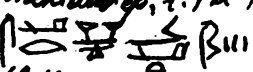
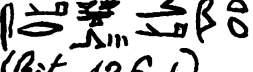
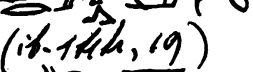
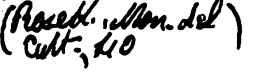
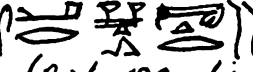
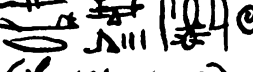
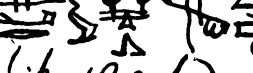
sābī (Stel. Karn.) sābu (Tav. Stat.) V. sāb.

s-ābu (Insc. Sepi. I, 373), V. s-āb.

sābu (Beni Hass.) V. sāb e sāb.

s-āp, caus. di āp (V.).

sām (Inscr. Unas, 176) (Stela Neki) (Maspero, Rec. de trav. III, 196), abbondanza.

sām, Stern (E. Gloss. 38) trad. absinthium, assimilandolo al greco σάμ, che, secondo Dioscoride, era il nome egizio dell'assenzio od artemisia arborescens, specie che non è rara in Egitto. —
— Masp. (Journ. As. 1883, 212) traduce pure artemisia, quantunque egli pensi anche a σουμ (oppure σουι), che, secondo Dioscoride, designa l'agnus castus.
— Brugsch traduce anche: una specie di sesamo.
— Confr. però anche שום, ثوم, aglio; סם aroma.

, sām, b.e. (D. H. T. II, 35, c, d, 5), monile (Brug.). — Var. di sāmu. — Confr. però aroma.

s-ām, forma caus. di ām (V.); godere, assaggiare il cibo, gustare; — prendere, sorbire un liquido. — nutrirsi, cibarsi, abbeverarsi (di....., ...). — nutrire, soddisfare (il cuore) (Rit. 125, 36). (Rit. 165, Rit.; P. Rhind, 16, 5) (Rit. 125, 2; 136, 2) (id. 125, 36 e 37) b.e. (Nav. M. d'H. IV, V, 3) gustare, assaporare, assaggiare; gusto, sapore; — ΤΔΜΜΟ, ΤΜΜΟ, ΤΜΜΕ, ΤΜ̄Ο, ΤΜ̄Ε, nutrire, alere; detto freq. del bere.

s-āmu, s-āmu, Varr. del preced. (Pleyt. Et. p. 52) (E) (Harr. I, 3, 6) (E)

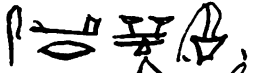
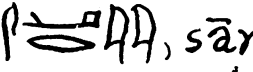
, sāmu (Harr. I, 45, 5), affine con sābu (V.); essere adornato, fregiato, ornato, decorato, intarsiato, ecc. (di...., ...).

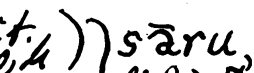
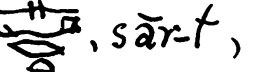
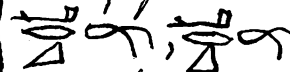
, sāmu (Harr. I, 19, a; 53, 10), V. sām.

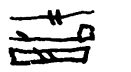
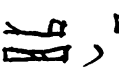
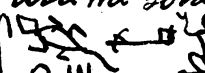
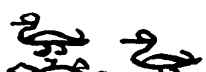
, s-ānd (P. Prisse, 5, 4 inf.), caus. di ānd (V.), annientare, annichilare; — sconcertare, frustrare.

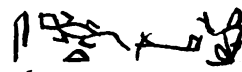
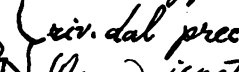
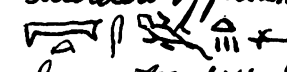
s-ānx, causat. di ānx (V.).

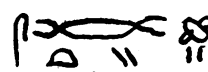
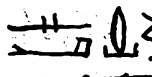
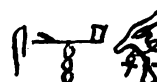
s-ār, forma causativa di ār; sorreggere, sostenere in alto, elevare, alzare, levare, innalzare, sollevare. — condurre, trasportare, portare (P. Rhind, M. 109, 2; il 2° gruppo). ΤΔλΟ, ΤΔλΕ, imponere, adscendere, ponere supra, afferre; — et subst. — Far salire, fare risalire, far giungere, far pervenire. — E quindi anche: mandare. — raggiungere, toccare, elevarsi (fino a....), avvicinarsi a..... (Rit. 71, 4; 79, 5) (id. 125, 41; 157, Rit.) (Dend.) (Dend.)

(Rit. 71, 4; Stel. Mentuhotep, l. 14) (Sall. IV, 16, 9) (Rit. 126, 1) (ib. 144, 19) (Rosell. Mon. del Cult., 40) sār-māt, (Dushington, Trans. VII, 395, 364) condurre od innalzare o tener alta la verità; (Birch) to send truth; (De Roug.) apporter la justice; (Meyer) Wahrheit bringen; (Pierr.) faire remonter la vérité.

(Rit. 129, 41 e 42) (ib. 127, 1 e 2) (ib. 130, 4) formole affini alle prec. far elevare la testimonianza, il rapporto (della verità). (Pierr. Rit. 129, 41) confesser la vérité; faire remonter la vérité.

(Rit. 137, titolo) letter.: far salire la fiamma, far avvampare la fiamma (del lucignolo di una lampada); signif.: accendere, allumare. — Talora questa espressione è solamente formata da sār seguito da [hieroglyph] (V. Harr. I, 27, 10); Confr. ϲⲟⲗ, [coptic], linum, ellychnium, quod in oleo positum, accenditur.

sār-nehs (Dend. e Philae; Z. 1865, 6), nome della 2a ora della notte, letter. quella che solleva in alto il suo signore.

sār, accendere, allumare una lampada. V. col. prec., l. 22 e segg.

sār (Düm. Edfu; Dict. geogr. 910), una specie di pianta commestibile; identico a σάρι, σαρὶν, σαρὶς, σαρὸν (Hesychius, Theophr. Hist. pl. IV, 8; Plin. sari, circa Nilum crescens); — il papyrus od una specie di byblos. — Forse שְׂעֹרָה, l'orzo?.

sārī, derivato dalla forma caus. di [hieroglyph] ār; significa: ferculo, vassoio, vaso. In Karn. (epoca di Thotmes III) questo vocabolo sta allato alla figura qui disegnata.

(Rit. 130, 4) (Brug.) sāru, V. [hieroglyph] sār.

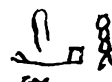
sār-t, V. [hieroglyph] s-ār.

[hieroglyphs] (Mar. Dend. Testo, p. 220) [hieroglyphs] (B. H. T. 73,3) s-ārq, forme causat. di [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] ārq; (V. queste voci).
— Scacciare con esorcismi o scongiuri.
ⲦⲀⲖϬⲈ, ⲦⲀⲖϬⲞ, finem imponere, cohibere; ⲦⲀⲢⲔⲈ, ⲦⲀⲢⲔⲞ, ⲦⲈⲢⲔⲞ, adjurare dæmonem, ut discedat.

[hieroglyphs] (Dev. P. Judic. p. 193) [hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 4, 4 e 7) [hieroglyphs] s-ās', caus. di [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] ās' (V.).
— I tre ultimi sono anche equiv. a [hieroglyphs] sas't.

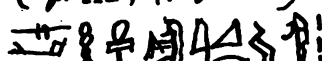
[hieroglyphs], se-ās opp. sās' (Harr. I, 20, b, 9), una specie di uccello, che era usato nelle offerte. (Birch, Z. 1873, 71) oca.
Confr. סיס, סוס, rondine, gru.

[hieroglyphs] oppure [hieroglyphs] sās't (Harr. I, 28, 7; 57, 12; 58, 8), ritenere, impedire, tener lontano, proibire, vietare, rigettare, ributtare (Z. 1874, 24).
ⲤⲰϢⲦ, ϢⲰϢⲦ, ἀνέχειν, impedire, prohibere, detinere
2) — Equiv. al seg.

[hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 28, 8) [hieroglyphs] (P. Giudiz. Torin. VI, 3) s-ās't opp. sas't, deriv. dal prec.; signif.: (Brug.) ispettore, intendente, sovrintendente; intendente di un tempio, e precisamente della collocazione di particolari locali del tempio.
In Abido i sas't, armati di bastone, correvano come ordinatori dinnanzi ai sacerdoti officianti; onde il gruppo [hieroglyphs] del P. Giudiz. l. c. è tradotto da Devéria: chef des exécuteurs de bastonnade. — Il Brugsch però traduce questo titolo: sovrintendente, preposto, superiore o potestà degli intendenti, carica di cui era provveduta ogni grande amministrazione, non esclusi i magazzini.
— potestà, prefetto.
— birro, donzello, agente di polizia.
— Portinaio, portiere, guardaportone.

[hieroglyphs], s-ād, caus. di [hieroglyphs] ād, signif.: temperare; render morbido, flessibile, mite; migliorare, correggere.

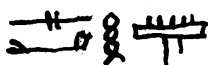
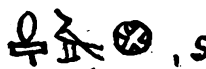
[hieroglyphs], sād-ti-u, Pleyte (Rec. de trav. III, 59) trad. odori: [hieroglyphs], odori stomachevoli, nauseabondi.

[hieroglyphs], sāza, caus. di āza? Si trova in Med. Abu, e, secondo Brug., pare col signif. di esser paralizzato; ϭⲓⲥⲉ, paralyticum fieri, ϭⲏⲥ paralyticus.

[hieroglyphs], sāḥ (Inscr. Pepi I, 331), (Maspero) condurre, menare.

[hieroglyphs] (Mar. Abyd. III, N. 647) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. III, 63) [hieroglyphs] (De Roug. Rech. 119) sāḥ, signif. fond.: essere separato, segregato, sceverato, distinto; confr. ⲥⲁϩⲉ, ⲥⲁϩⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ, avertere, amovere, recedere, declinare ab; ⲉϥⲥⲁϩⲏⲟⲩⲧ segregatus. — Onde comunem.:
1) — Essere separato, distinto dalla moltitudine; essere onorato, reputato degno, distinto; — essere innalzato, elevato ad una dignità (Düm. Dend. 40, 11), essere investito di una dignità.
— Uno che è distinto, eminente, superiore, degno, meritevole, ragguardevole, importante.
— Merito, importanza, distinzione, eminenza, dignità.
In parallel. con [hieroglyph] āau (Denkm. l. c.).
— שִׂיא, שׂוּא, שׂוּא (Giobbe), eminenza, eccellenza, elevatezza, dignità; שׂוֹע nobiltà, dignità, magnificenza, ricchezza; (Rabb.) זכה esser degno, meritevole; onde l'aggett. זכאי e l'astratto זכות.

2) — Detto dei morti, in relazione al loro corpo distinto per la solenne sepoltura, equiv. a [hieroglyphs] sāḥ, specialm. nel signif. di mummia; — ma anche nel senso degli altri allinea. (V. Stela 2590, Firenze; Piehl, Journ. As. 1881, 174).

[hieroglyphs] sāḥ, segno sillabico, che rappresenta l'ornamento che porta Ammone sul petto, e che portano al collo certi tori sacri (V. [hieroglyphs] sāḥ).
Su questo ornamento è figurata la dea Mā [hieroglyph] e qualche volta lo scarabeo [hieroglyph].
— V. sotto aūa in fine dell'art. [hieroglyph].

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Teti 249) [hieroglyphs] (ib.) [hieroglyphs] (Brit. 161, 7) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 110, b) [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] (D. Z. I, 1, 9) [hieroglyphs] (Louvre, C. 66, 6) [hieroglyphs] (Rec. IV, 9; col. 33) (Düm. Dend. 40, 11) [hieroglyphs] (Rec. IV, 3, 17) sāḥ, 1) — (Düm. Dend. 40, 11) verbo equivalente a [hieroglyphs] sāḥ.
2) — Preparare una mummia, rendere la forma di mummia, mummificare, imbalsamare (Pierr. Ét.; C. 66, b. Louvre); — imbalsamazione.
3) — g. m., la forma o figura di mummia, la mummia, la forma dell'uomo nel mondo infernale.
4) — il corpo, il cadavere umano (Z. 1870, 63; Pierr. Ét. II, 37).
5) — Simulacro, fantasma, lar-

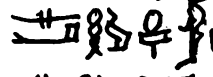
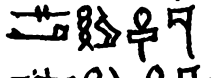
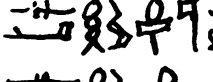
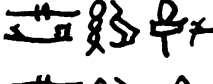
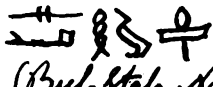
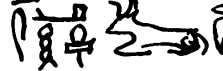
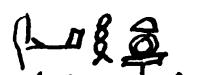
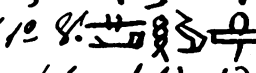
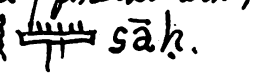
va, ombra; forma.

sāḥ-āqer, una mummia perfetta, cioè imbalsamata nelle condizioni prescritte e munita di tutte le salvaguardie necessarie per l'altra vita, sia in talismani, amuleti, sia in preghiere su papiro, ecc. (P. del Louvre 3148 p. III, l. 8) (Rit. 110, b, plur.)

— All'all. 2, confr. סוך avviluppare; סוך ungere, imbalsamare; סחה, סחו espurgare, nettare.

, sāḥ (Rit. 148, 9) nome di una delle sette vacche mistiche.

, sāḥ (De Roug. Tomb. d'Ahmès, p. 92), una specie di catena o collana che era portata intorno al collo. V. sāḥ.

, sāḥa (Rit. 125, 28), nome di una regione mistica.

, sāḥ (Pierr. Inscr. du Louvre, II, 37) cadavere.
— Equiv. a sāḥ, all. 2, 3 e 4.

, s-āḥā, caus. di āḥā; ergere, rizzare, collocare (Dümichen II, 144, 5).

sāḥu, Varianti di sāḥ. (L. 1840, 63) (Rit. 159, 1; P. 3148, Louvr.) (Rit. 79, 9; 148, 13) (ib. 73, 3) (ib. 89, 7) (ib. 144, 15) (ib. 144, 5) (ib. 78, 15 e 16) (ib. 78, 29) (Bul. Stela Nehi) (Med.-Abu)
— Quanto agli ultimi due gruppi, il Brugsch li fa equiv. a sāḥ, — e Revillout a (V. sotto āua, in fine dell'art.), confr. ⲥⲁϩⲟⲧ, ⲥⲁϩⲱⲧ (M., N.) gazophilacia; סוד famigliare, consigliere (del re), tesoriere. — Nel Rit. essi sono però equiv. ai preced.

, sāḥu (Rit. 148, 13) V. sāḥ.

sāḥ-t, V. sāḥ. — Pel 1° V. sāḥu (fine dell'art.) e sāḥ. (Stela Nehi, Bul.) (Bd. T. 28, 2, 4; resto p. 22)

, s-āq, caus. di āq (V.); ⲧⲱⲕ, firmum, fortem reddere.

[hieroglyphs], s-āq-ḥet, ⲧⲱⲕⲛ̄ϩⲏⲧ, confermare, confortare animum, bonam spem dare, ⲧⲏⲕⲛ̄ϩⲏⲧ sperare, confidare.

[hieroglyphs] (Denkm. VI, 119, 48) } s-āq, [hieroglyphs], s-āqu } Caus. di [hieroglyphs] āq (V.); fare entrare, introdurre; introduzione.

[hieroglyphs], sāqu (P. Mor. di Bul. 23, 14) rendere o fare diritto, regolare, simmetrizzare.
Var. di [hieroglyphs] sāq.

[hieroglyphs], s-āquī, V. [hieroglyphs] sāq.

[hieroglyphs] } s-āχ, caus. di [hieroglyphs] āχ.
Si noti l'espressione [hieroglyphs] (Dend.) nome della 3ª ora del giorno.

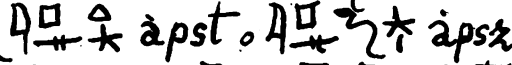
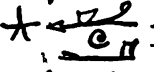
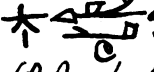
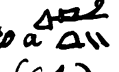
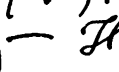
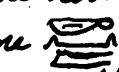
[hieroglyphs], sī, a (Tomba di Ti, Saqqara N. 46) (Br.) presto, rapido, veloce; subito. ⲥⲁⲓⲱⲟⲩ (M.) celer, velox esse; [Hebrew] correre; [Hebrew] rapido (Salmo 55, 9).

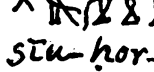
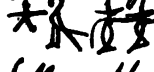
[hieroglyphs], sī (Z. 1878, 48), ⲥⲓ, saturari, satiari, saziarsi, satollarsi, sfamarsi.

[hieroglyphs], sīā (Inscr. Sepi I, 428), caus. di [hieroglyphs] īā (V.); spandere, spargere, versare.

[hieroglyphs], siu (Trans. 1880, 132), Naville lo considera come una forma di [hieroglyphs] s (V.) oca o anitra.
— Brugsch legge sif (V.).

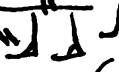
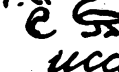
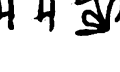
[hieroglyphs] (V. anche sotto sb) } sīu, stella, astro, ⲥⲓⲟⲩ (T. M., π), ⲥⲟⲩ (T.) stella. [hieroglyphs], duale (Gensler, Tab. Tafeln v. Sternbild.), la doppia stella o p. le due stelle, nome di una costellazione.

[hieroglyphs] } sīu-n-χā-u, V. [hieroglyphs] χā.

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], sing. } sīu-nu-mu (Z. 1868, 41; Mél. d'Arch. I, 65), le stelle d'acqua, le Hyadi, nome di una costellazione.

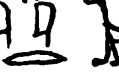
[hieroglyphs], sīu-n-sopet,
Var. di [hieroglyphs] spd-t.

[hieroglyphs] } sīu-u-meḥu, le stelle che s'immergono, che si tuffano; nome di una costellazione, che in alcune liste di decani prende il posto che ha

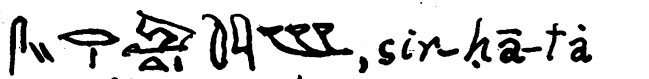
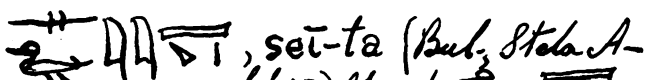
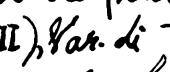
nelle altre liste la costellazione [hieroglyphs] àpst o [hieroglyphs] àpsz.

[hieroglyphs] (Stat. Ahnas, Bul.) [hieroglyphs] (Nav. M. d'Ab. XIX, 6) [hieroglyphs] (R. T. Ab. II, 84) [hieroglyphs] (P. Bul. N. 3, 13, 7 e 8) — sīu-uā, sīu-uāti, la stella sola o solitaria, la stella della sera, Espero, corn porge. Onde nel P. di Bul. l. c., [hieroglyphs], la sacra stella della sera. — Probabilm. identico a [hieroglyphs] uāti (V.). — Il gruppo [hieroglyphs] appare in una lista di Decani come nome dell'astro patrono della costellazione [hieroglyphs] knm, in istretta vicinanza delle stelle Sirio ed Orione.

[hieroglyphs] sīu-ḥor, [hieroglyphs] sīu-ḥor-xent-pe-t (Beni-Hass., tomb. Xamhtp), [hieroglyphs] (Mar. Abyd. I, 33, a) — esistono questi gruppi nei testi più recenti in luogo di [hieroglyphs] sa-ḥor per esprimere il copto ϣⲱⲣⲡ, ϣⲉⲣⲡ, tempus matutinum, mane; matutinus aliquid agere, surgere, venire; summo mane surgere; ϣⲁⲣⲉⲡ mane; alzarsi, levarsi coll'aurora; — aurora.

2) — anima, spirito (Louvre D, 18; Horapoll. Hierogl. II, 1).

3) — (Horap. I, 13) Nelle ultime epoche, il segno [hieroglyph] è var. di [hieroglyph] ntr, Dio, plur. [hieroglyphs], gli dèi.

4) — Il segno [hieroglyph] rappresenta il numero 5.

[hieroglyphs], sīu-u, plur. del prec., all. 3. — (Br.) gli Dèi astri.

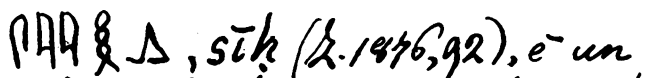
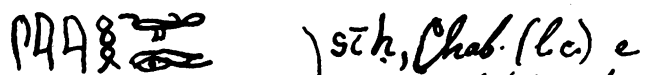
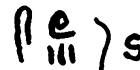
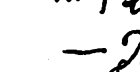
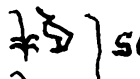
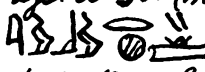
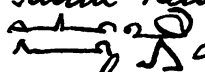
[hieroglyphs], sīui (Champ. Mon. 97, 3) Var. di [hieroglyphs] sīu.

[hieroglyphs], sibeb opp. sebib, opp. sebbi (Sarc. Hator, Vienna), Var. di [hieroglyphs] sb.

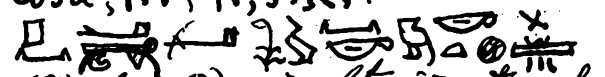
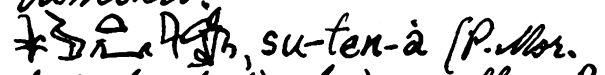
[hieroglyphs], sif (Denkm. III, 194, 14), uccello, volatile, ebr. צִפּוֹר, cald. צִפַּר (da צפר volare, fuggire a guisa di uccello). — Naville legge sīu (V.).

[hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. 14, 16) [hieroglyphs] (b. e. (Philae)) — sif, Var. di [hieroglyphs] sfi.

[hieroglyphs], sifi (P. Rhind, 6, 4), V. [hieroglyphs] sf-t.

[hieroglyphs], sinezem (Stel. Pakemsi, Berl.), Var. di [hieroglyphs] snzm.

[hieroglyphs], sīr (D. H. T. II, 49, a, 19), giraffe; Var. di [hieroglyphs] srī.

[hieroglyphs], sir
[hieroglyphs], siràu
[hieroglyphs], siràa
[hieroglyphs], sirī
[hieroglyphs], sirī-ut
(Br. P. Harr. I; Z. 1880, 96), Varianti di [hieroglyphs] srt.

[hieroglyphs], sir-ḥā-tà (Harr. I, 16, b), in una enumerazione di quattro varietà di piante [hieroglyphs] ut è menzionata la ut sir-ḥā-tà.
V. snroḥātà.

[hieroglyphs], sei-ta (Bul. Stela A-less. II), Var. di [hieroglyphs] s-ta, terreno, suolo, area.

[hieroglyphs], sīk (Z. 1876, 92), è un ἅπαξ λεγόμενον; pare il causat. di [hieroglyphs] īḳ; Avvicinarsi? accostare? entrare?

[hieroglyphs] (Chab. P. Mag. Harr., p. 170)
[hieroglyphs] (P. Lee, I) plur.
sīḥ, Chab. (l.c.) e Devéria (Pat. judic. de Turin) traducono fascination. Confr. ⲥⲓϩⲉ (T.), ⲥⲓϩⲓ (M.), insanire, dementia, amentia, ἔκστασις.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] su, affisso pronominale della 3ª pers. plur.; essi, esse, li, le, loro, essi individui.
— Individui, persone; alcuni, alcune.

[hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] [hieroglyphs] su, pronome assoluto, designa la 3ª pers., genere comune, del pronome personale dei due numeri, tanto al nominativo quanto all'accusativo: egli, esso, quello, lui, lo; essa, quella, lei, la; essi, esse, quelli, quelle, li, le, loro; ⲥ, ⲥⲉ, desinenza riflessa dei verbi; ⲡⲁⲓ questo, costui, ⲛⲁⲓ questi, questa; assiro su (m.), si (f.), esso, essa.
[hieroglyphs] (P. Mor. di Bul.), essa (donna) non è conosciuta nella sua città.
[hieroglyphs], essi non lo raggiungono.
2) — Ciò, questa cosa, quella cosa; ⲡⲁⲓ, ⲛⲁⲓ, ⲫⲁⲓ.
[hieroglyphs] (D'Orb. 7, 6), rivolto ciò a te altrimenti.
[hieroglyphs], su-ten-à (P. Mor. di Bul., Chab.) dov'è quella cosa?
3) — Dopo un pronome suffisso ad un verbo, dà a questo il valore riflesso:
[hieroglyphs], egli si mise sul suo ventre, egli si prosternò.
4) — (Z. 1868, 9), pronome relativo che; ⲛⲁⲓ (Isaia, 43, 21).

, su, plur. di se; individui, persone, essi, alcuni.

, su (Rit. 31, 4), g. m., COI, CWI, coccodrillo; - nel Rit. l. c. nome di un coccodrillo (seguito dal pron. sing.) mistico del mondo sotterraneo. V. sa.
2) — deriv. da sui, significa: essere oscuro, nero, fosco, tenebroso (Dict. géo. 10; Z. 1879, 14, nota).

(Rev. Arch. 1865, 198) (Leps. Insc. in Z. v. Edf.) su, secondo Lepsius (l. c. 108), designa come misura di lunghezza $\frac{1}{16}$ di sat o schoinion, equiv. a M. 1,31; e come misura di superficie $\frac{1}{16}$ di schoinion quadrato, equival. a Mq. 27,8. — È la metà della misura se.
2) — Un pezzo di terreno della suddetta grandezza.

(Rit. 144, 29) (Brug., Rec. égypt. I, 39, nota) su, biada, grano, frumento; COYO (T. M., π), COYA (B. π), frumentum, triticum. Confr. שֶׁבֶר (Gen. 42, 1 e 19; 44, 2; 42, 26).
— (Pierr.) grains de blé; (Birch) flour.

su (Inscr. Pepi I, 444, l. 32), bere, V. sàu.

, su (Rec. I, 22, 1), equiv. al copto COY (T. M.) syllaba praefixa numero dierum mensis, e corrisp. al nostro addì .... il .....
, letter.: mese terzo di semu, il 29, cioè addì 29 Epiphi. V. sotto àb.

, sau, nel gruppo sau-dod (Bergm., Sarc. Inscr., p. 80, l. 14), Var. di V. sotto sau.

, suagu (Edfu, Lotta d'Hor. II, col. 86 e seg.; Nav. M. d'H. pl. XXIII, l. 84), V. sag e suqa. — J. de Rougé trad.: maledire.

, suà (Leps. Abth. Text. Tav. 22), un oggetto di ornamento attaccato comunemente ai braccialetti delle braccia e dei piedi, simile ad una impugnatura, della forma qui disegnata. oppure

, suà (Inscr. Pepi I, 433),

V. sotto sàuà.

, suà-t (Lepsius Aelt. Text. Tav. 22), V. suà.

suà-t, (E) pastillus quidam, globulus, catapotium; pillola.

, sui (Philae; Dict. géog. 731), tenebre, buio, oscurità, tenebrosità; — crepuscolo.

sui (Dict. géog. 10; Z. 1879, 14, nota), V. su.

, sui (D. H. T. 96), forma causat. di àau (V.), glorificare, adorare, lodare, esaltare, vantare, magnificare, idolatrare. — Ed i sost. corrisp.

, s-uu (P. Vienna 29), chiamare.
Confr. ουω nunciare, alloqui, onde il fattitivo ϸουω respondere, loqui

s-uu-àb, caus. di uu-àb V. sotto uu.

2) — Varr. del seg.

(Rossi, Cofano mum. di Brera) (Dend.) suu-àb, Rallegramento, nome della divinità tutelare della 7ª ora del giorno. — Designa anche questa ora invece del nome più comune nk. (V. Z. 1865, 3)

, suui (Z. 1876, 100), Caus. di uu (V.).

, s-uun (Masp., Rec. de trav. V, 19) caus. di uun (V.); imprigionare, incarcerare.

, suu-ūr (oppure s-ūr?) legge Brugsch nel P. D'Orbiney, 18, 5, e traduce: accipere conceptionem, divenire incinta, essere ingravidata. — Ma nel l. c. si legge s'epuuūr, espressione che ha del resto lo stesso significato.

, suunnu (Z. 1878, 49), cooⲩn, cognoscere.

, suut (De Roug. Inscr. d'Ahmès, 182) , suutt (Z. 1876, 89) — (Chal.) viaggiare; avviarsi, rendersi (a..., ...). — V. stuut.

Confr. שׁוּט, passeggiare; scorrere, aggirarsi, andar attorno, andar girando.

, suāa (Denkm. II, 136, e), Var. antiq. di sūa.

, subek (Dend. Mar.), (Brug.) forma caus. di bq; signif. 1) — fertilizzare, fruttificare, far germogliare, pullulare. 2) — render incinta, ingravidare, fecondare.

, s-umet, caus. di , e , umt (V.). , s-umet-àb, V. ibidem.

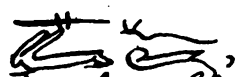
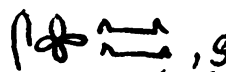
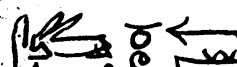
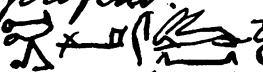
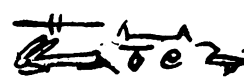
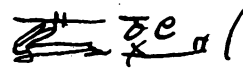
, sun, סְוֵנֵה, la città Syene dei geografi Greci, ora Osuan.

(Insc. Pepi I, 265, 415) s-un, causativo di un; far aprire, far sciogliere, far porre in libertà; — aprire.

2) — Il 1º gruppo è anche forma causat. di un, essere, e significa: trasformare, trasformazione (Insc. Pepi I, 415).

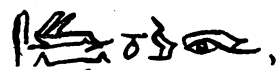
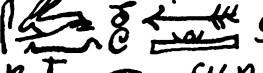
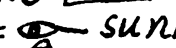
, sun (Mar. Dend. IV, 80), freccia, saetta, strale, dardo, od altra arma di simile specie.
Confr. שָׁנַן aguzzare (onde è derivato שֵׁן dente, specialm. dente d'elefante).

(Stele 83, Lond.) (Serapeum) sun, Varr. del più comune sunnu.

(Z. 1874, 106) (E. 99, 1; 1, 9) sun, CΑΕΙΝ, CΗΙΝΙ, ΤΙ, medicus, medico, medico sacerdotale.

(Dend. Mar.) sun, varianti rare di sunnu, e di ssun.

, sunàntnen (Rit. 145, 16), una specie di olio per ungere.
— Pierret ne fa due vocaboli sună-t e nen, designanti due olii distinti.

[hieroglyphs] (An. II, 2, 2) sunun, sununnu, (Chab.) cajoler, caresser, flatter, amorcer, to lure (degli inglesi); lusingare, sedurre.
—(Naville, Z. 1876, 137) apaiser.
(Grébaut, Mél. d'Arch. II, 59) adorazione (?).
— V. [hieroglyphs] unun.

[hieroglyphs], s-unf, caus. di unf (V.); rallegrare, render allegro, far lieto, ecc.

[hieroglyphs], s-unen (Inscr. Pepi I, 415), caus. di [hieroglyphs] unn, essere; trasformare, trasformazione.

[hieroglyphs], sunnu (Sall. II, 5, 5), g. f., valore, prezzo, che è dato per qualche cosa in pagamento; ricompensa, mercede, prezzo, salario, pagamento, premio, paga.
COYEN (M.), COON (T.), Π; coi suffissi COYNT, COYENT-, pretium.
[hieroglyphs], (Chab. Voy. 260) faire gain, far guadagno, trar profitto.
[hieroglyphs], riscuotere o guadagnar danaro.

[hieroglyphs] (Pst. 13, 5) [hieroglyphs] (D. T. T. I, 24, 4) sunnu, in conness. col prec., signif.: pagare, scontare un delitto, un peccato, un'azione cattiva. Pagare le spese di un danno di cui si è autore, risarcire un danno. — Far penitenza, espiare, purgare, fare ammenda.
— Penitenza, espiazione, castigo, ecc.
2) — Dolore, doglia, duolo, cordoglio, affanno, cruccio, pena, male, tormento, supplizio, tortura, ecc., che sono collegati colle precedenti punizioni.
3) — V. [hieroglyphs] ssun.

[hieroglyphs], sunnu (Stela C, 232, Louvre), a Pierret pare equiv. al prec.

[hieroglyphs] (Abyd. Mar.; Dict. géo. 665) [hieroglyphs] (Brit. 58, 4) sunnu, СΝΗΙΝΙ, †, aquaeductus, aquedotto, canale.
(Pierret) celui qui fait être l'inondation.

[hieroglyphs], sunnu (Inscr. Pepi I, 282), (Masp. Rec. de trav. VII) muro.

[hieroglyphs], sunen-t (Chab. Voy. 260), equiv. a [hieroglyphs] sunnu.
[hieroglyphs] sunn-t = [hieroglyphs] sunnu.

[hieroglyphs], sunsun (Stel. Piankhi

retto, 10), equiv. a [hieroglyphs] SNS (V.); — ed anche salutare.

[hieroglyph] sunsun, prestare omaggio (a...., [hieroglyph]).

Confr. il rabbin. סלסל stima, considerazione.

2) — Volgere il discorso ad alcuno, ragionare insieme, abboccarsi con..., parlare, discorrere, conversare; CHNCNT (P.) disputare, colloqui. — chiedere udienza.

[hieroglyphs], sunsunnu (An. II, 2, 1 e seg.), Var. del prec.: [hieroglyph] sunsunnu = àr sunsun.

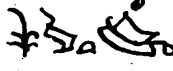
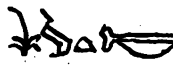
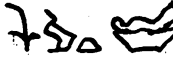
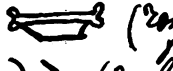
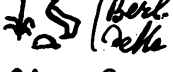
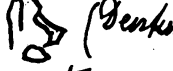
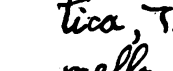
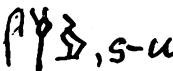
[hieroglyphs] (Tomba El-Kab), [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1876, 68) dal demotico — sun-t, Varr. di [hieroglyphs] sunnu.

[hieroglyphs], S-ur (Inscr. Pepi I, 410), forma caus. di [hieroglyphs] ur (V.); ingravidare; render incinta, gravida.

[hieroglyphs], surut (Beni-Hassan), nome di un uccello, il coracias garrula, secondo Bilharz. — Confr. שליו cotornice, quaglia.

[hieroglyphs], S-ures, causativo di urs (V.); render verde.

[hieroglyphs] (Journ. Asiat. 1870, 181), [hieroglyphs] (Harr. I, 25, 7), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 9, 6 e 7) — surd, Var. di [hieroglyphs] S-rd caus. di [hieroglyphs] rd (V.); affazzonare, abbellire, restaurare (una costruzione) (P. Harr. I, l. c.). 2) — Rallegrare, animare, eccitare, rinfrescare, far rifiorire.

[hieroglyphs], V. sotto SSU.

[hieroglyphs], SUSU (Inscr. Pepi I, 265), (Masp., Rec. de trav. VII, 154) colare, stillare.

[hieroglyphs], S-user (Rit. 100, 2; 129, 2 e 3; 148, 1), caus. di usr (V.); far potente, render potente, dar la forza, fare o render forte, rafforzare, rinforzare, fortificare.

[hieroglyphs], S-ustennu (Rit. freq.), caus. di ustnnu (V.).

[hieroglyphs] (D. H. T. 15), [hieroglyphs] (Rosell. Mon. 139, 1), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 144, 33) — S-usex, causat. di usx (V.); fare o render largo, allargare, stendere, estendere, disten-

continuazione (Rit. 64, 6) (Denkm. III, 5) (Rit. 142, Titolo) dere, spandere, spargere, slargare, ampliare, amplificare. spargere, dilatare, distendere; spiegare, stendere, distendere.

susext (Inscr. Pepi I, l. 93), è il nome di una località, ed il suo signif. è identico od affine od in conness. col prec.

sus', Var. di ss'.

s-us', forma causativa di uas' (V.); glorificare, adorare, lodare, esaltare, vantare, magnificare, idolatrare. (Dend. freq.) (D. H. T. 67) (Rec. II, 72, 1, d) (Rec. III, 99)
— Ed i sost. corrisp. ϣⲟⲩϣⲟⲩ, ϣⲟⲩϣⲟ, laudari, gloriari; — laus, gloria, jactantia, superbia.

sus' (J. de Roug., Edfu, 47, I), la corda agrimensoria. Equiv. ad uar e xa.

sus', (E) equiv. al seg.?

sus', (E) languor seu siccitas.
— Pare però più verosimilmente in conness. con sus'.

sus'-t, (E) equiv. al prec.?
— Brugsch lo ritiene Var. di ss'.

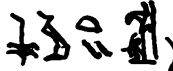
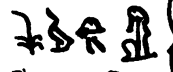
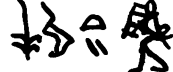
sus'-t, V. ss'-t.

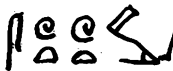
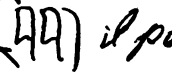
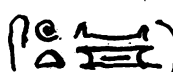
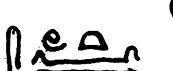
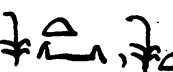
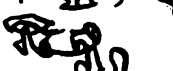
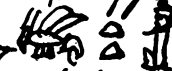
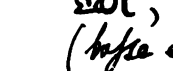
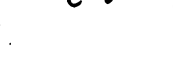
s-ut, caus. di ut e di ud, nell'espr. (Tomba di Ti) che Masp. (Journ. As. 1883, 36) trad.: entonner la pâtée aux oiseaux, dar l'imbeccata agli uccelli.

sut (Rit. 78, 31), Set, Tifone, il Dio del male.

sut (Denkm. III, 162), Var. di stn.

sut, V. su.
sut nez, grano macinato. V. sotto nz.

(Coffin of Amamu, XVIII, 2e, 9) (Denkm. II, 147) (Leps. Aelt. Text. 10) (Leps. Aelt. Text. 40) (Tomba delle piramidi) (Berl., pietra delle offerte) (Denkm. II, 28) sut, una parte (carne sull'osso) presentata nelle offerte dei tori sacrificati. (Birch, Coffin, l. c.) knuckle, congiuntura, nocchio, nodo, le nocche. Confr. שׁוֹק natica, שׂד fianco, שׁד opp. שׁד mammella.

, s-ut (C. 26, Louvre), Caus. di ut e rara var. di s-uaz.

, sut (Masp., Trans. 1880, 7) ispettore, intendente, sovrintendente.

sut (Z. 1872, 59) titolo sacerdotale dell'antico impero, o specie di sacerdote.

, sut (ib. 39, 97), scriba sacro, ierogrammate; scriba. Confr. il prec.

, sutà, nome di un mobile di casa.

(Rit. pag.) (ib. 9, 3) (ib. 90, 4) (ib. 80, 3) suti, Set, Tifone, il dio del male.

, sutu (Rit. 73, 2), var. del prec., propr. il fosco, l'infuocato.

, sutut (P. Harris 500, verso) (Masp., Journ. As. 1883, 16, 37, 43), passeggiare; camminare, correre, vagare liberamente (An. I, 21, 8; Chab. Voy. 186). — (coll'art.) il passeggio, le passeggiate. — V. stutu.

suten, speciale designazione dell'acqua dell'inondazione del Nilo.

(bassa epoca) suten, propr. il re dell'Alto Egitto, in opposizione a sχt (Br.). Onde frequentissimamente , re dell'Alto e del Bas-

...so Egitto. — Ma anche re in generale; [Plur. [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], ed anche [hieroglyphs] (Stela Piānxi, retto, 17)].

2) — I primi quattro, nel senso aggettivo di regio, reale, precedono sempre il sostantivo;

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 76,1; 142,11) [hieroglyphs] } suten-pe, palazzo reale, regia dimora, il palazzo del re, la corte.

— Anche il re stesso, talora designato da [hieroglyphs] (V. sotto [hieroglyph] ānx il signif. di [hieroglyphs]).

[hieroglyphs] suten-n-pe (o forse res-n-pe) propr. la dimora del Sud (V. [hieroglyph] rs) designa la parte meridionale di un palazzo o di un tempio.

[hieroglyphs], re della terra, titolo del dio Ptah.

[hieroglyphs], suten-nem-tep (Stela del Museo di Bologna), primo luogotenente del re.

[hieroglyphs], scriba reale della tavola del signore delle due terre, il jerogrammate della tavola del re.

[hieroglyphs], la regia moglie, la moglie del faraone regnante, la regina.

[hieroglyphs] } suten-du-hotep; proscinema, denominazione delle offerte funerarie.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 15, 46), la corona o il diadema del Sud, in opposizione a [hieroglyphs] il diadema o la corona del Nord.

[hieroglyphs], il cubito regio (V. sotto [hieroglyphs] mh).

[hieroglyphs] } suten-māb, i trenta regi (giudici) V. māb. Onde la dignità [hieroglyphs] magnate dei trenta regi giudici, presidente dei 30 regi giudici, menzionato nell'iscriz. della tomba di Rahotep (Mar. Mon. div., pl. 18) della IV o forse anche della III dinastia.

[hieroglyphs] } e varr., V. sotto [hieroglyph] ān.

[hieroglyphs] (Stel. Piānxi, verso, 34) } suten, la regia stoffa; tela o stoffa particolare finissima e bianca, che era tessuta con filo ricavato dalla pianta [hieroglyphs], — la stoffa di bisso. — Il demotico [hieroglyphs] è trascritto in geroglifico [hieroglyphs] ed in greco ὀθόνια βύσσινα. In ebr. abbiamo [hebrew] pannolino, velo. ← Forse questi gruppi si debbono leggere suten-s'es (V. [hieroglyphs] ss).

[hieroglyphs] (An. IV, 8, 12) [hieroglyphs] (Dend. Mar.) } suten, la pianta reale,

Secondo ogni verosimiglianza designa il bisso e la pianta che lo produce.
— Lino dell'Alto Egitto.

[hieroglyphs], suten (Pierr. V. H., I, 3), affine od identico con [hieroglyphs] stn (V.); macellare, uccidere, scannare, ammazzare, sacrificare un animale.
2) — Macellaio, scannatore, sacrificatore.
plur. [hieroglyphs] (P. Leyd. I, 344, 8, 10).
[hieroglyphs] (Med.-Abu), capo sacrificatore [(Piehl, Z. 1883, 127) boucher en chef], titolo di uno dei figli di Ramesse III.

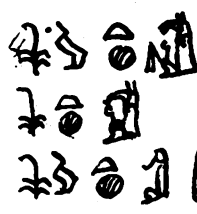
[hieroglyphs], suteni (Sall. II, 1, 2), esser re. V. [hieroglyphs] suten.

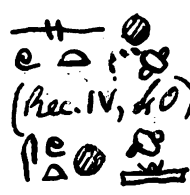
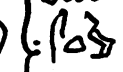
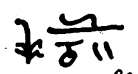
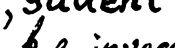
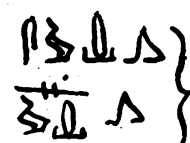
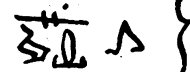
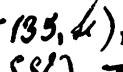
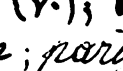
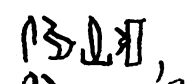
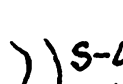
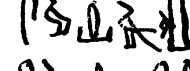
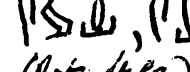
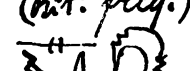
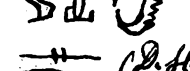
[hieroglyphs], suteni, il re, re, derivato dal prec.
plur. [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 125, 69).

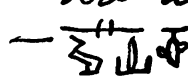
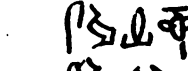
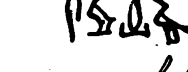
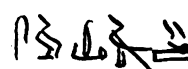
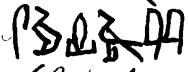
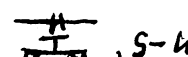
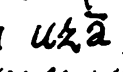
[hieroglyphs] } suten-it, g. f., regno, reame; signoria, dominio reale, la dignità reale,
τὴν βασιλείαν (Rosetta).

[hieroglyphs], suteni-u, V. [hieroglyphs] sutn, all. 2.

[hieroglyphs] } sutennu, Varr. di [hieroglyphs] sutn.
(D'Orb. 18, 7)

[hieroglyphs], sutennu (Harr. I, fr.; Z. 1873, 153), Var. di [hieroglyphs] sutn.

[hieroglyphs], sutennu (Rit. 165, 12 e 13) allargare? tendere? e i passivi?
(Birch) bound; (Pierr.) baissé.

[hieroglyphs], suten-t, coll'art. femm. [hieroglyphs], V. [hieroglyphs] suten-it.

[hieroglyphs], suten-t (Düm. Result. 26, 5), femm. di [hieroglyphs] sutn ed affine con [hieroglyphs] stn (Brugsch).
Molto più verosimile è la lettura nxb-t (V. a questo fonetico).

[hieroglyphs], sutsut (An. I, 21, 8, secondo la lettura di Brugsch), forma raddoppiata di [hieroglyphs] sutit (V.); camminare, correre, vagare liberamente.
— Chab. legge [hieroglyphs] sutut (V.).
— V. [hieroglyphs] stuut e [hieroglyphs] stutu.

(Rit. 54,3) sutex, Set, Tifone, il dio del Male.

(Rec. IV, 40) sutex, metatesi invece di ..., stux.

sudeni (D. T. T. I, 39, 6), var. delle b. e. invece di ... sutn.

s-uza (Rit. 39, 6; 131; Rit. 135, 4), caus. di ... uza (V.); ⲦⲞⲞⲦⲈ, ire. — far partire; partire; raggiungere.
(Birch) to go forth, to go out;
(De Rougé) passer;
(Pierr.) naviguer, voyager, faire voyager.
— Costrutto con ⊂ della direzione.

(Rit. freq.) (D. H. T. II, 35, 8) (Dend.) s-uza, caus. di ... uza (V.); far sano, render sano, dar la salute, sanare; — salvare, scampare, difendere, proteggere, riparare, ecc. (da ..., ⊂ ...); (Pierret) sauvegarder, sauver — mantener in buono stato, soigner, conserver (Naville), to cure (Birch), rendre l'intégrité (Pierr.).

ⲦⲞⲨϪⲞ, ⲦⲞⲨϪⲈ, liberare, servare, sanare, conservare.
— Ma anche il senso neutro: star bene, esser sano, esser salvo, ricevere la salute.

— suza-àb (Rit. 128, 3; Brug. Rec. I, 32, col. 39), contentare, soddisfare (di una cosa, ...), — soddisfatto, contento; soddisfazione, contentezza.
(Birch) to be welcomed;
(Pierr.) faire le salut du cœur.
— 2) — Anche equiv. al prec. (Rit. 130, 11; Birch e Pierret).

suzai, suzaiu (Rit. 78, 8) equiv. al prec., specialm. come aggettivo e sost.

s-uzā (Stela Mettern.), causativo di ... uzā; guardare, scampare, preservare.

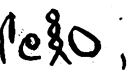
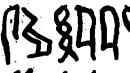
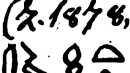
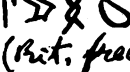
(D. H. T. 15, 32; 20, 8) (ib. 18, 2) suh, signif. fond.: ridurre in estasi, sia per stupore e maraviglia, sia per angoscia o spavento; produrre estasi, rendere estatico, abbagliare. éblouir (Maspero. Z. 1879, 51); ammaliare, incantare, affatturare; ciurmare (D. H. T. 18, 2); — mettere in pena, in angoscia (ib. 15, 32); — spargere il

terrore, lo spavento (ib. 20, 8).
— E perciò equiv. anche al seg.
ϭιϭι, ϭιϭε, insanire, ϭιϭιϭϩητ dementia, amentia, ἔκστασις, stupor animi; — סכל render pazzo; pazzo, stolto; pazzia.
— (Birch) to scorn (Rit. 145, 81 e 86), abuse (ib. 147, 1); — (Pierr.) adjurer, fasciner.

(Stel. di Amada) (C, 26, Louvre) suh, equiv. al prec., in malam partem; ridurre in ambascia, in pena, in affanno, in terrore, in spavento; render privo di senso; rendere insensato, folle, pazzo;
— I passivi e gli aggett. corrisp.
— V. sh.

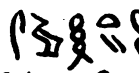
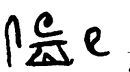
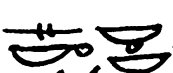
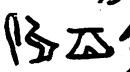
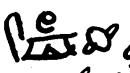
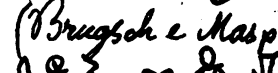
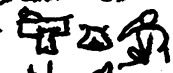
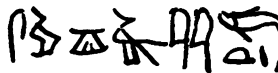
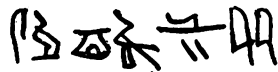
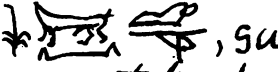
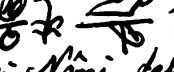
(An. I, 27, 9) (Denkm. III, 65) (Stela di Ermont, Vienna) suha, V. il prec.

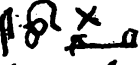
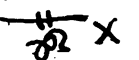
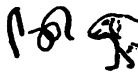
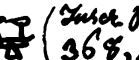
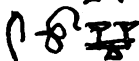
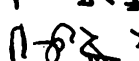
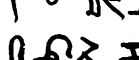
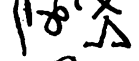
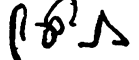
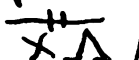
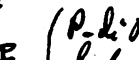
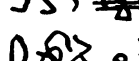
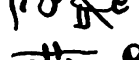
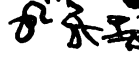
(Rit. 147, 1) (ib. 145, 81) (P. Leyd. I, 344, 7, ult.) (Karn.) (Mar. Abyd. I, Testo) suha, V. suh.

, suhau (Rit. 145, 86), Var. del prec.

, suha (Chab.), affine al prec.; fascinare, fare malefizio; arrestare, respingere con mezzi magici; ϭαϩορ, ϭιϩε.
V. stuha.

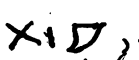
, s-uhn (Brugsch, Dict. géo.), caus. di uhn (V.).

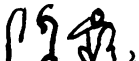
(P. 4182, Vienna) (Harr. I, 14, b, 2 e seg.) suh, Brugsch lo fa derivare da suh (V.) e trad.: rotolare, cingere attorno, inviluppare, legare attorno, avvolgere, fasciare, bendare tutto intorno in giro, סבב, סחר.
— Benda, fascia, cingolo, rotolo (di stoffa), striscia; legame.
Confr. shu.
V. Z. 1873, 91 e 66, dove Birch traduce taglio di una tela.

(P. Rhind, 11, 10) (Sarc. Kaf, Bul.) suh, vento, aria, fiato.

, suh (D. Z. T. I, 66, 2), grani di resina, di gomma o d'incenso, a forma di uovo (V. il seg.).

[hierogl.], suh; [hierogl.], suḥ-īt (Z. 1878, 49) — g. f., uovo, ϲⲟⲟⲩϩⲉ, ϲⲱⲟⲩϩⲉ, ϲⲱⲟϩⲉ, (ⲧ, ϯ), ovum. 2) — l'uovo nel seno materno, cioè il feto (Edfu, lotta di Horo; Nav. M. d'H. II, l. 10 e seg.). [hierogl.], esser nell'uovo, cioè esser nel ventre della madre. 3) — Palla, globo, sfera, biglia, oggetto oviforme (Nav. Z. 1873, 83 e seg.).
[hierogl.] (Rit. freq.), [hierogl.] b. e., [hierogl.] (Rec. IV, 86, 1) — suḥ-t.
— Il duale [hierogl.] suḥ-ti, secondo Birch (Z. 1868, 10) designa i testicoli. — Ma Naville (Z. 1873, 84) contesta questa traduzione, e dà il gruppo come significante semplicemente due uova.
4) — Anche verbo: essere rotondo, סחר; essere oviforme, bistondo.

[hierogl.], sug, (E) particula, frustum?

[hierogl.], [hierogl.] (Stel. Metter.) — sug, affine con [hierogl.] sk (V.); designa il bambino lattante, le nourrisson.

[hierogl.] (An. I, 9, 6) sug (secondo la lettura di Masp. (Genr. épist. 43), V. il seg.

[hierogl.] (Brugsch e Masp.), [hierogl.] (gli stessi), [hierogl.] (Chab. Voy. 42, 1) — suga (An. I, 9, 6), Chab. (l. c.) traduce fatiguer. — Brugsch e Masp. lo considerano come var. di [hierogl.] sag, [hierogl.] saga (V. quivi le loro traduzioni).

[hierogl.], sugaī; [hierogl.], sugau (Chab. Voy., 42, 1) equiv. ai precitati sag e saga.

[hierogl.], sugadiū (Rit. 165, 14), spirito o genio cattivo, molesto, malefico.
(Birch) the Strangler;
(Pierr.) les bourreaux.

[hierogl.], suxauti (Chab.) cercare, ricercare, esaminare, studiare, portare la sua attenzione su...

[hierogl.], suxen (D. K. T. 118, 6), metatesi di [hierogl.] xnsu, designa uno dei Nômi dell'Egitto.

[hierogl.], suxet, Metatesi di [hierogl.] sutx.

(C. 108, Louvre) (Champ. Gram. 349) sūa, battere, percuotere, colpire; abbattere (per es. un albero). 2) — (Louvre l. c.) il colpo di remo, la remata, analogo a sx-usr.

, sūa, Var. di sàu

(Inscr. Pepi I, 368, 453) (Insc. Teti, 14) (Rit. 130, 14) (Chab. Voy. 62) (freq.) (Denkm. II, 136, 1) (Stela 20, Cairo) (Green, Fouilles à Thebes, 10, 5) (Stela 26, Bul.) (P. di Berl. I, l. 4 e 290) (Rit. 98, 4) (ib. 99, 4) (Dend. Mar.) sūa, forma causat. di ūa (V.); rendersi, condursi a... (presso...), andare a...; camminare; (Birch) to go along. — mettersi in viaggio, in cammino. Sinonimo comunissimo di — Cammino, marcia; — passare, passaggio. Onde le frasi:

(P. di Berl. l. c.), passare, far passaggio, accorrere; — passare, trascorrere (detto del tempo) (Masp. Mél. d'Arch. II, 82); — (Goodw.) to run to call (upon — ...); — (Chab.) s'assembler. 2) — far partire, esse cagione che qualcuno o qualchecosa se ne vada; (Birch) to make to go along. — Onde 3) — allontanare, slontanare, scostare, rimuovere, levar di mezzo (ostacoli), fugare. , la luce fuga le tenebre.
— Anche semplicemente condurre (Masp., Inscr. Pepi I, 453).

, sūa? opp. ses? (Pleyte, Rec. de trav. III, 62) rampone, fiocina.

, sūaūa (Rit. 64, 17), fiammeggiare, fiammeggiante; (Birch) shining; (Pierr.) faire la lumière.

, s-ūarex (D. K. I. 64). Caus. di ūarx.

, sūas op. sūasem (Museo dell' Erémitage, Pietrob., Statua N. 26). secondo Liebl. (Aeg. Denkm. p. 6, Nota 1) questo gruppo verosimilmente non è che una var. ortografica di smsm (V.). Il vocabolo appartiene certamente al concetto generale di parlare; ma il suo significato speciale è difficile a determinare. Nell. c. si legge il titolo che Liebl. trad.: regio scriba, parlatore del Signore dei due mondi.

(Rit. 78, 21; 127, 2) (ib. 15, 3) (ib. 64, 32; 125, 7 e 10) (ib. 165, 7) (Harr. I, 1, 3) (L. 1863, 30) sūaś, adorare, invocare, pregare, onorare. Regge la prepos. — Sinonimo di āś.

sūat opp. seśet op. set? (Rit. frag. V. st.

s-ūaz, causativo di ūaz (V.).

s-ūah, caus. di e verb. ūah (V.); stabilire. (Rit. 82, 5) (C. Prisse, 9) ⲧⲟⲩϫⲟ, ⲧⲟⲩϫⲉ, adjicere, addere, adjectio.

s-ūr, caus. di ūr (V.); far grande, ingrandire, magnificare, lodare, glorificare. s-ūr ba-u (Dend.), ingrandire gli spiriti di una persona, glorificarla; in parallelismo con sqa e dūa, cogli stessi significati.

2) — Ingrossare, detto dell'acqua; — quindi: portare l'inondazione, inondare: ⲑⲱⲟⲩⲗ, ⲑⲱⲟⲩⲉⲗ, καταχλύζω, inundare.

סער ingrossarsi (delle acque), essere procelloso.

(L. 1881, tav. IV, 21) (Inscr. Pepi I, 94) (Inscr. Teta 345) (Inscr. Unas 204) (Deir el Bahari) (Tomba di Ti) (Deir el Bahari) (dato da Chabas) (L. 1881, l. c.) s-ūr, sūrà, bere; far bere, dare a bere. شرب, ⲥⲱ (T. M. B.), ⲥⲟⲟ (T.), ⲥⲁⲣ (M.), bibere, potare, potus. — È propriamente derivato dal prec. e perciò signif. letter.: empire, riempire, empirsi di un liquido.

sūr (Inscr. Pepi I, 181), (Masp., Rec. de trav. V, 190) tazza, abbeveratoio. Confr. il prec.

[hieroglyphs], s-ūrex, *forma causativa di* [hieroglyphs] UTX (V.).

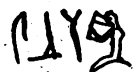
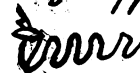
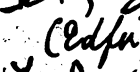
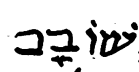
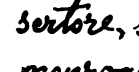
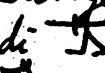
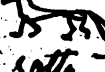
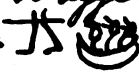
[hieroglyphs], seb, 1) — *equiv. al seg.*
2) — *Equiv. a* [hieroglyphs] sb.

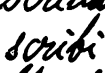
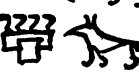
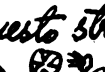
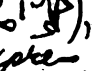
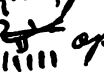
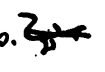
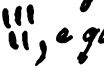
[hieroglyphs] } seb, *canna, giunco, zufolo, zampogna, flauto.* CHBE, CHqE (T.), CHBI (M.), CHqI (M. B.), *arundo, canna, calamus junci*; סוף, *canna palustre, alga marina, giunco, giuncaia.*
[hieroglyphs] seb nexem, *la canna dolce, canna da zucchero; la cannamella.*
2) — *Equiv. al seg., onde* [hieroglyphs] (Rec. IV, 83) *la canna così detta cennamella.*
(*Confr. anche* J. De Rougé, *Edfu*, 62, XI, 26, XI).

[hieroglyphs] (*Tomba di* ?, ? 124) } seb, *cedro, il cedro del Libano, Pinus Cedrus (di Linneo)*; — *legno di cedro* CIBE (T.), CHBE (T.), CIqI (M.), *cedrus*; ϢENCHBE, ϢENCEIqE, *cedrus, lignum cedrinum*; CIBE, CIqI, *cedrium, pix cedri.*
2) — *Sinonimo di* [hieroglyphs] āq; *pianta che porta anche i nomi di* [hieroglyphs] kann, [hieroglyphs] knn *e* [hieroglyphs] ǵann, (V. *il prec.*, *all.* 2). *Questa pianta non serviva solamente a tagliarne flauti, ma era anche impiegata nelle ricette del Kyphi.*

[hieroglyphs], seb (*Champ. Not. descr.* 555), *suonare il flauto, deriv. dal prec.* [hieroglyphs] sb *e da* [hieroglyphs] sbȧ.

[hieroglyphs], seb, CEBI (M.) *circumcidere*, CBBE (T.), *circumcidere, castrare*; *castrato, circonciso.*

[hieroglyphs], seb, *ridere, scherzare, burlare, celiare, railler, plaisanter, ridersi di; farsi beffe, beffarsi.* CωBE, CωωBE (T.), CωBI (M.), *ridere, deridere, ludere, illudere, risus, irrisio, illusio.*
2) — *Esser allegro, contento, lieto.*
3) — *Var. capricciosa di* [hieroglyphs] sbh (V.).
4) — *I sost. corrisp. a tutti i preced. verbi.*

[hieroglyphs] (*Leps. Aelt. Text. pl.* 18)
[hieroglyphs] (*Inscr. Unas*, 310) } seb (*Masp. Rec. de trav.* III, 221) *gustare, assaporare.*

[hieroglyphs],
[hieroglyphs] (*Rit.* 123, 2)
[hieroglyphs] (R. 1569, 27) } seb, *propr. il passare, il passaggio* (V. [hieroglyphs] sb) *in uno stato più vile,*

più basso, più meschino, più cattivo, peggiore. — Equiva [hieroglyphs] sdb.
Confr. ספח, שֶׁבִי, שְׁבִי, schiavo, prigione; ספח, סוף, finire, perire; — שׁפל esser depresso, abbattuto; abbassarsi; esser basso, abbassato, umiliarsi; שֵׁפֶל condizione misera, abbiezione, umiltà; bassezza; luogo basso.
— V. il seg..

[hieroglyphs] (ed altre varr. con uno dei determinativi [hieroglyph] opp. [hieroglyphs]) [hieroglyphs], (Edfu) [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 20,1) — seb, deriv. dal prec.; nemico, malvagio, malfattore, cattivo, scaltro, empio, delinquente, colpevole. — Sopratutto: il cattivo nemico, il cattivo serpente, il malvagio demone, l'autore del male, il nemico della luce e del bene, Set, Tifone (Rit. 32, 3 e freq.; E. Cadet).
ⲥⲃⲟⲩⲓ (T.) vilis, abjectus, ⲙⲉⲧⲥⲉⲃ (M., +) astutia, dolus.
שׁוֹבָב, שׁוֹבֵב, avverso, ribelle, disertore, seduttore, perverso, שָׁוְא, שַׁו, menzogna, falsità, fraudolenza, atrocità.

[hieroglyphs] — seb, lo schakal, o la volpe libica.
2) — Il segno [hieroglyph] in Dict. geog. 1390, XXIII, 1 è variante di [hieroglyphs] sb, poichè ivi si legge [hieroglyphs] seb ses = [hieroglyphs] (V. sotto [hieroglyphs] sb.

3) — ⲥⲃⲱ, sapienza, dottrina; onde di) — Dottore, dotto, savant, letterato. — (Birch) counsellor, eunuch; — (altri) giudice (שֹׁפֵט, שֹׁפְטִים, שָׁפַט, il suffetes dei Cartaginesi).
Questo titolo era in uso tanto nell'antico quanto nel nuovo regno, ma sembra sia stato più comune nell'antico. Esso era senza dubbio molto elevato, poichè era dato ai più alti dignitari.
Si notino i seguenti titoli:
[hieroglyphs] (L. 1872; Liebl. seg. Denkm. 52), il letterato che spiega, rischiara le scritture; opp.: che istruisce gli scribi. V. [hieroglyphs] shz.
[hieroglyphs], letterato, interprete, insegnante (Liebl. l. c.)
[hieroglyphs], capo dei letterati.
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II, 34) [hieroglyphs] (ib. IV, 13, 14, 63) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Stel. 48, Bul.) [hieroglyphs] (raccolta di pietra, Louvre) — ta-seb, opp. seb-ta, letter.: porta della sapienza, designa il giudice supremo dei grandi tribunali.
Questa carica era costantemente legata con quella di strategos ([hieroglyphs] za) di una città. E diffatti si trova il titolo completo [hieroglyphs]. Questo strategos o prefetto di città ([hieroglyphs]), in qualità ed attribuzioni, come supremo giudice e presidente della suprema corte di giustizia, portava nello stesso tempo il titolo di [hieroglyphs] op. [hieroglyphs], e quello

di [hieroglyphs] op. [hieroglyphs] op. [hieroglyphs] (V. Brugsch, Dict. géog. 1361, XV), *xerp-nes*, cioè il titolo di capo sacerdote di Thot di Hermopoli Magna. E difatti l'Archetipo del giudice supremo ed il giudice supremo per eccellenza è Thot (Denkm. IV, 76, e). — Nel regno dei Morti però assumeva Osiride l'ufficio di Giudice Supremo.

[hieroglyphs] (S. H. T. 9, 18), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Sarc. Unnofer. Bul.), [hieroglyphs] (Düm. Result. 21, 3 e seg.), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Z. 1871, 91), [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 148, 7) — *seb*, il dio Seb, padre di Horo, il Kronos o Saturno dei Greci e dei Latini, il dio terrestre. — Preso in generale come personificazione della terra (Rit. 19, 14); — e quindi significa anche la terra, spesso impiegato indifferentemente invece di [hieroglyphs], *ta*, come nell'espress. [hieroglyphs] = [hieroglyphs], sul dorso della terra, al di sopra della terra, — e nella frase [hieroglyphs], io traversai Seb, cioè la terra (Rit. 26, 3). — Brugsch (Z. 1886, 2 e seg.) è di opinione che la lettura di questi gruppi sia piuttosto *qeb* op. *gb*; V. sotto questi fonetici e confronta la trascrizione Κήβ di alcuni scrittori greci.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 39, 8), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 42, 12), [hieroglyphs] (ib. 154, 7), [hieroglyphs] (Abyd. Mar.), [hieroglyphs] (Denkm. II, 95, 18), [hieroglyphs] (Canopo 10), [hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Unas 212), (S. H. T. II, 55, 1; Edfu), [hieroglyphs] (Edfu) ep. tolom. — *seb*, 1) — volgersi, torcersi, voltarsi, voltarsi per andare, voltarsi indietro, prender la direzione verso...; andarsene, ritirarsi; — per lo più nella forma imperativa [hieroglyphs] *asb* e varr.: voltati, ritirati, vattene! (V. Br. 3 Festkal. Taf. VII, 20 a seg.).
— Girare, voltare (per es. la porta).
— Detto delle cose inanimate: essere portato in....
2) — Andar via, andarsene, sparire, declinare, morire (Rit. 154, 5).
— far andar via, far sparire.
— far passare, lasciar passare (per es. il tempo), passare (C, 98, Louvre); esser passato, spender (il tempo). — Instabilità, fugacità.
3) — Passare, passare per, girare, andare attorno, andare in giro, trasportarsi da un luogo ad un altro, andare, venire, arrivare, giungere (Masp., Rec. de trav. III, 204, nota 1). — Condurre.
— Circondare, attorniare, cingere, accerchiare. — I passivi ed i sostantivi corrisp.
[hieroglyphs] (Edfu) passare per il lago.
4) — Passare da uno stato ad un altro, trasformarsi, essere cam-

biato, trasformato in.
5) — Esser cagione di qualche cosa, cagionare, causare; — causa, cagione, motivo
— Per tutti i preced. significati, confr. סבב volgersi, girare, voltarsi; volgere indietro, volgersi indietro; attorniare, circondare; trasformarsi, mutare, cangiare, rinnovare; cagionare; esser causa, cagione; dar motivo, سبب; onde סִבָּה causa, cagione, motivo.
— 6) — superare, esser superato.
7) — Evitare, schivare, scansare, sfuggire
8) — Ordinamento, destino, provvidenza di Dio:
(C, 53, Louvre), (Brugsch). secondo la provvidenza benedicente di Dio.
9) — fornire, provvedere, corredare, armare, caricare (Denkm. II, 130, a; An. VIII, 1); — ed i sost. corrisp.
סבל caricare, סֵבֶל, סֹבֶל, סַבָּל, סֹבֶל, סִבְלָה, carico, soma, peso.
— In Z. (1868, 48; 1871, 135) è proposta e discussa la lettura māsb del segno; V. māsb.

, seb (Rit. 99, 24). (Birch) andare; (Chab.) esser condotto; (Pierret) camminare.
Confr. il prec.; all. 1, 2, 3.

, seb opp. dua? Var. di sb, dua

, seb, stella, astro.
Plur. (Ossiut), (Inscr. Pepi I, 308), (Rit. 133, 11).
, la stella della nave della fenice (Bennu) Osiride, designazione del pianeta Venere.
2) — Equiv. a sb.
3) — (Stela 155 del Brit. Mus.) e (Inscr. Pepi I, 348) sono varianti di sb.
— V. e sotto sīu.

, , , V. sotto sīu ed all'articolo sb.

seb; signif. fond.: castigare, punire, correggere, riprendere; castigo, punizione, correzione, pena.
(raro)
cβω (M. +) castigatio; +cβω castigare; שָׁפַט; שְׁפוֹט castigo, punizione, giudizio.
(P. Giudiz. di Torino), dar punizione punire. — Erman invece (Z. 1879, 79) trad.: fare la punizione, cioè subire la pena.
Frequente è pure in questo Pap. la frase:

[hieroglyphs], ed essi (i giudici) gli fecero applicare la sua pena.
2) — Istruire, insegnare, ammaestrare, educare; — istruzione, insegnamento, dottrina, disciplina, studio; — oggetto dell'insegnamento. — precettore (Masp., Z. 1881, 118).
cⲃⲟ, cⲃⲱ, cⲁⲃⲱ (T. M.), discere; cⲃⲟⲩⲓ (T.), π, discipulus; cⲃⲟⲟⲩ, cⲃⲟⲟⲩⲉ (T., QN) doctrina, scientiæ, institutiones; [hieroglyph] insegnamento.
[hieroglyphs] e varr., la scuola.
[hieroglyphs] (Assuan) [hieroglyphs] (B. H. T. 69, 4) } esecutore o amministratore degli affari dell'istruzione, provveditore agli studi.
3) — [hieroglyph], comando, precetto, ordine, ordinanza, regola, regolamento, prescrizione.
Si trova in questo senso il plur. [hieroglyphs] (Ossiut).

[hieroglyphs] (Sall. II, 4, 1) } seb, la scuola (Confr. il prec., all. 2).
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] } 2) — Gli ultimi due sono più freq. usati nel senso del seg..

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 190, 2; Abyd. Rec. 1, 12)
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs] (Sarc. Vienna)
[hieroglyphs] (Stel. 1365, Berl.)
[hieroglyphs] (Stel. 121, Bul.)
[hieroglyphs] (Stel. Mettern.)
[hieroglyphs] b. e. (Rec. I, 15, 4) } seb, g. m., cⲃⲉ (T. M.), cⲃⲏ (B.), π, janua, porta, atrium, vestibulum; porta, portone, uscio, sportello; — pilone.

[hieroglyphs] (Der el Bahri)
[hieroglyphs] (Bon. freq.) } seb, pare siano identici ai prec.

[hieroglyphs] (Edfu)
[hieroglyphs] (Descr. V, 40)
[hieroglyphs] (Philae) } seb, i capelli sciolti, scomposti (per es. per duolo, per lutto). — Brugsch confronta con سبيبة ricciolo, anello.

[hieroglyphs], seba (Tomb. Piramidi), V. [hieroglyphs] sbā.

[hieroglyphs], seba (Rit. 148, 6), V. [hieroglyphs] sb.
[hieroglyphs]
[hieroglyphs] } (Sall. II, 4, 1; 10, 2), il luogo dell'istruzione, la scuola.

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Pepi I, 470)
[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 127, 8)
[hieroglyphs] (P. D'Orb. 6, 1) } seba, V. [hieroglyphs] sb. — H 1° e 3°

designano anche la scuola.

, (Pap. Berl. 5, 5) sebaī, Var. del prec., all. 1.

, sebaī, la scuola.
2) — Equiv. al prec.

, sebaī (Z. 1863, 3 e seg.), equiv. a sb, all. 1, spesso costrutto con (An. I, 8).

, (An. V, 23) (P. Mor. di Bul.) (Z. 1879, 79) (P. di Bologna 1094, III) (P. Giudiz. Torino) sebaī, equival. a sb, in tutti i suoi significati, come verbo e come sostantivo.

sebau (Varr. al Rit. 130, 2; 86, 5). V. sb.

, seba-t, sost. equiv. a sb.

, seba-t, V. sba.

, sebaq (D. H. T. I, c. l. 13), ungere, ungere sacramentalmente, solennemente; ungere re. — l'unzione sacra.
V. sbq, all. 2.

, sebà (Inscr. Pepi I, 405), passare; Var. di sb.

sebà, flauto, zufolo, canna, zampogna.
V. sb.
, CHBE (NAΩ) (T.), CHBI (M.), T, ϯ, αὐλός, tibia, fistula.
, hes sebà (Tomba Piram.)
, seb sebà (Champ. Not. descr. 555) suonare il flauto.

sebà (Bon. freq.), il ferro della falce; — ferro, spada; , CHBE (T.), CHBI (M. T.) gladius.

, s-bà (D. H. T. I, 109, col. 2), caus. di bà, rapire in estasi.
, rapito in estasi è il cuore di lei per la sua bontà (Brugsch).

(Rit. 13,7; 17,6; 18,4; 19,6 ecc.) sebȧ, sono le forme più usate

(Bon. pl. 3) equiv. a sb.

(Roug. I. H. 157, l. 8), sebȧa

(Sall. II, 12,3), sebȧa-t

(L. IV, 8,6), sebȧ-ut

V. sb, all. 1. — sost.: allegria, contentezza, letizia, riso, gioia.

2) — Brugsch traduce il 2° ed il 3°: cibo, alimento, nutrimento.

sebȧu (Rit.), forme plur. di sbȧ

(Sall. II, 13,2) (P. Nextuam. Berl.) sebȧuk, sebȧk, V. sbk.

, sebȧk, V. sbk.

, sebī (Rit. 93,3), V. sb.

, (Rit. 125, 64; 58,1; 122,1) (L. 1868, 7) (Inscr. Unas, 208) sebī, particella interrogativa: chi?, che?, che cosa? (Rit. 125,64), chi è questo? è Osiride.

, che è mai questo? il gran Gatto.

(Rit. 122,1) chi sei tu? dove sei tu esistito?

— V. sb-t.

2) — Equiv. al seg.

, sebi (Rit. I,3; 154,1), V. sb.

— (Bergm., Buch v. Durchw. d. Ewig. 29, 8) instabilità, fugacità (del tempo).

, sebi (Sall. II 1,10), V. sb.

, sebī-u (Rit. 93,8), forma plur. di sb.

, sebīu, il grande schakal opp. i due schakal. V. sb.

(Sall. I, 21,14) (B.-H. I, 58, 4) (P. Giudiz. di Torino) (C, 26, Louvre) seb-ī-t, sost. di sb; punizione, pena, correzione, disciplina, educazione, ecc.

il grande castigo di morte, la pena di morte.

[hieroglyphs] (Rec. IV, 53; 96, 23) seb-īt, V. [hieroglyphs] → sb. Onde [hieroglyphs] = sb nzm (V. ib.).

[hieroglyphs], seb-īt, (E) piscis, cibus deterior (Confr. [hieroglyphs] sb).

[hieroglyphs], sebu (Rit. 15, 33), plur. di [hieroglyphs] sb.

[hieroglyphs], sebu, g. m., oca.

[hieroglyphs], sebu (Rit. 20, 12), V. [hieroglyphs] sb.

[hieroglyphs], sebui (Dict. géo. 491), deriv. dal prec., signif.: il tempo che gira, il periodico ritorno di un' epoca.

[hieroglyphs], seb-ut, (Chab.) balla, collo di mercanzia destinata ad essere trasportata (confr. [hieroglyphs] sb).

[hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] sebeb, sebbi, sebeb-t (Louvre, C, 53, 28 e 218; Pl. Rhind 1, 8; Stel. 51, Bul.) forma aument. di [hieroglyphs] sb, cogli stessi significati, V. ib. all. 8 e l'es. di C. 53, Louvr. — Il più sovente signif.: passare, far passare, lasciar passare il tempo.

[hieroglyphs] (Inscr. Unas, 532) [hieroglyphs] (ib. 304) seben, Masp. (Rec. de trav. IV, 62) traduce il 1°: esser castrato, considerandolo una forma di [hieroglyphs] sb (V.); e traduce il 2°: ritornare indietro.
— Probabilmente questi due gruppi sono equiv. al seg.

[hieroglyphs], seben (Berl. P. XII, 90, 91) [hieroglyphs], sebeni (Temp. di Medin. Abu) forma aumentata di [hieroglyphs] sb (V.), col signif. dell' all. 1; volgersi, voltarsi; girare; — volgere, voltare, rivolgere.
— V. l'osservaz. all'art. [hieroglyphs] msbb.
2) — Brugsch traduce il 2° gruppo: porre il piede su qualche cosa, oltrepassare, varcare, valicare, franchir.

[hieroglyphs], s-ben (De Roug., Rech. 97, 70; Chrest.) [hieroglyphs], s-beni (Dend. Camera Sud di Osiride) forme causative di [hieroglyphs] bn (V.); raddolcire, dolcificare, addolcire; — render caro, diletto, amabile, piacevole.

[hieroglyphs] (I. A. T. 59, 2) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] (Edfu) [hieroglyphs] sebseb, forma raddop. di [hieroglyphs] sb; voltare, volgere, rivoltare, far tornar

indietro; — far mancare, fallire o deviare; — evitare, fuggire, scartare, schivare.

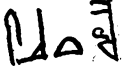
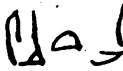
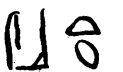
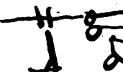
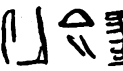
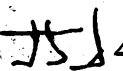
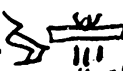
סבב, rimuovere, evitare, rivolgere; שׁוֹבָב (Gerem. 8,5) sviare.

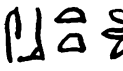
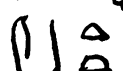
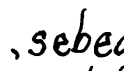
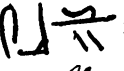
[hieroglyphs], sebseb
[hieroglyphs], sebsebā
[hieroglyphs], sebsebu
} (Rit. 125, 60 e varr.), a Brugsch pare signif. cingolo, cintola, cinto, cintura (Pierr. ceinture)
Confr. ⲥⲱⲃⲉ (T.) fimbria, ora vestimenti; ⲥⲉⲃⲉⲛ fascia, ligamina.
— (Ebers, Z. 1871, 50) Fußsohle, ⲥⲏⲃⲓ, ⲥⲏⲃⲓ ⲛ̀ ⲣⲁⲧ, ἴχνος τῶν ποδῶν (Deuter. 28, 35), planta pedis.

[hieroglyphs], sebes (Tomba di Ti, N. 97) scannare, sgozzare, tagliar la gola, ammazzare (un vitello).
זבח immolare, scannare, macellare, sacrificare; זֶבַח macellazione, carne di animale macellato; vittima; sacrificio. טבח trucidare, ammazzare, scannare, macellare; טֶבַח uccisione; macello, animale macellato, vittima; טַבָּח uccisione; macellaio.

[hieroglyphs], sebeses, Variante di [hieroglyphs] sbχs.

[hieroglyphs] (P. H. d. L. II, 81)
[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 154, 5)
} seb-t, sost. corrisp. a [hieroglyphs] sb (V.) il passare (per es. del tempo); — Chab. trad.: conduttore.
[hieroglyphs] conduttore di navi. — forse quest'espressione signif.: il carico delle navi.
— Nel Rit. l. c. è verbo e significa perire; (Pierr.) se décomposer.

[hieroglyphs], seb-t, sost. di [hieroglyphs] sb, nel senso dell'all. 5:
[hieroglyphs] (Mar., Deir-el-Bahari), per qual causa?, per qual motivo?, perchè? (V. [hieroglyphs] sbt).
— Goodw. aveva tradotto chi?, che?; (Masp. e Stern (E)) excepto, praeter; Ma Brugsch, che avea egli stesso tradotto prima dove, nel supplemento del suo Dizionario dichiara doversi ritenere come esatta la traduzione che noi abbiamo riportata più sopra.

[hieroglyphs], seb-t, (E) ⲥⲓⲃ, pediculus, musca canina.
Confr. זְבוּב mosca.
2) — V. [hieroglyphs] sb.

[hieroglyphs] (Rit. 57, 5)
[hieroglyphs] } b. e. (Geog. I. N. 690. 1)
} sebet, g. m., derivato da [hieroglyphs] sb, all. 3; signif.: il muro, la muraglia; (Pierr.) fondations.
ⲥⲟⲃⲧ (T. M., B) murus, murus circumvallationis, antemurale, propugnaculum; — septum, sepes.

(E) seb-t, V. sb e il seg. (Z.1874, 107)

seb-t (P. Ebers 17, 6 e 19), V. sb e il prec.

, sebet (Inscr. Lepi I, 3, 49), (Masp.) ingrassarsi.

(Rit. 71, 3) (Tempio di Med. Abu) sebti, V. sb-t.

, seb-tu (An. VIII, 1), sost. di sb, all. 9; carichi (di una nave).

, seb-tt (Stela Piānχi), V. sb-t.

(Dend. Mar.) (R. Edf. 68, XXIII) (Dend. Mar.) (D.H.T. II, 53, a, 24) (E) seb-tt, (E) herba quaedam. Il Brugsch lo fa deriv. da sb, all. 1, e traduce etimologic.: Wende oder Winde, vilucchio, giro.

, sebed (Leps. Chron. I, 36), rara var. di spd e spt.

, sebedi (Geogr. I, N. 1178), Var. di sbt.

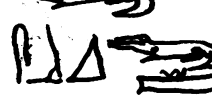
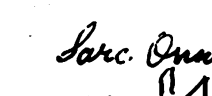
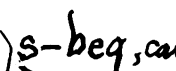
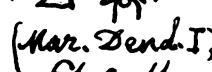
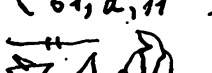
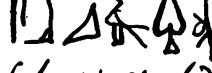
, sebeh (Denkm. II, 70), secondo Bilharz, una specie di oca.

(Rit. 146, k; Sall. IV, 2, 9) (Var. al Rit. 64, 5) (Inscr. Lepi I, 163) (Stela Metternich) (Libro del Dūan, III, 3) (Rit. 145, 38) (P. Harr. 500, verso) (Sall. IV) (Rit. 64, 5) sebeh, sebhu, gridare, chiamare ad alta voce per domandar soccorso, per chiedere qualche cosa, per pregare, ed anche per impedire che si faccia qualche cosa, - interpellare, invocare, pregare, implorare, - ed i sostant. corrisp.: grido, invocazione, preghiera; ecc. ⲤⲈⲤⲂⲞϤ (M.) deprecari, placare, propitium reddere; שִׁבְּחָה, שֶׁבַח, pregare, celebrare, lodare; שִׁוַּע gridare, esclamare; שַׁוְעָה, שֶׁוַע, שׁוּעַ, invocazione, orazione, clamore, grido; שָׁבַע, הִשְׁבִּיעַ, שְׁבֻעָה, giurare, scongiurare. 2) — (Masp. Journ. As. 1888, 32), résonner plaintif, lamentarsi, la-

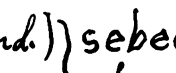
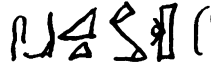
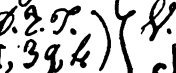
mento, grido di lamento; (Birch, al Rit. ll. cc.) reproach, to scorn, to reproach, reproacher.

s-behen (Rit. 110, 12), caus. di bhn (V.); fare o lasciar massacrare, trucidare; distruggere.

(Louvre C, 167, 170) (Trans. 1880, 130) sebeq, esser saggio, savio, accorto, prudente. V. ant. sq, in fine; Caus. s-sebeq (Denkm. II, 149, d), fare la saviezza, la prudenza di qualcuno, render savio, prudente, ecc. ϯ cⲁк, ⲥⲟⲫⲓⲍⲉⲥⲑⲁⲓ, sapientem facere.
2) – (Nav., Trans. 1880, 130 e seg.) buono, eccellente, perfetto; in parallelismo con mnx; onde il sost. astratto:
(ib. 134) la bontà, l'eccellenza.

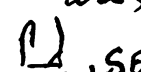
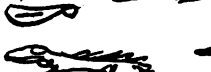
(Trans. 1880, 130) (Z. 1870, 54) sebeq (V. anche Dend.; Edf.; C, 219, Louvr.), propr. caus. di bq, significa: far vedere; – onde
2) – (Z. 1870, 155) l'occhio, specialm. il sacro occhio della luna, il disco della luna.
3) – (Nav.) equiv. al prec. all. 2.

(Abyd. Mar.) (D. T. T. I, 21) (Edfu) (Dict. géo. 1359, XIX) duali (B. H. T. 2, 28) sebeq, percorrere una via, un cammino; lasciarsi la via indietro.
2) – In generale: lasciare indietro, lasciare, abbandonare, quitter.
3) – Gamba, piede.
Confr. שׁוֹק gamba, coscia, da שׁוּק correre.

(Stat. 438, Bul.; Rit. 1, 9) (J. de Roug. Edfu, 64, XV) sebeq, albero balsamifero. Confr. però anche con סְבַךְ, סְבָךְ cespuglio, cespo, albero folto.
2) – s-beq (D. H. T. I, c. l. 13; Rit. l. c.; J. de Roug. l. c.), caus. di bq nel suo signif. fondam. (V.); ungere, ungere sacramentalmente, solennemente; ungere re; – unzione sacra.
– (Al Rit. l. c.) (Birch) the sponedist; (Br.) ein Salber, (Devéria) oignant.

sebeq, equival. al prec., all. 2.

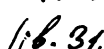
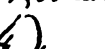
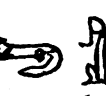
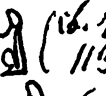
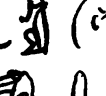
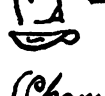
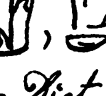
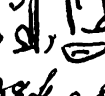
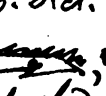
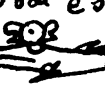
[hieroglyphs] sebeq, ⲥⲟⲩⲭⲓ, ⲡⲓ, crocodilus, il coccodrillo [hieroglyphs] V. sotto sbk.
2) — (Denkm. VI, 117, 7; Sarc. Onnophr. Bul.) equiv. al più comune [hieroglyphs] sq, [hieroglyphs] saq (V.); raccogliere, congiungere, riunire, sommare, ecc. סכה aggregare, associare, unire; דבק congiungersi, unirsi, attaccarsi.

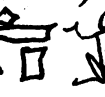
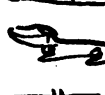
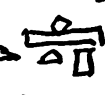
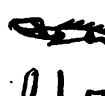
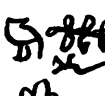
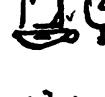
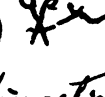
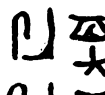
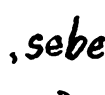
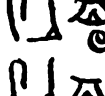
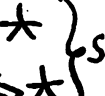
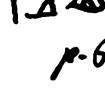
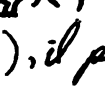
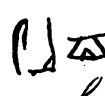
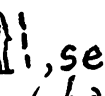
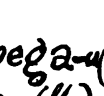
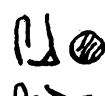
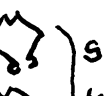
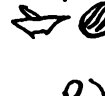
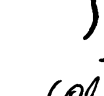
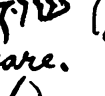
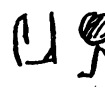
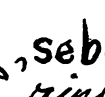
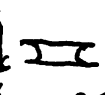
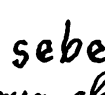
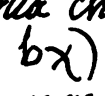
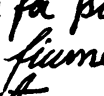
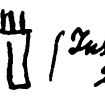
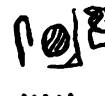
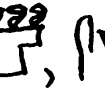
[hieroglyphs], sebeq (Dict. géog. 991), Brug. lo ritiene come var. del prec., all. 1.

[hieroglyphs] (Mar. Dend. I, 61, a, 11) [hieroglyphs] s-beq, caus. di [hieroglyphs], bq (V.); fare ingravidare, render gravida, ingravidare, impregnare, fecondare; fertilizzare.
ⲉⲣⲃⲟⲕⲓ concipere, gravida fieri.
2) — Anche in senso metaforico. Così in Mar. Dend. l. c. si legge: l'inondazione ingravida (cioè riempie) i granai.

[hieroglyphs] (Masp., Gear. épist. 74) [hieroglyphs] (An. V, 8, 4) s-beqa, propr. forma caus. di [hieroglyphs] bqa (V.); oliato, unto. V. [hieroglyphs] sbq, all. 2.
2) — (Masp. l. c.) in senso figurato: unto, cioè preparato per la lotta.

[hieroglyphs], sbqà (An. III, 3, 3 e 11), secondo Brugsch, equiv. al prec..

[hieroglyphs], s-beqi, V. [hieroglyphs] sbq.

[hieroglyphs], sebeq-t, V. [hieroglyphs] sbq.

[hieroglyphs] (Dend.) [hieroglyphs] sebeq-t, V. [hieroglyphs] sbq.
— Speciale designazione della luna.

[hieroglyphs] (Mar. Abyd.) [hieroglyphs] (D. Z. T. I, 39, 4) sebeq-t, V. [hieroglyphs] sbq.

[hieroglyphs], sebek (Edfu), separare, smembrare, staccare, tagliare, recidere, troncare, segare, tagliare in pezzi, tagliuzzare, sminuzzolare, tritare, lacerare, squarciare, sbranare, stracciare, svellere, strappar via.

[hieroglyphs], sebek, equiv. ai due seg..

[hieroglyphs] (Dict. géog. 991) [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs], [hieroglyphs] sebek (Rit. freq.), deriv. del prec.; il tritante, lo sbranante, ecc.; designa il coccodrillo; V. sbq.
Duale [hieroglyphs] (Rit. 142, 17);

Plur. (Rit. 17, 36; 58, 3), od anche (ib. 31, 4).
— 2) — Equiv. al seg.

(Rit. 108, 10; 111, 1) (ib. 71, 10; 108, 2; 113, 2 e 4) (ib. 88, 1) (Champ. Dict. 384 e seg.) (id. ib.) (id., ib.) sebek, il dio Sebek, il dio dal capo di coccodrillo. sebekȧa, letter.: luogo o dimora di Sebek, nome sacerdotale della città Nebi, l'Ombos dei Greci.

sebek-ḥotep, nome proprio di uomo, e nome dei faraoni delle dinastie tebane XIII e XIV.

sebek-m-sa-f, nome di un faraone di una delle medesime dinastie.

, sebeg; sebegu (Dend. epoca romana; Brugsch, Nouvelles Rech. Tav. 4, 1, col. 2; Astron. Insc. p. 6), il pianeta Mercurio.

, sebega-u (Rit. 136, 4) forma caus. di bga (v.), gli stancatori, nome di genii infernali (Pierr.) les dieux défaillants; (Birch) the weak (?).

sebeχ (Dend.; Edfu), coprire alcuno colla sua persona, come con uno scudo (ϭⲃⲱⲃⲉ, T., scutum), per proteggerlo; proteggere, riparare. סוך (Giobbe 1, 10) riparare.
2) — (Chab.) equiv. al seg.

, sebeχ (Chab.) esser preso, rinserrato (nella rete, detto di un uccello).

, sebeχ (Mar. Dend.), letter.: acqua che fa partorire (v. bχ), fiume produttore della nascita; — epiteto del Nilo.

(Inscr. Tetì, 279) (Rit. 126, 4; 39, 4) sebeχ, v. il più comune sbχ-t.
2) — In Brugsch Rec. I, 41 si trova il 2° gruppo nel senso verbale di riparare, protteg-

gere, come una porta protegge l'entrata di un tempio; — essere la porta di difesa per alcuno (costr. con [hieroglyphs] ḥa); — stendere il muro per proteggere (V. Inscr. Seti 279; Masp., Rec. de trav. V, 38).

[hieroglyphs] sebexes, nome di una costellazione decano, coγχωc.

[hieroglyphs], sebex-t, deriv. da [hieroglyphs] sbx, all. 1 e 2; designa una cassa, un'arca, un forziere o cassone, chiusi a chiave, e di cui è perciò impedito l'accesso.

[hieroglyphs] sebext (Harr. I, 16, a, 19, 6, 8), affine a [hieroglyphs], spandere, estendere, stendersi, distendersi; deporre, metter giù, coricare, posare; — giacere. — Nel l. c. con relazione a fasci di lino ([hieroglyphs] ps') distesi e sparsi al suolo.
— Forse una speciale misura.
— Conf. tuttavia סְבָךְ, סְבַךְ, סֹבֶךְ, cespuglio, cespo, siepe.

[hieroglyphs] sebex-t (Rit. freq.), g. f., porta laterata, chiusa, portereau. — Entrata, adito, ingresso, porta d'entrata, pilone, torre. — In particolare: le porte o i piloni che dànno l'entrata alla campagna di Aauro ed a diverse altre località del mondo sotterraneo. Queste entrate sono custodite e difese da demoni feroci, i quali non lasciano passare il defunto se non dopo preghiere e formole ritualistiche.

(D. K. T. 60)

(Rit. 145, 10)

[hieroglyphs], sebxexet (Bib. d. Mol.) Var. della XX dinastia invece di [hieroglyphs] sbxs.

FINE DEL VOLUME III